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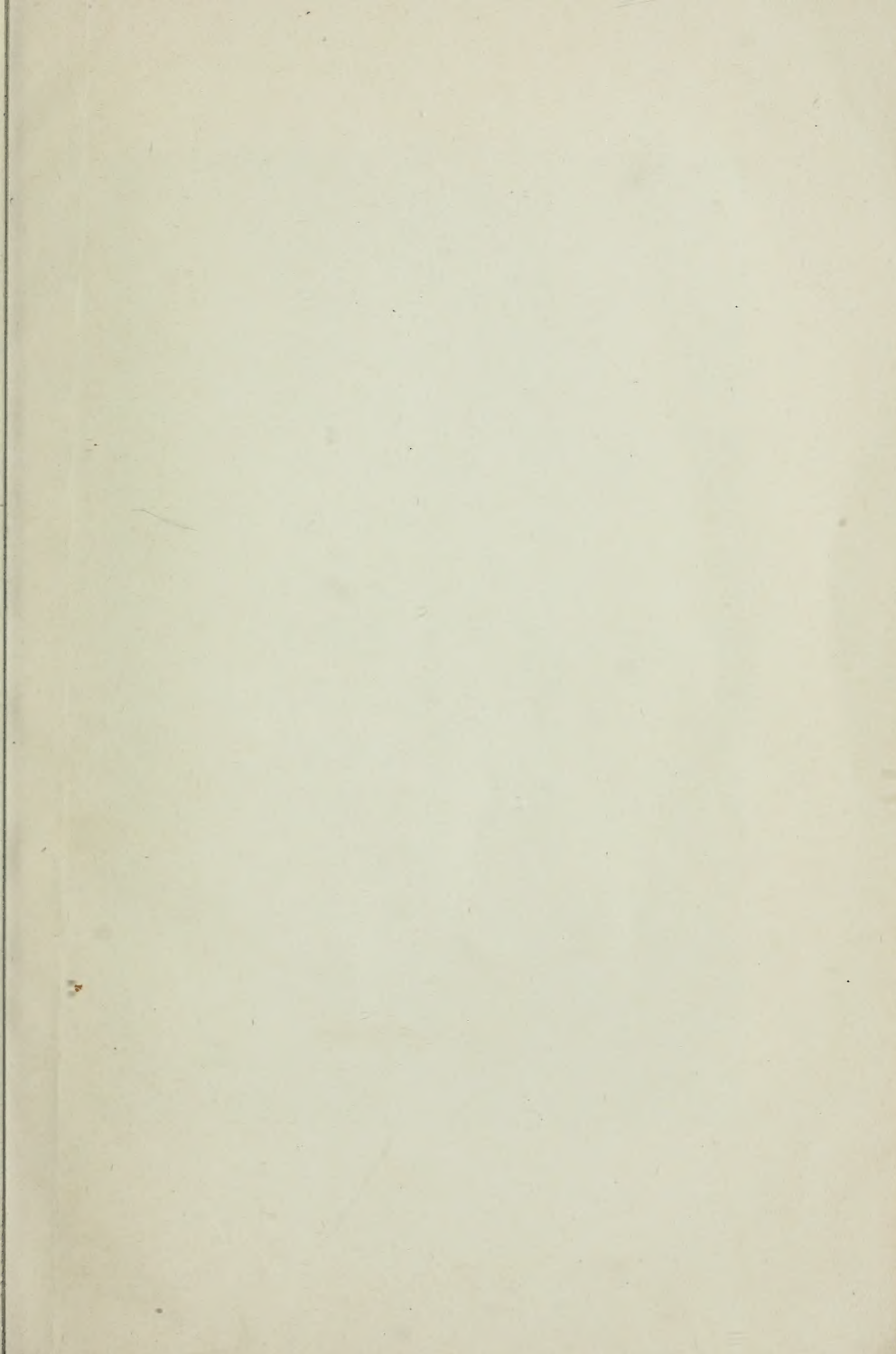
LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

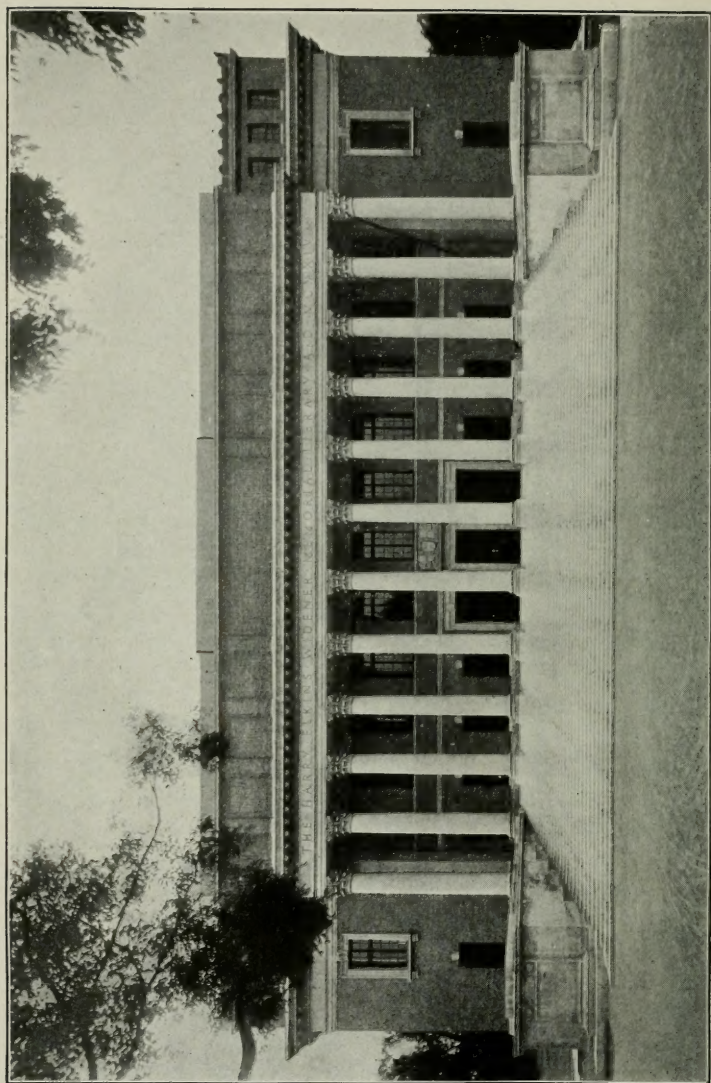
SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

V

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL
NOTES

THIRD EDITION





THE LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL NOTES

BY

ALFRED CLAGHORN POTTER
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

THIRD EDITION



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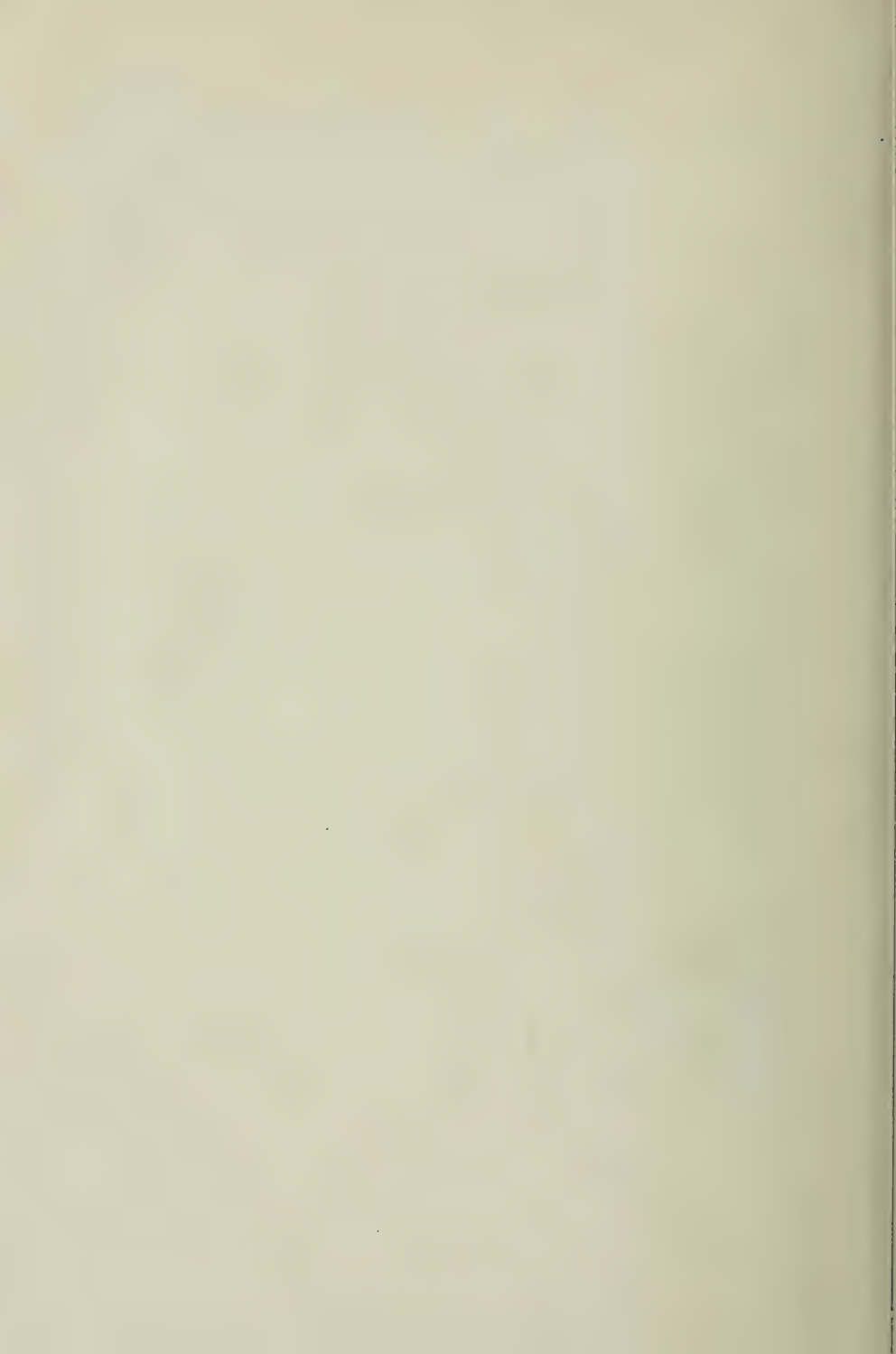
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PREFATORY NOTE

THE first edition of these Notes appeared in 1903, as No. 55 of the Bibliographical Contributions of the Library of Harvard University. At that time the College Library, including the Special Libraries, contained 435,258 volumes, and the University Library comprised a total of 607,214 volumes. In the following eight years the College Library had increased to 625,494 volumes, a gain of forty-three per cent, and the University Library had grown to a total of 980,275 volumes, a gain of over sixty per cent. As much of this growth had been in the line of special collections, a new edition of the Notes was issued as Bibliographical Contribution, No. 60. In the preparation of this second edition the compiler had the able assistance of Mr. Edgar H. Wells, then secretary of the Library Council. In the four years since then the increase in the College Library has been 127,000 volumes and in the University Library 201,000 volumes, or about twenty per cent each. The College Library now contains over 753,000 volumes, and the University Library 1,181,500. In the twelve years since the first edition was published the additions to the College Library have averaged 26,500 volumes a year and to the whole University Library over 47,000.



THE LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

THE Library of Harvard University consists of all the collections of books in the possession of the University. It is composed of the central collection, known as the Harvard College Library, now located in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Building, and of eleven Departmental Libraries: namely, the Andover-Harvard Theological Library, the Arnold Arboretum (in Jamaica Plain), the Astronomical Observatory, the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory (in Readville), the Bussey Institution (in Jamaica Plain), the Dental School (in Boston), the Gray Herbarium, the Law School, the Medical School (in Boston), the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and the Peabody Museum. It is to be noted that the first of these differs in its status from the others, in that it is the result of the affiliation of the Andover Theological Seminary and the Harvard Divinity School; the books, which for practical working purposes are merged into one joint library, remain the property of whichever institution purchased or acquired them; the librarian is appointed by the trustees of the Seminary and confirmed by the Corporation of the University. Considered as a part of the College Library are thirty-eight Special Libraries for various branches of study; some of these are in separate rooms in the Widener Building and others are located in various laboratories, museums, or department buildings. At the head of the University Library is the Director, who is, *ex officio*, chairman of the Council of the College Library and member of the administrative committees of the Departmental Libraries. The

general control and oversight of the College Library is vested in a Library Council, consisting of the chairman and six other persons. Its duties are to make rules for the administration of the Library, to apportion the funds applicable to the purchase of books, and to determine questions of general policy. The Departmental Libraries are under the control of the schools or institutions to which they belong, some of them having special administrative committees. The College Library and most of the Departmental Libraries have librarians to whom are left the immediate administration and care. Several of the Special Libraries have their own librarians, while others are in charge of some professor or assistant. There is also a librarian in charge of the Widener Collection.

The size of these various collections that thus form the Library of Harvard University is given in the tables on pages 35-39; their character is indicated in the Notes that follow.

STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY RELATING TO THE LIBRARY

18. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. The University Library consists of all the collections of books in the possession of the University. The Director of the University Library is appointed during pleasure by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers. He shall be, ex officio, Chairman of the Council of the College Library; shall visit and inspect the Law, Medical, and other departmental libraries, and be ex officio a member of their administrative committees, and their librarians shall annually make a report to him. Librarians and Assistant Librarians are appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers, without express limitation of term of service; they are under the same liability of removal as other officers of instruction and administration.

The general control and oversight of the Law and Medical libraries are committed to the Faculties of those schools respectively, to be administered in each case by a committee of the Faculty; the Faculty or committee making rules for the administration of the Library and directing the purchase of books to the extent of the funds applicable to that purpose.

19. COLLEGE LIBRARY. The central collection, known as the Harvard College Library, is for the use of the whole University. With it are included for administrative purposes the special libraries. Its privileges are also granted, under special regulations, to persons not connected with the University. The general control and oversight are committed to a council consisting of a Chairman and six other persons, appointed annually by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers. Any vacancy occurring in the Council is filled in the same manner for the unexpired portion of the term. It is the duty of the Council to make rules for the administration of the College Library and to apportion the funds applicable to

the purchase of books. Subject to the direction of the Chairman of the Council, the Librarian has the care and custody of the College Library, superintending its internal administration, enforcing the rules, and conducting the correspondence.

HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY

THE Library of Harvard College dates from 1638, two years after the foundation of the College. In that year "The Reverend M^r John Harvard sometimes Minister of Gods Word at Charlstown, by his last Will & Testament gave towards the erecting the abovs^d School or Colledge, th' one Moiety or halfe parte of his Estate," and all his books. This young minister, who had come to America but little over a year before, died on the 14th of September, 1638, in his thirty-first year. He had brought with him to the new country a library of some three hundred and seventy volumes. A list of these books, which is found in College Book, No. 1, and was reprinted in Bibliographical Contribution, No. 27, shows that perhaps three-quarters of them were theological treatises that would have scarcely more than an antiquarian interest to-day. There was much Biblical commentary, a goodly array of Puritan sermons, and, it is interesting to note, the works of several Jesuit authors were included. Among English books that are still well known were Bacon's Essays, Chapman's Homer, and Quarles's Poems.

The first College building, probably near the site of the present Grays Hall, was begun in 1638 but was not completed until 1643. A year or so before it was finished John Harvard's books were placed in it. Other gifts of books followed and the new Library began to grow steadily. In 1667 the first "library keeper," Mr. Solomon Stoddard, was appointed, and a formal code of rules defining the duties of the librarian and regulating the use of the books was adopted (see Bibliographical Contribution, No. 52, p. 43). Meanwhile the old building had been falling into decay, and in 1676 the library was removed to the first Harvard Hall, then partly completed. Daniel Gookin, the third librarian, had charge of transferring the books, and it is recorded that the Corporation paid him "50^s in Satisfaction for his paines in

removing the library to the new Colledge & placing them." Here, installed in a good-sized room on the second floor of the middle section, the Library remained for nearly a century. For its increase it had to depend almost entirely on gifts, and, according to present-day standards, its growth was slow. In 1723, when the first printed catalogue was issued, it contained about 3,000 volumes, and forty years later it still had only about 5,000. Yet during all this period it was recognized as the most important library in the country.

Some of the gifts that helped to build up this collection are noted below (pp. 120-122). Among the more important were the library of John Lighfoot, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge (mostly of Oriental literature); that of Theophilus Gale, an English dissenting minister and author of note in his day, whose books, received in 1678, long constituted more than half the Library; and the numerous gifts of members of the Hollis family. The Library was in those days mainly theological, and its critics sometimes complained of the lack of modern books. Thomas Hollis, of London, the first of the benefactors of the name, saw this deficiency and with characteristic generosity proceeded to remedy it with his gifts of books; his two brothers, his nephew, his grand-nephew, and the latter's heir, Thomas Brand Hollis, continued to give books and money to the College throughout the eighteenth century. Most of the members of this family, although none of them seem to have visited the College in which they took so real and helpful an interest, not only gave liberally for its needs, but, as their letters show, aided it with advice and criticism. For example, in 1725, the first Thomas Hollis wrote: "Your library is reckond here to be ill managed, by the account I have of some that know it, you want seats to sett and read, and chains to your valluable books like our Bodleian library, or Sion College in London, you know their methods, wch are approved, but do not imitate them, you let your books be

taken at pleasure home to Mens houses, and many are lost, your (boyish) Students take them to their chambers, and teare out pictures & maps to adorne their Walls, such things are not good; if you want roome for modern books, it is easy to remove the less usefull into a more remote place, but do not sell any, they are devoted. Your goodness will excuse me, if I hint to you what I think faulty, if you are convinced my hints are just, your own prudence will rectify what is amiss, as far as you can." Many of the books given by Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, are made interesting by the inscriptions that he wrote on the flyleaves and by their emblematic bindings.

But the Library thus slowly gathered was not destined to last. On a stormy night in January, 1764, Harvard Hall was burned to the ground, and all but two or three hundred of the books that had been accumulating for one hundred and twenty-five years were destroyed. Of John Harvard's own books only one was saved, John Downham's "Christian Warfare against the Deuill World and Flesh." An account of the fire that appeared in the *Massachusetts Gazette* for February 2, 1764, gives the following description of the Library: "It contained, — The Holy Scriptures in almost all languages, with the most valuable Expositors and Commentators, ancient and modern: — The whole library of the late learned Dr. Lightfoot, . . . — The library of the late eminent Dr. Theophilus Gale: — All the Fathers, Greek and Latin, in their best editions: — . . . Sermons of the most celebrated English divines, both of the established national church and Protestant dissenters: . . . — A vast number of philological tracts, containing the rudiments of almost all languages, ancient and modern: — The Hebrew, Greek, and Roman antiquities: — The Greek and Roman Classics, presented by the late excellent and catholic-spirited Bishop Berkeley: — A large collection of History and biographical tracts, ancient and modern: — Dissertations on various

political subjects: — The Transactions of the Royal Society, Academy of Science in France, *Acta Eruditorum*, . . . — A collection of the most approved Medical Authors, . . . — A few ancient and valuable Manuscripts in different languages." It is worth noting that in this detailed account of the Library there is no mention of any polite literature.

Great as was this loss, it was in a measure soon made up by friends of the College: donations of money or books came from over 270 sources. A list of these donors is given in Quincy's "History of Harvard University," vol. ii, pp. 484-496; it is in part reprinted below (pp. 122, 123). The General Court voted to erect a new building out of the public funds, and in 1766 another Harvard Hall, which is the one still standing, was completed and the resuscitated Library placed in it. Fourteen years later a writer in the *Massachusetts Magazine* for June, 1790, thus describes the Harvard Library: "Over the Chapel, on the second floor, is the Library, containing thirteen thousand books, disposed in ten alcoves, in each of which is a window, and over the windows inscriptions to perpetuate the names of the benefactors. . . . The floor of the library is covered with a rich carpet, and the walls are ornamented with various paintings and prints." For this "rich carpet," the same writer adds, the College was "indebted to the munificence of his excellency Governor Hancock." But before this account was written the Library had suffered one more migration. In the early part of the Revolution, the College buildings being occupied by the continental troops, it was thought necessary to remove the books to a place of greater safety. On June 15, 1775, the Provincial Congress voted "that the Library apparatus and other valuables of Harvard College be removed as soon as may be to the town of Andover." Two days later, while the battle of Bunker Hill was being fought, Samuel Phillips, Jr., wrote in his diary, "Amid all the terrors of battle I was so busily engaged in Harvard Library that I never even heard of the

engagement (I mean the siege) until it was completed." Under a subsequent vote of the Congress some of the books were removed to other towns, and in the fall many of them were carried to Concord, where the College was temporarily established. It was not until May, 1778, that a committee of the Overseers was able to report that all the books had been returned to Cambridge.

With the opening of the nineteenth century there seems to have begun that steady increase of the number of books in the Library that still continues in a fairly regular geometrical ratio. About every twenty years for over a century the Library has doubled in size. For the earlier years figures are not always to be obtained; but the following table, giving the size of the Library at such dates as the figures happen to be available, shows that this rate of increase has been maintained with at least approximate regularity. Since the growth has never fallen below this ratio and has several times been well above it, the total increase in the last seventy-five years has been much larger than the normal result of this ratio would be. In fact, if we take the figures for 1841 as a basis and double them every twenty years, the result in 1921 would be nearly twenty thousand less than the number of volumes in the Library to-day.

Year	No. Vols.	Year	No. Vols.
1790.....	13,000	1885.....	225,000
1830.....	30,000	1895.....	334,000
1841.....	41,000	1905.....	451,000
1863.....	100,000	1915.....	675,000
1873.....	134,000		

A printed catalogue, prepared in 1790 by the librarian, Isaac Smith, who was a loyalist but a few years returned from his exile, shows that at this time about a quarter of the books were theological. But, on the other hand, the names of Shakespeare, Milton, Ben. Johnson [*sic.*], the Tatler, the Spectator, Racine, Rabelais, and Cervantes indicate that

polite literature was no longer wholly neglected. Twenty-five years later the Library had outgrown its quarters, but the completion of University Hall in 1815 enabled the College to give for library purposes the whole of the second floor of Harvard Hall. This relief came none too soon, for within three years the Library received one of the most important and valuable gifts that has ever come to it. This was the library of American history of Christoph Daniel Ebeling, — a professor and librarian at Hamburg and a historian of note, — presented by Israel Thorndike, a Boston merchant. This collection, containing 3,200 volumes and 10,000 maps, was purchased for the college by Mr. Thorndike at the price of \$6,500; but it would be hard to estimate its value to-day, for in it were some of the rarest items of Americana. Its collection of early American newspapers alone is almost unrivalled and could not be duplicated at many times the cost of his whole library.

In 1831, when the librarian, Benjamin Peirce, issued the third catalogue of the Library (and the last to be printed), he stated that the Library was so crowded that “many of the books . . . have been excluded from their proper places by the want of room.” A few years later the Corporation, after vainly petitioning the General Court for a grant for the erection of an adequate and fire-proof building for a library, finally voted to use a part of the unrestricted bequest of Christopher Gore for this purpose. The corner-stone of Gore Hall was laid on April 25, 1838, and the building, which cost \$70,000, was occupied by the Library in August, 1841. Its architect was Richard Bond, and in exterior design it followed the lines of King’s College Chapel, Cambridge. President Quincy thus described the new Library: “This building presents a very pure specimen of the Gothic style of the fourteenth century in its form and proportions. . . . The appearance of the whole [interior] is imposing. The books are to be placed in alcoves, which are formed by partitions running

from the columns to the walls of the building, somewhat in the form of chapels in the aisles of many of the Catholic churches." It was confidently predicted at the time that the new building would suffice for the Library's accumulations until the end of the century; yet hardly thirty years had passed before it was again overcrowded, besides being pronounced unsafe and unfitted for modern library purposes. In 1877 a large wing was added to the east of the original building at a cost of about \$90,000, the sum being drawn from the free funds of the College. This addition, planned to accommodate some 235,000 volumes, is of special interest in that it was the first example of a modern library book-stack. This was supposed to be large enough to hold the Library for many years, but in the next decade the accessions of books increased unexpectedly and at the end of a dozen years we find the librarian, Justin Winsor, declaring in his Report for 1889, "There is need for more room for books. . . . There is not enough reading-room accommodation. . . . The delivery-room is not sufficient." It was six years before there was any answer to these complaints, often reiterated. Then, in 1895, the interior of the old Gore Hall was torn out, a three-story stack, sufficient to hold 240,000 volumes, was erected in the lower part, and above it was placed a reading-room with seats for 218 readers. This reading-room, while fairly sufficient in size and well lighted, was barren and strictly utilitarian in appearance. Electric lights were introduced into the building, and for the first time in its history the College Library could be opened not only in the evening but after half-past three or four o'clock on a dark winter afternoon. But the history of over-crowded shelves soon repeated itself. Only five years later the librarian, William C. Lane, said in his Report (1900): "The experience of the past year brings home more forcibly than ever before the pressing need of a larger and better building for the Library." After seven years a partial relief was found in the erection of a two-story

addition on the north side of the east stack. While this did not give much space for book storage, it did provide needed rooms for the enlarged staff of the Library, a room for the safe keeping of rare books, a map room, and a single semi-nary room for the use of advanced courses in history. The stacks, however, became more and more crowded, and it was necessary each year to remove thousands of books to the cellars and basements of various College buildings. By 1912 there were some 70,000 volumes thus in exile. The conditions were such that practically for every new book added to the Library an old one had to be carried away. The Corporation had in 1911 appointed, for the second time, a committee to study the needs of the Library, and this committee drew up a report that included architects' sketch-plans for a new building. But the two million dollars estimated as the lowest cost of an adequate building were not easily to be found, and the report and plans could only be placed on file. In an unexpectedly short time, however, these plans and the suggestions of the committee became of immediate practical value.

Among the passengers on the Steamship "Titanic," lost at sea on April 14, 1912, was Harry Elkins Widener, a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1907. A book-lover and a book-collector of rare acumen, he had gathered a library of some three thousand volumes of rare books. These he left to his mother, Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, with the request that she give them to Harvard when the Library should have a safe building suitable to contain them. It was only too obvious that Gore Hall did not meet this condition; it was inadequate in size, inconvenient, and far from fire-proof. Mrs. Widener generously offered to give to Harvard a new library building that should meet all the requirements of a great university library. This building,¹ given in memory

¹ A description of the Widener building is given below, pp. 32-34, and an account of the Widener books will be found on pp. 94-97.

of her son, was to be known as the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. Inasmuch as part of it was to cover the site of Gore Hall, it was necessary to remove all the books from the old building and to find places where they could not only be stored but be used during the period of construction of the new library. About two-thirds of the books were taken to Randall Hall (until then used as a students' dining-hall), where a stack capable of holding nearly 400,000 volumes was constructed, and where room was found for the delivery-desk, for a small reading-room, for the library staff (in the old serving-room and scullery), and for administrative offices. Some 90,000 volumes were placed on vacant shelving in the Andover-Harvard Theological Library, and the remainder were scattered in smaller groups wherever room could be found for them, — in Emerson, Robinson, and Lawrence Halls, in the University Museums, and in the Fogg Art Museum. The upper floor of Massachusetts Hall was converted into a reading-room, while the lower floor served to accommodate the United States and British documents and was used as a reading-room by students in American history. Although it was the middle of August when it was decided to tear down Gore Hall, yet when the term opened on September 23 the new reading-room was ready. The moving of the books was naturally a longer undertaking; but, by the first week in December, Gore Hall was finally emptied and turned over to the contractors for demolition, after more than seventy years of usefulness as the home of the Library.

For nearly three years the Library occupied these temporary quarters, but with less inconvenience and interruption to its work than was anticipated. At last, on Commencement Day, June 24, 1915, the new building was dedicated and formally presented to the College by Mrs. Widener. Within a few hours of that ceremony the removal of the books into their new home was begun, and in the course of the summer the task was completed.

Since it was first installed in Gore Hall the Library has seen many internal changes. The number of its books has multiplied sixteen-fold; the sources of this great growth are indicated in the lists of funds and gifts printed below (pp. 112 ff.). In all this time its ever increasing collections have been made more and more accessible and useful to students. In 1841 the only catalogues were the printed Catalogue of 1830 and its Supplement of 1834, and a large blank book in which were entered the titles of accessions. About 1848 these later titles were cut out and pasted on cards, arranged alphabetically; subsequent accessions were recorded directly on cards, and thus was formed one of the first examples of a card catalogue. But it was apparently considered something official and too sacred for common use, for the public could consult it only through the medium of the librarian or his assistant. In 1861 Ezra Abbot, assistant librarian (1856-72), started a public card catalogue divided into two parts, "Index of Authors" and "Index of Subjects." The latter was an ingeniously devised and carefully worked-out classed catalogue; — the principal classes of knowledge being arranged alphabetically, with numerous branches and sections under each class, likewise in alphabetical order. These catalogues, with the addition of the titles of the thousands of accessions and with occasional revision and minor changes, served many generations of students. But the increasing number of headings and subheadings in the subject catalogue made it more and more difficult to use and expensive to keep up. In the last few years much has been done to simplify and improve it; and finally, in the present summer (1915), it has been given up entirely as a separate catalogue. The cards of its various sections have been distributed alphabetically under their appropriate headings among the author entries, thus making one catalogue in place of two. Since this form, which is commonly called a "dictionary catalogue," is the one in general use in most American libraries, it is probable

that it will be more easily understood by frequenters of the Library. One other important change has been made in the public catalogue in recent years. The titles had been entered on small cards (2×5 inches), whereas nearly all American libraries used a standard card of 3×5 inches. The growing spirit of coöperation among libraries, whereby it is easy for Harvard to obtain for many of its books cards already prepared by the Library of Congress or the John Crerar Library, for example, made it desirable that the card of standard size be adopted. In February, 1911, the long task of making the change to the larger card was begun. Wherever it was possible cards from other libraries were substituted for the old small cards; other cards were copied by typewriter on the standard size; and at the same time a start was made in printing such parts of the catalogue as could not be obtained from other libraries. The cards thus printed are sold to certain other institutions, the cost of them being partly met in this way. At the end of four and a half years about a million cards have been replaced by these methods.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Library had but one fund, — £500 left in 1774 by Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, and \$3,000 bequeathed in 1801 by Samuel Shapleigh, who had been librarian from 1793 to 1800. The income of this money was to "be sacredly appropriated to the purchase of such modern publications as the Corporation, Professors, and Tutors should judge most proper to improve the students in polite literature; the books to be deposited in the library of the University, and to consist of poetry and prose, but neither in Greek nor Latin." For over forty years no additions were made to these sums; but since then there has been a constant increase in the number and size of the invested funds, until to-day they amount to about \$1,100,000, while a portion of the income of several other funds is likewise assigned to the use of the Library by vote of the Corporation. About half the income of these funds is available for adminis-

trative purposes; but the cost of running the Library, outside of the purchase of books, is so much greater than the interest of the funds that each year there is a deficiency of between thirty and forty thousand dollars to be made up from the unrestricted income of the College. With the removal into the new and larger building this deficit will be considerably increased.

These funds, a list of which is given below (pp. 112-119), are for a wide variety of purposes. Some are entirely unrestricted and can be used either for books or for administrative expenses. Of the book funds, while some of the largest are general and may be devoted to the purchase of any book approved by the library authorities, others are designated for books in some special field. Thus the Sever and Minot funds were both bequeathed simply for the purchase of books; while the Salisbury fund, given by Stephen Salisbury in 1858, was left to buy Greek and Latin books or works illustrating or explaining such books; the Taylor fund is for English literature, the Parkman fund for Canadian history, and the Strobel fund for books on Siam. The income applicable to the purchase of books is now about \$25,000 a year, and for the last fifteen years it has averaged about \$22,000. Yet, had the Library been obliged to depend for its growth entirely on the income from its funds, it would never have reached its present size and importance. Naturally, a large and valuable part of its resources is the result of gifts and bequests of libraries or collections of books. These range from the original bequest of John Harvard in 1638 and the gift from Sir Kenelm Digby in 1655 to the bequest of the Widener books and the gift of the Fearing angling collection in 1915.

But there have also been many gifts of money, — some annual, some occasional, some for general purposes, and some to take advantage of a special opportunity in the book market. Among the earlier examples of this generosity

on the part of graduates of the College and other friends of the Library were the gift in 1823 by Samuel Atkins Eliot, of the Class of 1817, of the Warden library of American history, purchased at a cost of \$5,000; and the gift of \$5,000 a year for five years from 1859 to 1864 from William Gray, of the Class of 1829. With one exception, this gift from Mr. Gray is the largest ever received for the immediate purchase of books from a single benefactor. It came, too, at an opportune time; for the Library's deficiencies were beginning to be felt as never before, and it was a period of comparatively low prices for books. But, apart from a few very exceptional gifts, it is only in recent years that these donations of money for immediate use have become both frequent and important in their influence on the Library's growth. In the fifteen years of the present century it has bought books to the value of nearly half a million dollars, over twenty-eight per cent of this amount coming from such gifts (the actual figures in even dollars are, from funds \$328,141, from gifts \$130,800). Like the funds, these gifts are for varied objects. A few are unrestricted, but most of them are for books on some definite subject or country. A number of them have been continued annually for a series of years, such as the gifts from Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, '92, for books on China, from Mr. Walter W. Naumburg, '89, for Shakespeare, and from Mr. William Phillips, '00, for London. These and similar gifts, of which a list will be found on pages 143-145 below, have often served to build up really significant collections on their special subjects. It is from such gifts, whether annual or occasional, that the most interesting growth of the Library in recent years has come. The income from the general funds barely suffices for the acquisition of the books and periodicals necessary for carrying on the regular work of the College. For bibliographical rarities and for the building up of special collections the Library is dependent on the generosity of its friends.

An account of the College Library would be incomplete without some notice of the various men who have been its librarians. From the appointment of the first one, Solomon Stoddard, in 1667, until the present time there have been sixty-three. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century most of these served for only about two years each, usually while studying for the ministry. With their short terms of office and with the scanty means at their command, few of them had any permanent influence on the history of the Library. Except for the printed catalogues that several of them issued, there is little record of what they did. Joshua Gee prepared the first of these catalogues in 1723, — a small quarto volume of 106 pages; and it is also probable that he was responsible for the arrangement of the books on the shelves, which is described in some detail in the preface to this catalogue. In 1773 James Winthrop issued a select catalogue of the books in more frequent use, and in 1790 Isaac Smith prepared the third printed catalogue, which was a volume of 366 pages. But although most of these early librarians had little chance to do more than “keep the Library duly swept, & the books clean & orderly in their places” (Library Laws of 1667), yet many of them became well known in their later lives. Among those whose names are still remembered, at least by students of New England history, were Samuel Sewall (librarian in 1674), later chief justice and one of the world’s great diarists; Josiah Willard (1702–03), secretary of the Province of Massachusetts for forty years; Edward Holyoke (1709–12), president of the College from 1737 to 1769; Stephen Sewall (1726–28), long a judge and chief justice of Massachusetts; Mather Byles (1755–57), minister of Christ Church in Boston and rector in St. John, N. B.

But it was not until well into the nineteenth century that Harvard had any librarians who may be said to have made librarianship their profession. The first of these was Joseph

Green Cogswell, afterwards the organizer and first superintendent of the Astor Library. Although he remained at Harvard only two years (1821-23), he did much toward re-arranging and classifying the Library. In 1831 Thaddeus William Harris began his long service as librarian. His main interests were scientific and in his special field of entomology he had few equals. He was a hard and constant worker, and for twenty-five years, it is said, was absent from the Library for scarcely a day. He was succeeded in 1856 by John Langdon Sibley, who had been assistant librarian since 1841. Mr. Sibley, still well recalled by at least the older graduates, continued in active service until in 1877 failing eyesight forced him to resign. It was a period of great growth and expansion in the Library. Mr. Sibley himself pointed with pride to the fact that during the time he was connected with it the number of volumes rose from 41,000 to 164,000 and the funds from \$5,000 to \$170,000. For a large part of this growth he was directly responsible, for he never ceased in his efforts to obtain gifts of books or money. "I acquired," he said, "the name of being a sturdy beggar." Popular tradition pictures Sibley as the zealous custodian of the Library, anxious only to accumulate books and to preserve them unharmed by the profane touch of a reader's hand. But this is an unjust view of him. While he was inclined to emphasize this side of a librarian's duties, and had but little sympathy for the desultory reader and no toleration for the slightest abuse of the Library's rules and privileges, yet to any one, student or stranger, doing serious work he freely granted access to the alcoves and was ever ready with his own aid and advice.

The next librarian was Justin Winsor, who for ten years had been at the head of the Boston Public library. An able administrator and a good organizer, he did much for the general development of the Library toward a greater usefulness. "The mere accumulation of books," he said in his

first Report, "is not in itself sufficient: a great library should be a workshop as well as a repository." He introduced many new methods of work and more businesslike records, but above all he endeavored in every way to increase the actual use of the Library. A re-classification of the books, a greatly enlarged use of the system of "reserved books," a revision of the card catalogue, with the introduction of guide-cards and an index, and a new system of accounts for the expenditures, — these are some of his many practical innovations. For many years president of the American Library Association, he was everywhere recognized as a pioneer and leader in his profession. His work as a writer and historian is too well known to need mention here. Mr. Winsor died in 1897 and was succeeded the next year by Mr. William Coolidge Lane, the present librarian. One other officer of the Library, though he was never librarian, should be mentioned here. Thomas J. Kiernan entered the service of the Library in 1855, and until his death fifty-nine years later remained ever faithful to his task. In constant contact with undergraduates and visiting scholars for many generations, whom he was always not only willing but able to help, probably no one connected with the college was so well known and so warmly remembered as he.

In 1903 the Corporation created a new office in the Library, or, rather, extended the functions of an office already created. For many years there had been an honorary curator of coins. This year there were established curatorships in three different fields, — Italian History of the Nineteenth Century, Modern English Literature, and South American History and Literature; and since then curators have been appointed for a dozen other subjects. These honorary officers, each an expert in his own field, aid, as freely as their time and inclination permit, in the selection and arrangement of the books in their subjects, and many of them have also given liberally both of books and of

money, or have been the means of procuring such gifts from others.

Thus far this account has dealt solely with the College Library; but the University Library, as shown in the general statement above (page 9), consists of various other collections of books. In connection with the different schools and scientific establishments of the University there have, not unnaturally, grown up a number of separate Departmental Libraries, each devoted more or less consistently to its special subject. There are eleven of these, ranging from the Law School Library, established in 1817, to the library of the Blue Hill Observatory, which became a part of the University in 1913. An account of each of them is given below (pp. 98-111). Until 1880 these libraries were practically independent. In that year the Corporation voted that all books for any department (except the Law School) should be purchased through the librarian of the University and should be catalogued at the College Library. By this system it was hoped to make simpler and more economical the purchase and cataloguing of books, to avoid unnecessary duplication of material, to provide in the College Library a complete catalogue of the bibliographical resources of the University, — in short, as far as possible to unite these scattered libraries. This system, while undoubtedly correct in theory, proved after many years of experience to be unsuccessful. The comparatively rapid expansion of some of the Departmental Libraries, each with its own special staff, on the one hand, and, on the other, the crowded condition of Gore Hall and the inadequate staff of the College Library, made it more practicable that each library should buy its own books. In passing a vote granting such permission, January 30, 1911, the Corporation added the direction that a record of all books acquired by any Department should be sent to the College Library. Meanwhile, as these libraries grew larger and more important, other questions arose in regard to their manage-

ment. In many instances not only occasional volumes but whole collections on certain subjects were duplicated in one or another of them. Many of the Departmental Libraries had books or collections that would be of more general usefulness in the College Library, and the College Library had many books more appropriate to certain Departmental Libraries. To avoid this oftentimes unnecessary duplication, and to effect transfers of books to the particular libraries where they will prove the most useful, is no easy problem. Partly to aid in the solution of such questions, partly to bring the various libraries of the University under one control, and in general to simplify and unify the whole library system, the Corporation in 1910 created the office of Director of the University Library.

Besides the Departmental Libraries, there is another group known as the Special Libraries. There are thirty-eight of these and, for administrative purposes at least, they are considered a part of the College Library, through which their books are bought and catalogued. About a dozen of them are in special rooms in the Widener Memorial Building; the rest are located in laboratories, museums, or department buildings. These Special Libraries may be roughly divided into four groups: first, the scientific libraries, as Chemistry, Botany, etc., which consist in the main of reference and standard works on their subjects, only in part duplicating books in the central Library and for direct use in connection with scientific research; second, the libraries of such departments of the College as have buildings of their own (like Philosophy, Music, Architecture) and have found useful more or less comprehensive collections of books connected with their work, — to a large extent duplicates of books in the College Library; third, the libraries of certain departments, as English, French, German, or Mathematics, where are gathered collections of standard books and reference works that the student can readily consult, and where he can

have a quiet place for study or reading; and, fourth, the libraries maintained for the use of the large undergraduate courses in History and Economics, which often provide many copies of the books most used in those courses. These Special Libraries, which were at first designated as Classroom and Laboratory Libraries, are of comparatively recent origin. They are not noticed in the librarian's Reports until 1887, when they were said to contain about 2,000 volumes; to-day they have a total of nearly 80,000 volumes.

THE BUILDING OF THE HARRY ELKINS WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

THE corner-stone of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library was laid on June 16, 1913. The ceremonies were brief and simple, consisting of singing by a chorus, short addresses by President Lowell, Professor A. C. Coolidge, Director of the University Library, and Judge F. J. Swayze, president of the Phi Beta Kappa, and then the formal laying of the corner-stone by the donor, Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia. Two years later, on Commencement Day, June 24, 1915, the dedication of the then completed building took place. The ceremonies on this occasion consisted of the presentation by Mrs. Widener to President Lowell of the key to the building, the unveiling of the portrait of Harry Elkins Widener, remarks by President Lowell, an address by Henry Cabot Lodge, and a prayer and benediction by Bishop Lawrence.

The architect was Mr. Horace Trumbauer, of Philadelphia, and the general contractors were George F. Payne and Company, also of Philadelphia. The building, of brick and limestone, is in the Georgian style of architecture, and is practically of fire-proof construction throughout. It is in the form of a hollow square, measuring about 200 by 250 feet on the outside. The inner courtyard is traversed by a central section devoted to the Widener Memorial Rooms, a light-court of about 28 by 110 feet being left on each side. Three sides of the building are mainly occupied by the book-stacks; the remaining (north) side contains the Reading-Room, various administrative offices, etc. The building faces the north; a broad flight of steps, surmounted by a colonnade of twelve massive columns, leads to the main entrance. The entrance hall, fifty feet long and thirty-six wide, is lined with Botticino marble, with a double row of columns of veined statuary

marble. To the right a corridor leads to the Director's office and to the room for the Library Council. Back of this is the Treasure Room, devoted to the safe keeping of the Library's rarest books and specially fitted with locked metal bookcases. In front and immediately to the right of the entrance is another large room that is eventually to be used for a select library of standard books that shall be accessible to all comers without formality. A corridor to the left leads to the Librarian's office and to the rooms of the Order and Catalogue departments. In the latter is contained the official catalogue of the Library.

From the entrance hall stairs lead directly to the Widener Memorial Rooms. The first of these rooms is a reception hall finished in white Alabama marble. The second, or inner room, finished in carved English oak, contains Harry Widener's library. At the landing in front of the Widener Rooms the main stairway divides and leads on each side to the second floor. Here, occupying the whole front of the building, is the main Reading-Room. This room, together with the Periodical Room adjoining it at the west end, has seats for 292 readers. At the east end, opening both from the hall and from the Reading-Room, is the Delivery Room. In this room the public card catalogue is placed.

On the third floor, which rests on top of the stacks, are thirty-four rooms used for some of the Special Libraries, for seminary rooms, and for studies. There is also a large room for the Library's collection of maps. Among the Special Libraries accommodated here are the Child Memorial, the Lowell Memorial, the French, German, and Sanskrit, the Mathematical, and those of the Business School and the Bureau of Municipal Research. The collection of theatrical material recently presented to the Library by Robert Gould Shaw, of Boston, is placed in two rooms on this floor.

On the ground floor, on the west side, is a special reading-room for elementary work in connection with the courses in

History and Economics. This has a separate entrance and provides seats for 166 readers. The rest of this floor is used for various working purposes. Below this is a basement, which at present serves mainly to accommodate the machinery necessary to run the building, but will eventually provide storage space for many thousand volumes.

The book-stacks, which run round three sides of the building, comprise ten floors, but for the present the two lower floors are not to be used and are therefore not equipped with shelving. The capacity of the stacks as at present shelved is about 1,433,000 volumes; with closer shelving and the addition of the two lower floors the total capacity should be about 2,200,000 volumes. Besides this, there is room for several hundred thousand volumes in other parts of the building. A distinguishing characteristic of the stacks is the series of reading-stalls along the sides of the principal floors. There are three hundred of these stalls. In addition to this provision for the comfort of students, there are over sixty small rooms that can be used as private studies for professors or visiting scholars.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES

	Volumes	Pamphlets
COLLEGE LIBRARY (Main Collection)	675,050	433,000

SPECIAL LIBRARIES:

<i>In the Widener Building</i>	Volumes
Bureau of Municipal Research	2,635
Business School	3,091
Child Memorial	5,545
Classics	5,253
Economics	1,960
French	2,648
German	1,598
Graduate Economics	212
History	7,325
Lowell Memorial	1,677
Mathematics	1,277
Sanskrit	1,076
Statistical Laboratory	247

<i>Outside the Widener Building</i>	
Education, <i>Lawrence Hall</i>	7,934
Physiological Laboratory, <i>Lawrence Hall</i>	93
Chemical Laboratory, <i>Boylston Hall</i>	4,725
Physical Laboratory, <i>Jefferson Hall</i>	710
Botanical Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	1,929
Geological Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	250
Mineralogical Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	1,266
Physical Geography Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	297
Zoological Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	434
Students' Palaeontological Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	9
Plant Physiological Lab., <i>Botanical Garden</i>	268
Astronomical Laboratory	94
Philosophy, <i>Emerson Hall</i>	5,223
Social Ethics, <i>Emerson Hall</i>	4,727
Semitic, <i>Semitic Museum</i>	2,087
Germanic Museum	51

Carried forward 64,641

	Volumes	
Brought forward.....	64,641	
Mining and Metallurgy, <i>Rotch Laboratory</i>	528	
Engineering, <i>Pierce Hall</i>	9,822	
Music, <i>Music Building</i>	2,171	
Fine Arts, <i>Fogg Museum</i>	1,405	
Architecture, <i>Robinson Hall</i>	1,945	
Landscape Architecture, <i>Robinson Hall</i>	1,699	
Preachers' Library, <i>Wadsworth House</i>	186	
Phillips Brooks House Library.....	500	
Forestry, <i>Bussey Institution</i>	132	
<hr/>		
Total, Special Libraries.....	83,029	
Deduct for books on deposit from the Central Library.....	4,827	78,202
Total, College Library.....		753,252

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES:

	Volumes	Pamphlets
Andover-Harvard Theological Library.....	106,780	50,944
Arnold Arboretum (Jamaica Plain).....	30,320	7,143
Astronomical Observatory.....	14,586	34,818
Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory (Readville)....	7,914	15,067
Bussey Institution (Jamaica Plain).....	3,204	16,067
Dental School (Boston).....	2,228	10,000
Gray Herbarium.....	15,953	10,672
Law School.....	161,734	21,989
Medical School (Boston).....	27,000	46,067
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.....	52,336	49,219
Peabody Museum.....	6,328	6,439
<hr/>		

Total, Departmental Libraries..... 428,383 268,358

Grand total..... 1,181,635 701,358

Total number of volumes and pamphlets in
the University Library..... 1,882,993

	Volumes		Volumes
British documents.....	7,588	Zoölogy.....	2,844
United States documents...	6,094	Botany.....	2,085
		Forestry.....	712
<i>Floor 5</i>		Geology.....	2,129
Fine arts.....	10,874	Anthropology.....	417
Landscape architecture....	1,128	Medicine.....	791
Archaeology.....	9,586	Encyclopedias.....	1,091
Egypt.....	721		
Ancient history.....	6,417	<i>Floor A</i>	
Classical philology.....	3,706	Periodicals, English and	
Philological periodicals....	3,777	American.....	6,638
Greek authors.....	12,487	Periodicals, French.....	3,328
Modern Greek.....	1,617	Periodicals, German.....	1,601
Latin authors.....	11,009	Periodicals, Italian.....	739
Modern Latin.....	1,433	State documents.....	5,388
Oriental literature.....	2,106	Canadian documents.....	1,317
Semitic literature.....	1,848	French documents.....	1,005
Ural-Altaic literatures.....	203		
Language.....	15,285	<i>Floor B</i>	
Scientific serials.....	18,011	Tracts and Ebeling collection	1,173
Folklore.....	13,329	Directories.....	1,172
Proverbs.....	449	Registers.....	1,347
Emblems.....	259	Unclassified books.....	22,493
		Harvard University collec-	
<i>Floor 6</i>		tion.....	6,274
Economic periodicals.....	5,399	Pamphlets, estimated at	
Education.....	7,199	433,000	
Education periodicals.....	1,799	Newspapers.....	4,224
Education reports.....	8,296		
Education text-books.....	3,202	<i>Widener Room</i>	
Theatre.....	2,626	Widener collection.....	3,220
Science.....	643		
Astronomy.....	1,723	<i>Treasure Room</i>	
Physical geography.....	778	Angling (Fearing collection)	11,595
Mathematics.....	5,420	Angling (Bartlett collection)	1,086
Physics.....	2,904	Aldine collection.....	239
Chemistry.....	2,876	Longfellow collection.....	691
Engineering.....	3,023	Thomas Carlyle collection..	470
Technology.....	1,327	Herbert collection.....	173
Navigation.....	643	Incunabula.....	825
Natural history.....	1,658		

	Volumes		Volumes
Norton collection.....	734	<i>Reading Room, Map Room, etc.</i>	
Sumner collection.....	334	Reference books.....	8,959
MSS.....	1,035	Atlases, etc.	1,253
MSS. (Sparks collection)...	343	Maps.....	29,850 sheets
Miscellaneous.....	319	Librarian's Room.....	121
Also rare books selected from other groups.		Collection of theatrical mate- rial.	

NOTES ON SPÉCIAL COLLECTIONS IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

AMERICAN HISTORY

THE collection relating to the history, biography, genealogy, and geography of the United States numbers about 51,000 volumes. It includes 6,094 volumes of United States documents, and 5,388 volumes of state and city documents. In addition to this there are several thousand volumes of American periodicals and newspapers that are not included in the count above, although they might well be considered as part of a collection of American history. The basis of the collection was the library of Christoph Daniel Ebeling, a professor and librarian at Hamburg and a writer of historical and geographical works of authority in their day, and that of David B. Warden, for many years United States consul at Paris. The former library, numbering over 3,200 volumes, was given to Harvard in 1818 by Colonel Israel Thorndike, of Boston, and the latter, numbering 1,200 volumes, was the gift of Samuel A. Eliot in 1823. In 1830 the Corporation supplemented these two libraries by the purchase of a collection formed by Obadiah Rich, the London bookseller, an accumulation including many of the early and rare volumes commonly classed as "Americana," together with tracts of the Revolutionary period. The early ecclesiastical history of America, particularly of New England (including controversial works, tracts, and sermons), is well represented, but is not included in the enumeration above. The section on the discovery, early exploration, and geographical development of America, largely built up by Justin Winsor, was further increased by books bequeathed by Francis Parkman in 1894. There is also a collection of many of the books written by travellers in the United States in the nineteenth century.

For several years past special attention has been given to books on the western United States. The purchases on this subject form a special collection in memory of the late Charles Elliott Perkins, of Burlington, Iowa. It was established by his daughter, Mrs. William Hooper, of Manchester, Mass., and is maintained by a fund given by her; it has also been increased by gifts from other sources and by the activities of the Harvard Commission on Western History. In 1914 the library of E. H. Peirce, of Salt Lake City, consisting of books on Utah and Mormonism, was purchased with a special gift and added to the Perkins collection. Mr. Peirce's library, one of the best collections on Mormonism in existence, comprised nearly 2,500 volumes, which included a large number of the publications of the Mormon church and most of the periodicals that it has issued from early in its history. More recently a collection formed by Mr. W. C. Breckenridge, of St. Louis, and devoted to the history of Missouri has been acquired. In addition to these two special topics in western history, the Library is also strong in western travels and in the county histories of the western states.

The section of United States documents numbers over 6,000 volumes, exclusive of duplicates. The College Library has a collection of 328 volumes of the proceedings and debates of the constitutional conventions of the various states, and this is supplemented by a similar collection in the Law School Library. There are also many of the early colonial legislative documents, including some of the rare volumes of colonial laws; but otherwise no special attempt has been made, except in the case of Massachusetts, to collect the official documents of the several states. There are, however, fairly full sets of reports of the state boards or commissions on railroads, labor, banks, insurance, education, and health. Reference should here be made to the large collection of colonial and state laws in the Law School Library.

The number of early American imprints is large, but, as no separate classification has been made of them either on the shelves or in the catalogue, it is impossible even to estimate their number. There are many early editions of the works of such writers as Cotton and Increase Mather, including several of the greatest rarity. The collection of early American newspapers is also extensive. A large number of those printed in the various colonies were received with the Ebeling library.

The books and tracts illustrating the history of American slavery number about 1,100 volumes, a large part of them being made up of many pamphlets bound together. In the catalogue under "Slavery" there are over 3,300 titles. The collection is largely the result of gifts from Charles Sumner and Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

AMERICAN LITERATURE

In American literature the Library has over 9,700 volumes. Many of the works of the writers of the colonial period are naturally classed with history and theology, or are contained in tract volumes, and thus are not included in the count above. The collection is strong in eighteenth-century authors, and has a fair proportion of the poets, novelists, and playwrights of the early nineteenth century. It also contains many first editions of such writers as Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Bryant, and Whittier. Among earlier authors well represented may be mentioned James Kirke Paulding and William Gilmore Simms. The Widener collection includes first editions and presentation copies of many noted American authors. The extensive collection of the minor American poetry of the nineteenth century is mainly due to gifts and bequests of Longfellow and Lowell and to gifts from Colonel Higginson and the Longfellow family. A series of American annuals, or gift-books, published mainly in the first half of the nineteenth century, comprises over 150 volumes.

ANCIENT HISTORY

The collection on Ancient history (6,417 volumes) includes both the classical and other early civilizations of related interests. While it is strongest in the history of Greece and Rome, special mention may be made of the material on Assyrian and Babylonian history. To this have been added the books on the archaeology and fine arts of these two countries, and, in fact, everything else relating to them except the purely linguistic.

ANGLING

In 1915 the Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, of Newport, gave to the Library his books on angling, fishing, fisheries, and fish culture. This great collection, one of the largest ever formed on the subject, numbers over 11,500 volumes, besides many pamphlets, and contains books in twenty different languages. The foundation stone of any angling library is naturally Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler." Of the first five editions of this, all of them of great rarity, there are in the collection two copies of the first, 1653, two of the second, 1655, three of the third, 1661, three of the fourth, 1668, and four of the fifth, 1676. Over one hundred and seventy editions of the "Compleat Angler" have been published; of these the Fearing collection contains more than one hundred and sixty, ranging in size from the "thumb edition," measuring only $2 \times 1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches, to the "Lea and Dove" edition in two large folio volumes. Several of the editions have been extended by the insertion of extra-illustrations, consisting of portraits, engravings, colored views, and many original drawings in pen-and-ink and in colors. In other editions are inserted inscriptions or autograph letters by their editors. Of one little edition, published in London in 1826 by Septimus Prowett, no other copy has ever been discovered. There are examples of several other works of Walton, including a

presentation copy of his "Life of Dr. Sanderson," with corrections in his own hand. There are also autograph documents by him, and the original probate copy of his will.

The collection contains many early books relating to angling or fishing, and among them several manuscripts. Of the latter the earliest are fourteenth-century copies of Glanville's "De Proprietatibus Rerum" and of the "Ruralium Commodorum" of Crescentius. Of early printed books there are fifteen incunabula, and many books of the sixteenth century. The earliest of these is a copy of the first edition of Crescentius, printed at Augsburg in 1471; one of the most interesting is undoubtedly the "Treatyse on the Art of Fysshing with an Angle," an excerpt from the "Book of St. Albans," attributed to the probably mythical Dame Juliana Berners, printed by Wynken de Worde at Westminster in 1496, and the first English book to treat of angling. Since fishing is mentioned in Magna Charta, the collection has a copy of that document, and a very interesting one. It is of the edition published in 1556, and is a copy formerly belonging to Mary, Queen of Scots. All the other writers on angling, both in English and in many foreign languages, are well represented; of the later works many copies have autograph inscriptions by their authors. In addition to the books relating directly to the art of fishing, there are in the Fearing library a great many works that in one way or another illustrate the subject of angling: thus, there are rare and early editions of some of the English poets; there are hundreds of books of travel; and there is a long series of angling novels. The collection includes not only sets of the most important periodicals on angling and allied subjects, but several interesting series of articles excerpted from the principal American and English magazines.

On the subjects of fish, fisheries, and fish culture there are many works, including scientific treatises and government publications and laws in various languages. There is also a

series of over one hundred scrap-books, each devoted to a single kind of fish. There are even many books on the cookery of fish, among them another series of scrap-books, over fifty in number, each volume containing receipts for cooking one kind of fish. The collection is strong on whaling and the whale-fishery. Besides many hundred printed books, there are a number of manuscripts, including log-books of early whalers and numerous whaling prints and engravings. The collection also contains several thousand illustrations on the general subjects of angling, fishes, and fishing. These comprise not only engravings and prints, and even picture post-cards, but many original drawings. Among the latter the most valuable is probably the series of 246 colored drawings of Chinese fish done on rice paper by a native artist.

By the terms of the gift the Fearing collection is to be kept together and a catalogue of it is to be printed.

The Library had previously owned a smaller collection of books on angling, fishes, and fish culture, numbering 1,014 volumes and 269 pamphlets, which was presented in 1892 by the late John Bartlett, of Cambridge. It is catalogued in *Bibliographical Contribution*, No. 51.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The Library has nearly ten thousand volumes on Archaeology, not including many publications, such as the transactions and proceedings of various British, French, and German societies, largely archaeological in character, which have been placed with local history. There is a special collection of about two hundred volumes on the relics of Christ and the Christian martyrs, most of them received in the library of Count Paul Riant; and another collection of some nine hundred volumes and pamphlets on the catacombs and Christian antiquities of Rome and Italy, largely the gift of the late John Harvey Treat, of Lawrence.

BELGIUM

The collection of books relating to Belgium (nearly 1,650 volumes) includes full sets of the "Chroniques Belges," "Antwerpsch Archievenblad," and other historical series and periodicals, and also a group of about 150 volumes and pamphlets relating to Antwerp.

BIBLES

The collection of Bibles includes most of the series of English versions, as well as the more important German and French translations. There are also in the Library some valuable early editions, the oldest being that printed by A. Rusch of Strassburg about 1480. Among other important editions may be mentioned the Complutensian Polyglott, 1514-17, the Bible printed by Whitchurch in 1550, the Biblia Maxima, in 19 folio volumes, 1660, and Eliot's Indian Testament, 1661, and Indian Bible, 1663 and 1685. The collection of translations of either the whole Bible or parts of it into languages other than English was increased in 1910 by gifts of several hundred volumes from the American Bible Society, the Massachusetts Bible Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Andover-Harvard Theological Library has also many editions of the Bible, and is especially strong in editions of the Greek New Testament.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In Bibliography the Library has a large working collection, comprising the chief bibliographies and bibliographical periodicals in all the principal languages. The collection, as it is classified on the shelves, comprises 12,700 volumes (including 3,932 volumes of periodicals and society publications and 1,294 volumes of general literary history). In addition to this, a large part of the 6,490 volumes in the cataloguing and

reference rooms are bibliographical. It is further to be noted that all special and local bibliographies, of which the Library has a very large number, are classified with their own subjects, so that the total resources in this field are much greater than the figures noted above would indicate. Particular attention has been given to procuring catalogues of incunabula and manuscripts in European libraries. Large numbers of booksellers' catalogues, classified by subjects, add to the bibliographic resources of the Library. The history of printing is fairly well covered.

BOTANY

No attempt has been made to build up the collection on Botany (which contains only about two thousand volumes), as there are several other botanical libraries in the University. Those of the Gray Herbarium, the Arnold Arboretum, and the Bussey Institution are described below (pp. 101-104). There is a special library (1,809 volumes) in the Botanical Laboratory in the University Museum, and another (268 volumes) in the Laboratory of Plant Physiology in the Botanic Garden.

BRITISH HISTORY

The collection on British history (about 30,000 volumes) forms the third largest single division in the arrangement of the Library; it is exceeded in numbers only by the groups on United States history and English literature. While the collection is uneven and perhaps no greater than should be expected in so large a Library, a few special features may be mentioned.

The set of British parliamentary papers is practically complete from 1810, and (including reprinted papers of the eighteenth century and a complete set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons) numbers over 7,600 volumes. There are, in addition, complete sets of the Rolls and Chronicle

series and other publications of the Record Office, and also full sets of the works issued by the principal historical societies, such as the Royal Historical Society, the Camden Society, the Chetham Society, the Harleian Society, the Surtees Society, etc.

The collection of political and historical tracts and pamphlets, ranging from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, is extensive, including over 8,000 items. By far the greater part of these were purchased from a London bookseller in 1912-1913, by means of several special gifts. Among them were included many broadsides and early newspapers. A few years earlier the Library acquired, partly by gifts from Mrs. Louis Bettmann, of Cincinnati, collections of pamphlets dealing with English political affairs from about 1760 until about 1825, formed by George Pitt, Lord Rivers, and by Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex. Another collection of some 400 pamphlets, mainly in Dutch, relates to English affairs in 1689, to the accession of William III, and to the relations between England and the Netherlands from 1662 to 1672.

A collection of books on Oliver Cromwell and his time was received by bequest from Thomas Carlyle in 1883 (see p. 128 below). The field of English memoirs and biography is fairly well covered, and it is to be noted that much biographical material is classed with English literature. The subject of British military and regimental history is also well represented.

The foundation of the collection of 3,500 volumes on local history and topography was laid by Professor Charles Gross, an authority in this field.¹ This section includes sets of the publications of the principal county societies, and of many of the smaller local historical and archaeological associations. The books on London number over one thousand, many of

¹ See Bibliographical Contribution, No. 43: A Classified List of Books relating to British Municipal History, by Charles Gross, 1891.

them having been bought with annual gifts from Mr. William Phillips, Class of 1900.

The books on Scotland comprise about 1,800 volumes, and include a special collection of 165 volumes dealing with Mary, Queen of Scots.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Special Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration, established in 1908, comprises a collection of about 3,100 books and many pamphlets relating to business organization and administration; and many other works on these subjects are classed with the economic books in the main Library. Its larger collections on railroad organization and operation, accounting, and scientific management are supplemented by rapidly growing collections on marketing (including advertising and store management), banking, insurance, foreign and domestic trade methods, printing and publishing, public utilities, and corporation management and finance.

In addition to the collection of books and pamphlets, a file of the financial reports of the principal industrial and public-utility corporations of the country is maintained. Two hundred and twenty-five trade and business periodicals, including several from South America and Europe, are on file currently. Of several of these — as the "Iron Age," the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," "System," "Printers' Ink," and the "Engineering and Mining Journal" and of other trade papers — the files are complete from the earliest issues.

A section for business archives, comprising the confidential records and original documents pertaining to the conduct of various businesses, has been started.

The collections of this library are located in Rooms H and I on the third floor of the Widener Building and in the section of the stack immediately below. The library is under the direction of Walter M. Stone.

CANADA

The nucleus of the collection of over 4,600 volumes on Canadian history and geography is the six hundred and fifty volumes from among those left to the Library in 1893 by the historian, Francis Parkman, and dealing particularly with the period of the French dominion in Canada. The collection contains first editions of the works of Champlain, Le Clercq, Joutel, and Hennepin, as well as of most of the other early French explorers, besides a considerable amount of contemporary material on the various French and Indian wars. The set of original editions of "Jesuit Relations" cover all but three of the forty years during which they were published.

In 1908 a surplus from the fund raised for the monument to Francis Parkman remaining in the hands of the trustees was transferred to the Library, and now forms the Francis Parkman Memorial Fund for Canadian History.

During the past year or two an effort has been made to collect the French, and to a smaller extent the English, literature of Canada.

THE CARLYLE COLLECTION

Thomas Carlyle by his will left to the Library the books he had used in writing on Cromwell and Frederick the Great. The collection was not large, — less than five hundred volumes, — and Carlyle himself in a letter to Ralph Waldo Emerson, written a dozen years before his death, speaks of his intention of "Testifying my gratitude to New England . . . by bequeathing to it my poor *Falstaff Regiment*, latterly two *Falstaff Regiments of Books*, those I purchased and used in writing *Cromwell*, and ditto those on *Friedrich the Great*." But the interest in this collection, thus disparagingly described by its owner, lies not so much in the books themselves, or in the mere fact that they belonged to Carlyle and bear his autograph, as because in many of them he has written marginal

notes. Many of these notes, sometimes relating to the book as a whole, sometimes to a certain passage, are characteristically caustic. Some years after Carlyle's death Mrs. Alexander Carlyle sent to Harvard a few more volumes from his library.¹

CELTIC

The collection of Celtic literature contains 838 volumes. In addition to this there is much Celtic material to be found in other classifications; as, for example, some 935 volumes in Irish history, 220 in linguistics, and 150 volumes of the Ossianic poems. The Library possesses a large part of the most important publications relating to Celtic philology and the older periods of Celtic literature, including sets of nearly all the learned periodicals and society publications and facsimiles of early Irish manuscripts. It also contains a score or more of interesting modern Irish manuscripts, among them a copy of the "Tribal Book of the O'Byrnes."

CHEMISTRY

In Chemistry the College Library has a small collection (2,876 volumes), supplemented by the special library of the Chemical Laboratory in Boylston Hall. This contains 3,400 volumes, in addition to 1,321 volumes temporarily transferred from the main Library. It has sets of the more important periodicals devoted to chemistry, many German dissertations, and a selection of current treatises on chemical subjects. Many of the books were bought with a gift of \$1,000 received in 1903 from Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt, of St. Louis. The increase of the collection is provided for by the income of a fund of \$3,500 given in 1906 by the Class of 1881. It also contains many books presented by the late Professor Wolcott Gibbs and by Mrs. C. R. Sanger.

¹ For a catalogue of the Carlyle collection, see *Bibliographical Contribution*, No. 26, and the *University Bulletin*, No. 52.

CHINA

The collection of books relating to China numbers about 2,117 volumes. Special attention has been given to obtaining early works, historical and geographical, and translations, into English, French, or German, of Chinese literary works. The collection includes 114 volumes relating to the controversy between the Jesuit and Dominican missionaries at the beginning of the eighteenth century. There is little material in Chinese.

CHURCH HISTORY

The collection on Church history (17,634 volumes) includes, besides ecclesiastical history, the collected works of church writers whether historical or not; but it is to be noted that the church history of separate countries and localities is classified with local history. The same is true of a large mass of mediaeval church history, especially cartularies and similar documents, and of much biographical material. The collection itself contains most of the great ecclesiastical and patristic collections, and the church fathers are well represented in all their more important editions. Much material for the history of the monastic orders is comprised in the group, and the collection on liturgics and ritualism is extensive. The most important ecclesiastical periodicals are nearly all included. The increase of the collection is insured by the fund bequeathed by John Harvey Treat, of Lawrence, for "books relating to the Church of England and churches in communion with her, the Roman and Greek Churches, and the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, especially as regards ritualism; . . . also books relating to Christian archaeology." The subject of canon law is well represented in the Law School Library.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE AND ANTIQUITIES

The collection of Classics and classical philology, of about 30,000 volumes, is supplemented by many works included under Art and Archaeology. Certain authors are particularly well represented; such, for example, are Aeschylus (556 volumes), Aesop (125 volumes), Aristophanes (558 volumes), Aristotle (772 volumes), Boethius (135 volumes), Caesar (302 volumes), Cicero (1,667 volumes), Homer (1,366 volumes), Horace (795 volumes), Persius (757 volumes and pamphlets), Plato (789 volumes), Plautus (575 volumes), Terence (338 volumes), Theocritus (135 volumes), and Virgil (790 volumes).

The Library has practically all the chief critical editions of the Greek and Latin classical authors, together with the principal commentaries. The income from the Constantius and Salisbury funds provides for liberal additions in this field.

The Weld Memorial collection, which consists of the library of the late Richard Ashhurst Bowie, of Philadelphia, presented in 1908 by Mrs. Edward D. Brandegge, of Brookline, added several thousand volumes to the classical section of the Library. It included a number of *editiones principes* of classical authors and a large number of other editions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; it also contained numerous early translations into English and French.

The Persius collection formed by Morris H. Morgan, late professor of Classical Philology, was presented by him to the Library shortly before his death in 1910. This gift comprised some 295 editions, 213 translations, and about 125 commentaries and criticisms. It is listed in Professor Morgan's "Bibliography of Persius" (Bibliographical Contribution, No. 58). Several rare editions of Persius have been added to the collection by the Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, of Newport.

The collection of works relating to the private life of the Greeks and Romans is also extensive. The number of programmes and dissertations of the German universities on classical subjects is very large. There are a few classical manuscripts, mainly of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and facsimiles of classical manuscripts have been provided whenever obtainable.

The collection on Roman Law (950 volumes) is supplemented by books on the same subject in the library of the Law School.

The special reading-room of the Classical Department (on the third floor of the Widener Building) contains over 5,000 volumes of the best editions of the Greek and Latin authors, with various commentaries, and works in philology, archaeology, and history, most of them duplicates of books in the main Library. The only special collections of note that it contains are those formed by the late Professor F. D. Allen on Homer and Hesiod.

CRUSADES

The collection on the Crusades, the crusading knights, and the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem, Constantinople, and Greece is largely based on books received in the Riant library. It numbers over 1,000 volumes.

DISSERTATIONS

The Library annually receives by exchange the doctors' dissertations of the principal German universities and of a few others. At present the following universities send all or a large part of their dissertations: Basle, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Groningen, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, München Universität, München K. Tech. Hochschule, Münster, Paris, Rostock, St.

Petersburg, Strassburg, Tübingen, Upsala, Utrecht, Würzburg. In this way there are annually received from twelve to fifteen hundred dissertations. Most of those in law, chemistry, medicine, and a few other sciences are sent to the departmental or special libraries; the others are classified on the shelves, and if considered of sufficient importance are fully catalogued. A large number of earlier dissertations, especially in classical philology and in English literature, have been bought from time to time.

DUTCH HISTORY

A large part of the collection on Dutch history (1,350 volumes, not including historical periodicals) was bought from anonymous gifts received in 1905 and later years for the foundation of the John Lothrop Motley Collection on Dutch History. It includes sets of some of the most important historical periodicals and society publications, and a certain amount of local history. Two of the most valuable single items are sets of the Notulen, or Reports, of the Staten of Zealand, in 172 volumes, extending with some breaks from 1587 to 1807, and of the Nederlandsche Jaerboeken and Neue Nederlandsche Jaerboeken, in 121 volumes (1747-98). The latter is a gift from Mr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon, of Washington, who has made other important contributions to the collection. There is also a special group of over 400 volumes on the Dutch East Indies. It includes a number of volumes of travel in Java, Sumatra, and New Guinea, in various European languages, the most valuable part being a collection of seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century books in Dutch and French.

DUTCH LITERATURE

The collection of Dutch literature (about 1,200 volumes) includes a complete set of *De Gids*, and also sets of several other literary periodicals. There is a small collection of

plays of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; although only numbering about thirty items, it includes several examples of moralities and other early plays produced by the various Chambers of Rhetoric.

ECONOMICS

In Economics the Library has a good general collection numbering 28,500 volumes, including 5,400 volumes of periodicals. Mention may be made of a small but important group of about 550 volumes of English economic literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (prior to 1776). The files of American labor periodicals have been made fairly complete. (See also in these Notes the headings Business Administration and Sociology.) The Department of Economics maintains three special libraries, namely: the Economics library (in the Widener Building, ground floor), which is designed to provide additional copies of all the books most used in the larger courses in economics, and contains about 2,000 volumes; the Graduate Economics library (Widener Building, third floor), containing 212 volumes for the use of advanced students; and the Statistical Laboratory (also on the third floor of the Widener Building), containing 247 volumes intended for students taking the special courses on the subject of statistics.

EDUCATION

The Education collection (17,295 volumes, besides many thousand pamphlets) includes works on both the theory and the history of the subject. Special attention has been paid to the history of universities. The series of reports and catalogues of American colleges is extensive, and there are fairly full sets of the annual reports of the boards of education of the various states and of some of the larger cities. In addition to these there is a collection of over 3,000 text-books,

some of them of an early date. The Division of Education also has a special library in Lawrence Hall, containing nearly 8,000 volumes and many pamphlets. Besides the standard works in pedagogical literature it has a large collection of recent text-books, mainly the gifts of the publishers.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

In English literature there are over 31,000 volumes.

The Chaucer collection numbers about 440 volumes. Of the early editions it contains the folios of 1526 (the Huth-Widener copy), 1538, 1542, 1560, 1598, 1602, and 1624. It also has the facsimile of the first edition, and a vellum copy of the Kelmscott Press edition, the latter a gift of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, of London.

The Shakespeare collection contains over 3,000 volumes. The Library has most of the important modern editions, including the facsimiles of the folios and quartos, and is fairly strong in Shakespeariana. Among the books bequeathed by Harry Elkins Widener were a set of the four folios, a copy of the "Poems" of 1640, and the quartos of "The Whole Contention" (1634) and "The Two Noble Kinsmen" (1634). Besides the numerous editions of the works, the separate plays, and the poems and sonnets, there are the principal biographies, commentaries, and critical works, and a section of 140 volumes devoted to the Bacon-Shakespeare question. Gifts from Mr. Walter W. Naumburg, '89, of New York, have in recent years added many items of Shakespeariana. Here, for convenience, may be noted a large number of the privately printed books and pamphlets issued by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, and also his edition of Shakespeare in 16 folio volumes.¹

Of the other English dramatists there is a large collection of the separate quarto plays, principally of the Restoration

¹ Bibliographical Contribution, No. 10, indicates those in the Library in 1881, but over one hundred titles have been added since then.

period, including over 700 published before 1700. This collection is especially strong in the plays of Dryden and Shirley; of Dryden there are over 87 editions published before 1700, and there are first editions of all his plays except two; there are 39 contemporary editions of Shirley's plays.

Of the publications issued by the English and Scottish printing clubs, such as the Roxburghe, the Bannatyne, the Abbotsford, the Maitland, and the Spalding, there are nearly full sets. There are also complete sets of the publications of the principal English literary societies, such as the Chaucer, the Spenser, the Shakespeare, the New Shakespeare, and the Early English Text societies. Most of the limited and privately printed editions of English authors issued by Alexander B. Grosart have been acquired from time to time.

The collection of the works of George Herbert and of works relating to him, gathered by Professor George Herbert Palmer, was given to the Library by Professor Palmer in 1912. It numbers 158 volumes and is catalogued in *Bibliographical Contribution*, No. 59. Besides a practically complete series of the editions of Herbert, including copies of the principal manuscripts of his poems, the collection contains the works of the brothers and other friends of George Herbert and various books relating to him.

A collection of the works of John Donne was received with the Norton books in 1905. It is especially strong in early editions of the poems, and also includes several manuscript copies which give valuable variant readings. Additions have been made from time to time from the income of the Norton fund. The collection now numbers 82 volumes.

There are original editions of most of the important English authors of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries; among them may be noted Sir Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, Michael Drayton, William Drummond of Hawthornden, Robert Burton, Francis Quarles, and George Wither. In the Widener collection are to be found many rare

editions of various writers of this period, including a number of books which are either unique or of which only one or two other copies are known to exist.

The books by and about John Milton number 500 volumes. The collection includes over one hundred volumes of *Miltoniana* bequeathed in 1885 by George Ticknor, the first Smith professor of the French and Spanish languages.

The author perhaps more completely represented than any other is Alexander Pope. In 1910 an anonymous gift enabled the Library to acquire the Pope collection gathered by Mr. Marshall C. Lefferts, of New York. Mr. Lefferts had been collecting for years, with a view to issuing a complete bibliography of Pope, and the collection included much bibliographical material prepared by him. It contained nearly 500 volumes, of which 82 were Popeana. Since it was received numerous additions have been made either from special gifts or from library funds. In the Widener collection there are some unpublished letters of Pope.

The period of English literature most thoroughly developed in the Library is that between 1660 and 1780. It has not only first and other early editions of all the chief writers of this period, but a large number of the works of the lesser known authors. It has, for example, first editions of most of the novels of Richardson, Fielding, and Smollett, and a great many early editions of the writings of Defoe and Swift. There are also sets of the original issues of the *Tatler*, the *Spectator*, Swift's "Examiner," Defoe's "Mercurius Politicus," and several minor papers of the same character. The recent purchase of three lots of folio and quarto poetical tracts added about 1,200 items to the collection of this period. Among eighteenth-century authors particularly well represented may be named Addison (100 volumes), Mrs. Behn (39 volumes), Chatterton (45 volumes), Defoe (290 volumes), Dryden (350 volumes), Gray (130 volumes), Settle (45 volumes), Steele (90 volumes), and Swift (over 400 volumes).

Of English authors of the nineteenth century, the collection of the works of Byron is especially complete; it includes most of the first editions and a large number of other early editions, and now numbers about 550 volumes. The collections of Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, Tennyson, the Brownings, Thackeray, Dickens, the Brontës, George Meredith, and Symonds, are fairly complete and contain all the first editions of some of them and some of all of them. Their completeness is largely due to the Widener bequest, although the Norton collection also contained many rare first editions of several of these authors, while others have been bought from time to time, mainly from special gifts. The remarkable collection of the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson, bequeathed by Harry Elkins Widener, is referred to below, on page 96. Of minor nineteenth-century authors, mention may be made of an unusually complete collection of the writings of William Lisle Bowles. There is also a set of the original issues of the Oxford Newdigate Prize Poems, complete from 1822.

The section on English literature is supplemented by the Child Memorial Library of 1,600 volumes, in a special room on the third floor of the Widener Building. It is a library of standard English literature, founded in 1897 in memory of Professor Child and mainly bought from the income of the Francis James Child Memorial Fund. It has received many valuable gifts of books; those from the late F. J. Furnival, of London, and from Mr. Albert Matthews, of Boston, may be specially mentioned. The greater part of the income of the Child Memorial Fund, about \$570 a year, is now used for the purchase of rare books in English literature or in folk-lore, which for greater convenience are placed in the regular classifications in the main Library.

EUROPEAN HISTORY

The collections on European history include over one hundred thousand volumes, not counting much material classified with Church history. Fuller descriptions of the several collections making up this total are given in these Notes under the names of the various countries; but the combined strength of all the collections is worth noting. Attention has been directed especially toward gathering all printed source material. The Library's resources in this field may in part be indicated by the fact that, of the 2,197 titles in the "Union List of Collections on European History in American Libraries," published in 1912 by Dr. E. C. Richardson, it has nearly 2,000. Of those lacking, perhaps a third are represented by other editions; and, on the other hand, it possesses a very large number of works of the same character that were omitted from the "List."

FINE ARTS

The collection on Fine Arts (11,874 volumes) is general in its make-up, consisting of the principal standard works, histories of art and biographies of artists, reproductions of the works of various masters, technical treatises, architectural works, etc. (See also in these Notes the headings Archaeology and Numismatics.) It is further supplemented by three special libraries. The library of the Fine Arts Department, in the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, contains 1,400 volumes. Besides the books, which are mainly illustrated works with plates, and works of reference, the Museum contains two large collections of engravings, — the Gray collection, bequeathed to the University by Francis Calley Gray, LL.D., and the Randall collection, bequeathed by John Witt Randall, M.D., containing together about 30,000 prints. It has also a collection of over 45,000 photographs of works of art of all epochs and countries, including

architecture, sculpture, and painting, and to this additions are constantly made. The Architectural Library, in Nelson Robinson Jr. Hall, contains 1,900 volumes. Most of the books have been purchased from the Architectural Equipment Fund given by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson, of New York. There is also in Robinson Hall a separate special library for Landscape Architecture, containing nearly 1,700 volumes.

FOLK-LORE

The collection of Folk-Lore and mediaeval romances (about 13,350 volumes) is perhaps the largest in existence. In this class are included legends, superstitions, magic, early legends and tales of popular origin, and mediaeval romances. Mythology proper, being placed elsewhere in the scheme of classification, is not included. Much folk-lore material, illustrative of the manners and customs, superstitions and beliefs, of various nations is also to be found in the numerous books of travel and in works on manners and customs, scattered on the shelves under the various countries. The collection was built up mainly through the unremitting efforts of the late Professor Child, who based upon it his "English and Scottish Popular Ballads." In this branch of the subject it is remarkably rich, including not only hundred of broadside ballads and practically all the printed collections, but manuscript copies of all the important collections of popular ballads in the British Museum that have not been printed, and of several other unpublished collections. The English and American broadside ballads are catalogued in Bibliographical Contribution, No. 56. The manuscript material used by Bishop Percy in preparing his "Reliques of Early English Poetry" was acquired by the Library some years ago. There is also a copy in manuscript of the great collection of French popular ballads (with music) which was made by a commission appointed by Napoleon III.

One of the noteworthy features of this section is the large collection of English chap-books, of which the Library has over three thousand examples. They are catalogued in *Bibliographical Contribution*, No. 56; but since this catalogue was printed many hundred items have been added. Many of the chap-books are contained in a collection, bound in 55 volumes, said to have been formed by James and Sir Alexander Boswell, and acquired from the Medlicott library in 1878. There is another smaller collection in three volumes made by James Boswell, with an autograph note by him in one of the volumes; this was bought in 1902. The Library has probably over two hundred American chap-books. Other languages are represented also, the most notable collections being one of about 350 in Swedish, bought in 1895; a lot of about 150 in Spanish and Catalan; one of 150 in Dutch, besides 74 Dutch broadsides; and one of 87 in Italian.

While the general collection is naturally strongest in English folk-lore, that of other countries has not been neglected. Mention should in particular be made of the German, Slavic, and Scandinavian portions.

The section of mediaeval romances, numbering about 2,357 volumes, is strong both in early and critical editions and in commentaries on the romances of the several groups.

The section on alchemy contains 280 volumes, including many of the early treatises on the subject. That on witchcraft contains 605 volumes; in it are many rare early books and tracts and reports of separate cases and trials.

Closely connected with folk-lore is a collection on proverbs, emblems, and the Dance of Death, given in 1893 by Mr. John Bartlett, of Cambridge. The section on proverbs, largely increased by later purchases, includes about 450 volumes in many languages.

FRENCH HISTORY

The French history collection (over 23,000 volumes) is one of the most important in the Library. It is especially strong in mediaeval history, and the number of cartularies is noteworthy. The Law School Library has a large collection of "Coutumes." The collection of books and pamphlets relating to Jeanne d'Arc, formed by the late Judge Francis C. Lowell, of Boston, was left by him to the Library in 1911. It included about five hundred titles, and additions have since been made to it from the fund given in his memory. In forming the collection of French history, special attention has been paid to local history; the series of publications of local historical societies includes over one hundred sets. Among official publications there are full sets of the *Documents Inédits*, of the *Moniteur* and *Journal Officiel*, from 1789 to date; a nearly complete set of the *Archives Parlementaires*, and a set (in 515 volumes) of the *Inventaires Sommaires des Archives Départementales de la France*. (Of this last set, many of the volumes being published by the local archivists, it is particularly difficult to procure anything like a complete series.) The collections on the Revolution and the Commune each contain not only books and pamphlets, but many contemporary newspapers and broadsides; the collection on the Commune is particularly strong in material of this kind. The subject of French military history has recently been increased by the purchase of a number of regimental histories. A collection of books and pamphlets on the Dreyfus affair contains over 200 titles. There is a considerable number of memoirs, in which French history is particularly rich. Of the books on Paris, numbering over 1,000 volumes, many were bought with annual gifts from Mr. Lawrence S. Butler, '98.

FRENCH LITERATURE

The division of French literature contains 17,750 volumes, not counting 3,328 volumes of French periodicals of a literary or miscellaneous character. From a gift received in 1907 in memory of Arthur Sturgis Dixey, '02, there were bought a number of early and rare editions of many French writers, — among others, of Desportes, Pascal, and Ronsard. A portion of this gift was used to form a special collection devoted to Rousseau, now numbering 646 volumes and including first editions of nearly all his works. The collection of the French drama since the beginning of the last century is fairly complete, and the work of the poets of the later nineteenth century is at least well represented. Portions of the library of the late Professor Ferdinand Bôcher were presented to the Library in 1903 by Mr. James Hazen Hyde, '98. These comprise the collections on Molière, numbering 931 volumes and 855 pamphlets; on Montaigne, 246 volumes and 95 pamphlets; and editions of the French dramatists contemporary with Molière, numbering 332 volumes and 24 pamphlets. The Molière collection, which with the additions that have been made since the Bôcher collection was received now numbers over 2,000 volumes, is especially rich and contains many of the early editions of the works, translations into various languages, and much biographical and critical material. A catalogue was printed as *Bibliographical Contribution*, No. 57.

There is a special French Department library in a room on the third floor of the Widener Building. It consists of 2,648 volumes of standard French literature, with the principal reference books.

GERMAN HISTORY

The collection on German history now numbers 18,658 volumes. The greater part is the gift of Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, and is called the Hohenzollern collection in honor of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Harvard on March 6, 1902. Its nucleus was 2,700 volumes selected from the library of Professor Konrad von Maurer, of Munich. To this were added such books on German history as the Library already possessed, except the Thomas Carlyle collection on Frederick the Great, which was kept separate (see p. 50). The collection as a whole has greatly increased in the last dozen years. Many of the books were bought by a special representative of the Library who spent over a year in Germany collecting them.

The collection is particularly strong in complete sets of historical periodicals and in the various general and local *Urkundenbücher*, so numerous in the field of German history; in fact, only a few minor and unimportant sets of these publications are needed to make this part of the collection practically complete. The sets of periodicals alone exceed one hundred.

Besides these sets, the collection comprises a large amount of carefully classified material relating to German, especially Bavarian, local history. This has been derived chiefly from the Von Maurer library and the Pfister library, bought in Munich in 1906. Noteworthy also are the pamphlets and newspapers relating to the Revolution of 1848, which include a number of contemporary broadsides and placards, — for example, the famous proclamation of Frederick William IV, "An meine lieben Berliner." The German government has presented to the Hohenzollern collection a complete set of the stenographic reports of the debates of the Imperial Diet, and the Prussian and other local governments of Germany have added more or less complete sets of the reports of the various

local assemblies. The Hohenzollern collection also possesses interesting manuscript material relating to the Bavarian diets of the sixteenth century, the Peasants' War, and economic surveys of Bavaria of the sixteenth century; also six large volumes of original decrees and placards of the Palatinate for the years 1682 to 1803, for which there is a manuscript index.

While it is true that almost any German provincial library has more material relating to its own province, and while many German libraries are richer in manuscripts relating to German history, few libraries, even in Germany, have so large and comprehensive a collection on German history as that in the Harvard College Library.

GERMAN LITERATURE

The German literature collection (10,347 volumes, besides 1,600 volumes of German periodicals mainly literary in character) has few special features of note. The Goethe collection of over 1,000 volumes includes 39 volumes presented by Goethe himself in 1819,¹ and half a dozen rare early editions of Faust bequeathed by Francis Bullard, of Boston, in 1913. It is supplemented by a collection of portraits of Goethe and illustrations of Faust, some three hundred in number, in the library of the Germanic Museum, the gift of Miss E. E. P. Holland, of Concord. The field of modern German drama is now fairly complete, having been built up by gifts from Mr. E. S. Dresel, '87, of Boston.

The German Department has also a special library of 1,600 volumes in a room on the third floor of the Widener Building, which forms a good working collection for students in German literature and philology.

¹ For an account of this gift, see the *Goethe Jahrbuch*, 1904, xxv. 3-37.

GOVERNMENT

In so far as the books on Government relate to a particular country they are classified with the books on that country. Of general works on the history and theory of government the Library has a collection of about 1,700 volumes. This is supplemented by many books on the subject in the Law School Library, and also, for the branch of municipal government, by the library of the Bureau of Municipal Research. This library, which is located on the third floor of the Widener Building and contains about 2,300 volumes, has endeavored to bring together documentary data relating to the organization and activities of the leading cities of Europe and America, such as charters, ordinances, statistical publications, and reports.

HARVARD COLLEGE

The collection relating to Harvard College, naturally large, is divided into two classes: (1) the archives, consisting mainly of the original manuscript records, letters, and other official papers of the College, from an early date to recent times; and (2) printed matter and manuscripts of a less official nature. In the first class, which contains 890 bound volumes besides many separate manuscripts, there is much material of historical value. The earliest volumes of the Corporation records will soon appear in print in a volume of the "Collections" of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Notes on some of the earlier records by Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis were issued as Bibliographical Contributions, Nos. 27 and 50. Among the miscellaneous manuscripts kept with the archives are papers and letters of Presidents Dunster, Leverett, and Quincy, and of Professor George Ticknor, the journals of Presidents Wadsworth and Leverett, and the diary of Tutor Flynt. The second class is much larger, including 6,274 volumes and many pamphlets. It consists of official publica-

tions (reports, catalogues, admission requirements, examination papers, programmes, circulars, etc.) issued by the University and its various departments; miscellaneous historical and descriptive matter, — books, pamphlets, and photographs; biography of officers and graduates, including the class reports, lives, and photographs; theses submitted for degrees; prize essays; lectures on various foundations (Dudleian, Noble, etc.); matter relating to student life and societies; fiction and poetry descriptive of college life; books written by officers; periodicals published by departments and students; plans of buildings, etc., etc. In short, an attempt has been made to collect matter covering the whole field of university activity. The series of Commencement Theses and Quaestiones, Triennial Catalogues, and early broad-side programmes, etc., has recently been made as complete as possible by procuring photographic copies of unique issues preserved elsewhere. Special mention should be made of a collection of photographs and other prints illustrating the history and topography of the College. There is also a collection of portraits, photographic or engraved, of officers and graduates of the University.

HOLY LAND

The history and geography of the Holy Land in mediaeval and modern times forms by far the most notable part of the classification called, for convenience, Asia, which includes only general works and certain specific countries but recently classified. (The larger divisions of Asia, as China, Japan, and India, have separate classifications.) Based on the books received in the library of Count Paul Riant, of Paris, it is well provided with accounts of mediaeval pilgrimages, and forms with its 900 volumes a comprehensive collection on the subject. It is further supplemented by the collection on the crusades (see p. 54 above).

INCUNABULA

Of Incunabula the College Library possesses nearly one thousand examples. One hundred of these were received in the Riant collection in 1899 and are mainly on subjects relating to the Ottoman Empire, the crusades, or the Holy Land; a number of others were comprised in the Sumner bequest (1874); forty were among Professor Norton's books received in 1905; twenty were included in Professor Morgan's Persius collection; fifteen were received with the Fearing collection in 1915; several are in the Dante collection; many others have been acquired from time to time either by gift or by purchase; and over four hundred were received in 1908 as part of the Weld Memorial gift of the library of Richard Ashhurst Bowie (see pp. 53, 136), and are mainly early editions of the classics and of the church fathers. Later gifts from Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, of Brookline, received in 1911-12, have added a number of incunabula of the classics to the Weld Memorial collection. The earliest specimen in the Library is probably St. Thomas Aquinas's "Summa de Articulis Fidei," printed at Mainz about 1460 and attributed to Gutenberg. An important English incunabulum lately received is a perfect copy of Caxton's "Royal Book" (1487?) in the Harry Elkins Widener collection. Altogether the work of some two hundred and thirty of the fifteenth-century printers is represented. The Library also owns a very large number of books printed in the early part of the sixteenth century, including a long series of Aldines. The greater part of the incunabula have been brought together into one collection. These have been arranged in the order of Proctor's List and his numbers have been used as shelf-marks.

Several of the Departmental Libraries also possess a number of incunabula. The most important collection is that in the Law School, which has 44 examples, including books from the presses of Pynson, Wynken de Worde, and Rood;

many of these came in the Dunn collection (see p. 105). In the libraries of the Arnold Arboretum and the Gray Herbarium are to be found fifteen or twenty incunabula of a botanical interest. The Andover-Harvard and the Astronomical libraries each have a few fifteenth-century books.

INDIA

The collection on India and Indo-China (3,127 volumes) is largely in English, although there are some works in French and German. Notable in it are the many memoirs and biographies of British officers, both civilian and military, who have served in India. Most of the books on Burma, 125 volumes, came as gifts from Assistant Professor John Hays Gardiner, or were bought from the fund given in his memory.

The volumes on Siam, now numbering 100, are most of them either gifts from Edward H. Strobel, '77, late general adviser to the king of Siam, or purchases from the fund given in his memory by the king, various members of the royal family, and other friends of Mr. Strobel living in Bangkok. The income of this fund will provide amply for the building up of a valuable Siamese collection.

INDIC LITERATURE

The Library's collection of Indic literature (2,100 volumes) may fairly be described as important, including texts and translations of all the principal Sanskrit and other Indic authors, and the principal periodical and society publications. Its formation is due mainly to gifts and bequests from George W. and Henry W. Wales, of Boston, and to gifts from the late Henry C. Warren, '79, Fitzedward Hall, '46, and Professor C. R. Lanman. The collection is supplemented by the special Sanskrit Library, in charge of Professor C. R. Lanman, in a separate room in the Widener Building. This contains about 1,000 printed volumes and nearly 1,500 manuscripts of Brah-

manical, Jaina, and Buddhist works in Sanskrit, Pākṛit, and Pāli respectively. Many of these books came from the same benefactors who helped to build up the Sanskrit collection in the main Library.

ITALIAN HISTORY

The collection on Italian history (9,700 volumes) includes many of the long series published either by the government or by historical societies, such as "Archivio Storico Italiano," "Miscellanea di Storia Italiana," "Historiae Patriae Monumenta," "Società Ligure di Storia Patria," "Archivio Veneto," "Diarii di Marino Sanuto," etc. Mr. H. N. Gay (A.M., 1896), curator of Italian history of the nineteenth century, has given many books toward forming a collection on the political history of Italy from 1815 to 1870; it now contains over 2,300 volumes, besides many hundred pamphlets. The books relating to Sicily include over 360 volumes. Recent purchases and gifts have very materially increased the collection of local Italian history. Noteworthy in this field is the large number of Statuti of the various towns and cities, consisting of 356 volumes. The two cities on which the collections are especially strong are Florence and Venice, both these having been largely formed through special gifts from the late William Bayard Cutting, Jr., and the late Francis Skinner.

ITALIAN LITERATURE

Except for the Dante and Tasso groups, the collection on Italian literature (about 10,000 volumes) is not especially notable. The collection of books by and relating to Dante numbers 3,100 volumes. In 1884 Professor Charles Eliot Norton gave the larger part of his valuable Dante collection to the Library, and since that time the Dante Society has made an annual appropriation for the purchase of books in

this department. In 1896 the Dante collection formed by Professor George Ticknor was given to the Library. Gifts from Mr. Alain C. White, '02, of New York, have added a number of early editions and commentaries. Although without much manuscript material, the collection possesses most of the important printed editions, including several incunabula.¹

The Tasso collection, received in the Riant library in 1899, contained many editions of the "Jerusalem Delivered," together with lives and commentaries. Other editions of the "Jerusalem," and also editions of Tasso's various other works, have since been bought, till the collection now numbers over 500 volumes.

LINGUISTICS

The collection on Linguistics has over 19,000 volumes, including 3,775 of philological periodicals. In 1866 Joseph E. Worcester gave all the dictionaries and glossaries used by him in the preparation of his English Dictionary that were not already in the Library. Effort has been made to secure dictionaries and grammars of all the lesser known languages. In the Malay-Polynesian group there are 527 volumes, including 74 on the Hawaiian language; and on the various African languages and dialects there are 536 volumes. The division of Polynesian languages is supplemented by the collection in the library of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

In American linguistics may be mentioned the manuscript of the Abenaki Dictionary of Sebastian Rasle (see Bibliographical Contribution, No. 22, p. 86); the manuscripts re-

¹ See Bibliographical Contribution, No. 34: The Dante Collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public Libraries, by William C. Lane, 1890. The Harvard collection of Dante material has more than doubled since this catalogue was printed. The annual accessions have been listed in the Reports of the Dante Society.

lating to the study of the Delaware and other aboriginal languages of the Indians living in the present Middle states, given by David Zeisberger, a Moravian missionary, in 1850 (see Bibliographical Contribution, No. 22, pp. 86-88, and the enumeration in J. C. Pilling's "Algonquian Languages," Washington, 1891); and a copy of Eliot's Indian Grammar, 1666. The Montt library, received in 1909, and the Schuller library, received in 1915, both contain some rare books on South American linguistics. The library of the Peabody Museum also has much material on American languages. The collection of Bibles supplements this division by furnishing texts in many languages and dialects.

JAPAN

The collection of books on Japan numbers 1,213 volumes. Many of the books were bought from gifts in memory of John C. Bancroft, '54. Of special importance is a collection of 109 early volumes mainly by Jesuit missionaries to Japan; the greater part of it was formed by John C. Brevoort, of New York, and was bought in 1909 from the American Antiquarian Society. The number of works in Japanese, both historical and literary, has lately been increased by gifts, and by purchases under the direction of Professor Anesaki, visiting professor from the University of Tokyo. Important among these is a copy of the "Daizōkyō," the collection of the Chinese and Japanese "Tripitaka," or Buddhist scriptures, in 420 volumes.

JUDEO-GERMAN

The Library has a collection of Judeo-German (Yiddish) books consisting of 450 volumes and 1,600 pamphlets, given in 1898 by Assistant Professor Leo Wiener and Messrs. Morris and James Loeb, of New York, and including books printed both in Europe and in America.

MANUSCRIPTS

In its Manuscript department the Library contains several valuable collections and many interesting and important single manuscripts. Only a summary of the collections can be given here, together with a brief mention of a few of the more notable single manuscripts.

Latin manuscripts have come to the library from three main sources — the collections of Charles Sumner, Professor Norton, and Count Paul Riant. Many of those separately acquired were formerly the property of Sir Thomas Phillips, of Cheltenham, England. The Library catalogue lists 150 Latin manuscripts, of which 91 are miscellaneous works of the sixteenth century or later. Of the remaining 59 the earliest are Eadmer's *Vita Anselmi*, Priscian, and *Opuscula* of St. Jerome, all of the twelfth century. The last-named volume contains, besides St. Jerome, the famous mediaeval hymn "Alpha et O, Magne Deus," sometimes attributed to Abelard. This book is one of the few that ascribe it rightly to Hilbert of Tours; its readings, also, class it with the best family of the manuscripts of the work. Among the thirteenth-century books is a Latin Aristotle (*Politics*, *Rhetoric*, and *Magna Moralia*) containing a note by Paulus Victorius; it was brought from Florence by Edward Everett in 1819. The fourteenth century is represented by nine manuscripts, including a "*Historia de Preliis Alexandri*," the logical works of Boethius, Valerius Maximus, and Guido delle Colonne, besides ecclesiastical works. Among the fifteenth-century books there are manuscripts of mediaeval and ecclesiastical writers like St. Bernard, Walter Burley, Giacopo da Vorigine, Jacques de Vitry, and St. Thomas Aquinas, and of the following classical authors: Cicero (*De Officiis*), Cornificius, Horace (*Odes* — Leonardo Aretino's copy, which passed from him to Torquemada), Juvenal, Lucan, Nepos, Ovid, Palladius, Plautus (owned by Frederick North, Earl of Guilford),

Seneca, Tacitus, Terence, Tibullus. There are two Dante manuscripts, and specimens of humanistic translations by Leonardo Aretino, Rinucci, Guarino da Verona, and others. Distinctly the important feature of the collection is half a dozen service-books (*Officium B. V. M.*, etc.), formerly Charles Sumner's, with exquisite illuminations and pictures; in the interest of art, these deserve an elaborate publication with facsimiles.

The Greek manuscripts are few, numbering only eight, but, curiously, not one is so late as the fourteenth century. There are six leaves from an Evangelary of the tenth century, a very beautifully written Psalter of the eleventh century, an Evangelary of the twelfth, two Evangelaries and a Psalter of the thirteenth, and, also from the thirteenth, manuscripts of Michael Glycas and Gregory of Nazianzus.

Jared Sparks, president of the College, left to the Library his collection of manuscripts — mainly copies, but including some originals, such as the papers of Governor Bernard, one of the royal governors of Massachusetts. A calendar of them, and of other minor collections of papers relating to American history, constitutes No. 22 of the *Bibliographical Contributions*. The most considerable collection of original manuscripts in this field possessed by the Library comprises the papers of Arthur Lee, which were left to it in 1827. Two other parts of the same collection were given at the same time to the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia and the library of the University of Virginia. There is a calendar of the portion in Harvard College Library in No. 8 of the *Bibliographical Contributions*. The manuscripts and printed material used by the historian William Hickling Prescott in the preparation of his "*Ferdinand and Isabella*" were given by him to the Library.

Two manuscripts of historical interest, received as a gift from Mrs. C. I. Rice, Grange Erin, Douglas, County Cork, Ireland, are the journals of Lieut. Henry Hamilton, British

governor of Detroit from 1774 and later governor of Bermuda and Antigua. One is the contemporary account of his expedition from Detroit to Fort St. Vincent (Vincennes), which he captured in 1778; the other is a volume of his reminiscences, written in 1792.

A collection of letters and business papers formed by the Bourn family of Barnstable, Mass., was presented in 1896 by Judge Joseph M. Day. In 1910 there was received by bequest of John Harvey Treat a collection of letters, bills, and other business papers of Merlino de St. Pry, a French merchant living in Boston from 1778 to 1783. In 1912 Judge Peter T. Barlow, '79, of New York, deposited in the Library the manuscripts, consisting of letters and documents, of Joel Barlow, author of "The Columbiad." In the same year Miss Mary H. Dennie, of Boston, gave a collection of correspondence, original manuscripts, and other documents of Joseph Dennie (1768-1812), a writer of some distinction in his day.

The Riant library contains 100 manuscripts, relating for the most part to the subjects of that collection. A full list is included in the printed catalogue of the Riant library.

An interesting English manuscript of Lydgate, written by John Shirley about 1450, was bought from the Medicott library (see an article on it in "Studies in Philology and Literature," vol. v). Another Lydgate manuscript, his "Troy Book," also of the fifteenth century, was bought in 1904 with Child Memorial money.

In 1902-03 Professor Norton, the literary executor of James Russell Lowell, placed in the Library the collection of letters written to Lowell that remained in his hands, together with the manuscripts of several of Lowell's lectures and the correspondence in regard to some of his publications. Among the Lowell manuscripts are included a series of letters from Edgar Allan Poe, and also the manuscripts of many of the contributions to the *North American Review* during Lowell's editorship.

The Norton collection contains a few early manuscripts. Some of them are noted on pp. 82-83 below. In 1914 a collection of autograph letters left by Dr. Rupert Norton, '88, of Baltimore, was given to the Library by his widow. This collection was started by his grandfather, Professor Andrews Norton, of the Class of 1804, and continued by his father, Professor Charles Eliot Norton, '46, while Dr. Norton himself had made many additions to it. It includes letters from many noted men both in America and in Europe.

The Library has also a few manuscripts by Longfellow, Holmes, Hawthorne, and other American authors. A collection of manuscripts (in five volumes and three portfolios) of the poetical works of Bayard Taylor, including his translation of Faust, was given by Mrs. Taylor in 1894.

Among the single modern manuscripts may be mentioned a note-book in which the poems of Shelley were written either by his own hand or by his wife's. This volume was given to the Library by Mr. Edward A. Silsbee, and is described, with a facsimile of the poem "To a Skylark," in *Bibliographical Contribution*, No. 35. Another Shelley manuscript, bequeathed by Mr. Silsbee in 1902, is a small volume written by the poet in 1816-17 and containing these poems: "Marianne's Dream," "Verses written on receiving a Celandine," and "To Constantine." A valuable manuscript, received in the Norton library, is Thomas Gray's copy of Linnæus's "Systema Naturæ," with numerous notes and pen-and-ink drawings. Professor Norton published an account of this book under the title, "The Poet Gray as a Naturalist" (Boston, 1903). In 1892 Mr. Leslie Stephen presented to the Library the original manuscript of Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers." It is the copy as prepared for the printer, and consists of 154 leaves. Corrected proof-sheets of the "Roundabout Papers" are in the Widener collection.

A number of other interesting modern manuscripts were received with Harry Elkins Widener's books. Among them

may be mentioned poems, letters, or original manuscripts by such authors as Burns, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Swinburne, Browning, Meredith, and Stevenson. Scattered through the numerous extra-illustrated books of the Widener collection will also be found many letters and documents of great literary interest.

In 1915 Mrs. James T. Fields, of Boston, bequeathed to the Library a number of valuable original manuscripts; they include Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," Lowell's "Biglow Papers," Emerson's "Titmouse," Holmes's "Guardian Angel," and Dickens's "Uncommercial Traveller." One other single manuscript recently received should be noted; this is the original copy of the hymn "America," written by Samuel Francis Smith, '29, and presented to the Library by his children in 1914.

MAPS

The collection of Maps numbers about 29,850 sheets, — the basis of the collection being that formed by Professor Ebeling of Hamburg, which came to the Library with his collection of Americana in 1818. It has been added to from time to time, particularly so as to complete the cartographical publications of the United States government and the ordinance and geological surveys of the principal European countries. Of bound maps and atlases there are about 1,200 volumes, including such facsimile collections as those of Santarem, Nordenskiöld, etc., and many of the printed editions of the early geographers, Ptolemy, Mela, Wytfliet, Münster, Mercator, Ortelius, etc. In maps illustrating the historical geography of America the collection is strong, and it contains many early maps of great rarity.

MATHEMATICS

The Mathematical collection consists of 6,875 volumes, including 1,455 volumes of periodicals and publications of mathematical societies. The series of collected editions of the works of leading mathematicians is practically complete. The collection is supplemented by the adjoining section, Astronomy (3,000 volumes, including 1,300 volumes of periodicals and transactions).

The collection is further supplemented by the special library of the Division of Mathematics (Widener Building, third floor). This consists of 1,183 volumes, and contains, besides reference works and general treatises, the collected editions of the chief mathematicians.

MEDIAEVAL LITERATURE

In addition to the Mediaeval romances (see p. 62), there is a strong collection of general mediaeval literature, both prose and poetry, in the principal languages of Europe. The Latin writers of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance, who have been well represented, especially since the receipt of the Bowie library in 1908, have been brought together as a special collection comprising 1,433 volumes. This is supplemented by many books in the Church History collection (see p. 52), while mediaeval Latin writings on special topics have usually been classified with those topics. Also, the writings of German, Italian, Spanish, and French mediaeval authors are to be found with the early literature of the countries in question.

MUSIC

The Library's Musical collection (7,371 volumes) includes the collected works of the most prominent composers, as well as full scores of all Wagner's operas and of a number of other important operas. It possesses also the original manuscript

scores of most of the works of the late Professor J. K. Paine. Besides musical scores and compositions, classical and modern, it has a fair proportion of treatises, criticisms, musical biographies, etc. A series of 224 manuscripts volumes, presented by the Massachusetts Historical Society, contains the words of over 1,500 Italian operas, sacred dramas, and cantatas. There is also a good collection of English ballad operas of the eighteenth century, most of which have been given by Mr. Ernest L. Gay, '97, of Boston. There is a fair collection of hymnology, supplemented by that in the Andover-Harvard Theological Library; and much material on church music will be found classified under Liturgies in the section on Church History. An account of the classification of the musical works is printed in the *Library Journal* for January, 1902.

In the Music Building there is a special musical library of 2,171 volumes. It forms a good working collection of orchestral scores, of music for the voice and for the pianoforte, and of modern books on musical subjects.

NORTH AFRICA

On the history and description of North Africa the Library has noteworthy collections. On Morocco there are 475 volumes, and on Algeria there are 450 volumes. A comparison with Playfair's Bibliographies shows that, while far from complete, the collections on both these countries are remarkably strong. On Tripoli and Tunis there are respectively but 72 and 120 volumes; but it is to be observed that the printed literature on these two countries is much less extensive than that on Morocco and Algeria.

THE NORTON COLLECTION

Through the timely and generous action of a number of Professor Charles Eliot Norton's friends, the Library acquired in 1905 the more valuable part of his library, some of the

rarer books (about 600 volumes) being transferred immediately or at intervals as Professor Norton chose to part with them, and the remainder passing into the Library's possession after his death. Altogether several thousand volumes were received, of which the more precious, about 700, have been kept together as a memorial. Professor Norton's own description of his books is as follows:

"The moderate distinction of my library . . . largely consisted in its containing a considerable number of books of special interest. Most of these fall into two classes, — one that of early typography, and of early wood-cut engraving, mostly Italian; the other that of books with interesting associations from having belonged to or from containing the autographs of eminent men, or from being the gift of their authors, or from being first editions. Some rare Americana, and some scarce works on the Fine Arts, especially on Architecture, formed two minor classes."

The collection contains volumes which have formerly belonged to Ben Jonson, Sir Henry Wotton, Isaac Casaubon, Pietro Bembo, Martin Luther, Horace Walpole, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gray, Samuel Johnson, James Boswell, William Wordsworth, Thomas Campbell, Leigh Hunt, Charles and Mary Lamb, John Sterling, Sainte Beuve, Increase Mather, Jeremy Belknap, and George Washington; volumes received as gifts from Ruskin, D. G. Rossetti (a copy of "The Germ"), Clough, Carlyle, Dickens, Matthew Arnold, Cardinal Manning, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and others; some American and English books of great rarity, such as the Boston edition (1693) of Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World" (of which not more than one or two other copies are known), Wordsworth's "Evening Walk," 1793, Shelley's "Adonais," 1820; several rare editions of the *Hypnerotomachia*; a remarkable collection of early editions of John Donne, with manuscripts of his poems; about forty incunabula; many Aldine editions of classic authors; early

editions of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio; and a number of manuscripts, including church-service books, three manuscripts of Boethius, and texts of Leonardo Aretino, "St. Augustine's *De Caritate*," Peter Lombard's *Sententiae*," Lucan's *Pharsalia*," and Cicero's *Tusculanae Quaestiones*."

The income of the Norton fund, amounting to about \$450 a year, is used for adding appropriate books to the collection.

NUMISMATICS

The collection of Numismatics (1,227 volumes) includes nearly all the principal numismatic periodicals in English, French, German, and Italian, and most of the more important works giving reproductions of ancient and mediaeval coins. Many of the sets of periodicals have been presented by the curator of the collection, Mr. Harold Wilmerding Bell, '07, of Cambridge. The Library also has a small collection of coins and medals. Among the latter is a series of medals that have been struck in honor of Harvard graduates.

OCEANIA

The collection of books on Australia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, though numbering only 1,539 volumes, contains some rare early works and many of the more important modern books. It is supplemented by many volumes of voyages classified with general geography. The strongest single group is that on the Hawaiian Islands (275 volumes), and the increase of this group is provided for by a fund of one thousand dollars given by Mr. William R. Castle, of Honolulu. There are also many early Hawaiian imprints, some of them of great rarity; and files of Hawaiian newspapers and periodicals.

ORIENTAL LITERATURES

The group of Oriental literatures, numbering 2,106 volumes as now classified, includes Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, and Georgian. Of the other oriental literatures, Japanese and Chinese are arranged with the books on those countries, while Syriac, Coptic, Ethiopic, etc., will no doubt eventually be transferred to the Andover-Harvard Theological Library. This also is likely to be the case with rabbinical and other mediaeval Hebrew literatures. The largest single count for any of these groups is that of Arabic, 800 volumes. This includes some works recently transferred from the Semitic Library and the Andover-Harvard Library. In addition to this the Library has many Arabic books which are classified according to their subjects. Mention may be made of a group of from thirty to forty Georgian books, almost all from the collection of the Rev. A. Palmieri, formerly of the Vatican Library. Some of these books, which deal with the history and theology of the Georgian church, are classified with the collection on Church History.

The Semitic Library, situated in the Semitic Museum, contains about 2,000 volumes. These books, unlike those in most of the special libraries, are supplementary to, rather than duplicates of, the corresponding collection in the main Library.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

The collection of books on the Ottoman Empire is one of the best on this subject ever brought together. In it are included many books from the library of the late Count Paul Riant, of the French Academy, presented in 1900 by Mr. J. R. Coolidge, of Boston, and Professor A. C. Coolidge. These are fully described in the printed catalogue of the library of Count Riant (Paris, 1899, 2 vols., 8°), and an account of the Riant library by A. L. P. Dennis will be found in the

Library Journal for December, 1903, pages 817-820. The collection also includes 445 volumes from the library of M. Charles Schefer, of Paris, given in 1899 by Mr. J. R. Coolidge. Extensive additions have been made to the books received in these two libraries, and the collection now numbers over 4,000 volumes and many pamphlets. It includes numerous manuscripts and incunabula and other early printed books; among the manuscripts is the original unpublished Latin text of Cantemir's "History of the Ottoman Empire." Its greatest strength is perhaps in the number of contemporary pamphlets, in Latin, German, French, and Italian, descriptive of events in the various wars against the Turks. For example, on the battle of Lepanto (1571) there are one hundred and eighty titles, including a series of more than eighty Italian poems on the battle; and on the siege of Vienna (1683) there are over a hundred volumes or pamphlets.

PAMPHLETS

The Library has a large collection of Pamphlets and tracts, both American and English. It may be noted here that the definition of a pamphlet is uncertain and unsatisfactory. At Harvard any unbound work of under one hundred pages is a pamphlet; if over a hundred pages it is a volume, whether bound or not; a leaflet of a few pages, if bound, is a volume; and a dozen or more pamphlets bound together count as only one volume. Under these conditions any attempt to estimate the number of pamphlets in the Library is useless and misleading. There is, however, a large mass of pamphlet material (estimated as over 400,000 pieces) that is still unbound and in part uncatalogued, but arranged in alphabetical order. Most of the more important pamphlets have been bound either singly or in tract volumes and catalogued. There are very many early American sermons, especially for funerals and other special occasions, — such as thanksgiving, fast-day,

and election sermons. The number of American political pamphlets, both early and late, is also large. The greater part of the pamphlet collection, except the unbound portion, is classified on the shelves with other books; but there is a special collection of 1,173 bound tract volumes, containing perhaps 10,000 pamphlets mainly of the eighteenth and first quarter of the nineteenth centuries, that is kept together. An important collection of English political and historical tracts, recently received, is noted above on page 84.

PERIODICALS AND LEARNED SOCIETIES

The total number of bound volumes of Periodicals cannot be given with any exactness, since a great part of them are classed with their special subjects, but the figure must exceed 70,000. Among these are over 18,000 classed as general according to their language or country, 18,000 classed as scientific, 4,000 as bibliographical, 5,400 as economic, 3,800 as philological, 2,200 as geographical, and 1,800 as educational. The Library has most of the sets of English and American periodicals indexed in Poole, and a fair number of early American periodicals. The eighteenth-century English periodicals of the type of the *Spectator* have been mentioned above under English Literature. The College Library receives currently over 2,000 periodicals.

The Library is also strong in the publications of learned societies, general, scientific, and historical. The first two groups, numbering nearly 10,000 volumes, are supplemented by sets in the various Departmental Libraries.

In the recent development of the collections on European history an especial effort has been made to secure sets of the publications of local and national historical societies and of historical periodicals.

PHILOSOPHY

The collection on Philosophy has not been developed in any special line. It numbers 13,700 volumes and is supplemented by the special library of the Philosophical Department in Emerson Hall (Dr. Benjamin Rand, Librarian). This library of 5,179 volumes was established in 1905, largely by gifts from Mr. Reginald C. Robbins, '92, of Boston, and contains a careful selection of books in the history of philosophy, in systematic philosophy, logic, ethics, aesthetics, the philosophy of religion, psychology, and eugenics. For the most part it consists of standard works duplicating those in the College Library, but in addition it has a special collection of the works of Schelling, given by Professor Josiah Royce, and also a collection of manuscripts of Hegel.

PORTUGAL

The collection on Portuguese history (nearly 1,300 volumes) is mainly of recent growth. It is strong in the publications of learned societies and in periodicals. Among the latter may be mentioned a complete file of the "*Gazeta de Lisboa*," beginning in 1715.

SCANDINAVIAN HISTORY AND LITERATURE

The collection of Scandinavian history and literature now numbers 6,500 volumes. Perhaps the most valuable portion of it was received in 1904 as part of the library of Professor Konrad von Maurer of Munich. From this source the collection received over 2,000 volumes and as many more pamphlets. The Von Maurer library was especially strong on the historical side, containing many rare early works and also an important collection relating to Greenland and Iceland. Its accumulation of Sagas and Eddas was also large, so that, with what the Library already had, this subject is now

unusually complete. On the literary side the Library is well provided with the older Norse and other Scandinavian literature and mythology; and gifts received several years 'ago from Mrs. Emil C. Hammer, of Boston, and from the Viking Club of Boston, did much toward bringing together a fair collection of modern Scandinavian writers. More recent gifts from Mr. John A. Gade, '96, of New York, are serving to fill out some of the gaps in the historical field.

SLAVIC HISTORY AND LITERATURE

The Slavic collection, covering the literature, history, and geography of the Slavic nations, numbers at present 9,485 volumes. Its basis is a gift made in 1895 by Professor A. C. Coolidge, comprising nearly all of the works in Harrassowitz's catalogue, No. 202; since that date it has received large additions. In literature the principal Russian and other Slavic authors are represented both in the original and in translations into other European languages when obtainable. In history, while there is some material in the original, the main strength of the collection lies in works in English, French, and German, and in this direction it is fairly complete. The books relating to Poland deserve special mention. A group of works on Nihilism, most of them given by Mr. Ivan Panin and Mr. Coolidge, numbers about a hundred volumes. In 1907 a collection of the publications of the Socialist Revolutionary party in Russia, consisting of 162 volumes and pamphlets, was received as a gift from Mr. N. V. Tchaikovsky.

A collection of books in Slovak, containing 123 volumes and 1,567 pamphlets, gathered in Southern Europe by Assistant Professor Leo Wiener, and said to be at that time equal if not superior to any in existence, was received in 1901 as a gift of Professor Coolidge. It comprises the library of the Slovak author, Lombardini, of Sollein, with additions from other sources.

SOCIOLOGY

In Sociology the Library has a general collection of about 8,000 volumes, but no one branch of the subject has been specially built up. This collection is supplemented and in part duplicated by the special library of Social Ethics in Emerson Hall, which contains 4,710 volumes, together with many reports, pamphlets, and periodical publications. These books deal with social problems and with policies for social improvement, and constitute a working library for students in the courses of social ethics. The collection was first promoted by a gift from Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, but has been greatly increased and is installed in a special reading-room through the generosity of Mr. Alfred T. White, of Brooklyn, N. Y. There are several special collections within this library, including works on the alcohol problem purchased from a fund given by the Committee of Fifty, a collection of reports of communist societies of America contributed by those societies, together with large numbers of works on housing, immigration, social insurance, coöperative movements, and allied subjects, purchased or received as gifts from various sources.

SOUTH AMERICA

The collection of works on the history and geography of South America numbers over 7,000 volumes. Here, as in other branches of Americana in the Library, the early works on the discovery, exploration, and conquest are well represented. Many of these rarer volumes were secured with the Ebeling library or in the Prescott bequest, but the greater part of the collection has been acquired within the last decade. In 1909 Professor Coolidge and Mr. C. L. Hay, '08, of Washington, presented to the Library the private collection of the late Luis Montt, of Santiago, Chile. Señor Montt was long the

librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional, and his own library was particularly rich in broadsides, newspapers, and periodicals, as well as in books and pamphlets on the politics of his country during the past century.

In 1913 the Library united with several other institutions to send a representative to South America. Through him it made extensive purchases in Venezuela, Bolivia, and Paraguay, with the result that it is now strong for these countries as well as for Chile. It has also about 700 volumes of official documents. The Chilean part of this collection is the largest, being made up mainly by means of annual gifts from the Biblioteca Nacional in Santiago.

The Law School Library is well provided with South American legal and official material. It has a large collection of the voluminous publications elicited by the frequent boundary disputes, and contains complete files of the laws of the various countries.

SPANISH-AMERICAN LITERATURE

With the growth of the South American collection there has been developed also a group of Spanish-American literature, which to-day amounts to 700 volumes and as many more volumes of periodicals. Most of these were received with the Montt and the other libraries purchased *en bloc*. The greatest strength probably lies in Chilean literature, especially poetry, though Venezuela, Bolivia, and Paraguay are also well represented.

SPANISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE

The collection of Spanish history includes about 3,500 volumes. It is strong in historical periodicals and in the official publications of documentary material. Spanish local history has been especially developed, and there is a good series of "fueros," or statutes, of various places. A consider-

able number of political pamphlets and broadsides have also been gathered.

In literature the Spanish collection, containing about 3,700 volumes, is a general one, without any specially marked features. In modern critical material on Lope de Vega and Cervantes it is fairly complete. The modern novelists are also well represented, and there is a collection of over 3,500 plays by the dramatists of the latter part of the nineteenth century. (This long series of plays is not included in the enumeration above.)

THE SUMNER COLLECTION

Charles Sumner, United States senator from Massachusetts, bequeathed to the Library his books and autographs; the more notable of them are described in *Bibliographical Contribution*, No. 6. The collection, which consisted of 3,750 volumes, was a general one, but embraced, besides standard works in history and literature, many books of great bibliographical interest, and many others valuable because of their bindings or their personal associations. It also contained a number of early manuscripts, including several illuminated missals, besides two or three collections of rare and interesting autographs. Milton, Bunyan, Swift, Dryden, Addison, Pope, Byron, Coleridge; Queen Elizabeth, Henry VIII; Charles V, Louis XIV, Henry of Navarre; Richelieu, Mazarin, Mirabeau, Voltaire, are some of the names that are found in books or albums of this collection. During his lifetime Mr. Sumner had also been a frequent and generous giver of books and pamphlets. For many years the books of his bequest were kept together in a special collection; but now, in order to make them more generally useful, the larger number have been inserted in their proper places in the classifications, those of especial bibliographical or associational interest, together with the manuscripts and auto-

graphs, being retained in the Treasure Room as a "Sumner Collection." Mr. Sumner's letter-books, containing (in 177 volumes) the letters received by him from 1830 to 1874, were given to the Library in 1898 by Mr. Edward Lillie Pierce.

SWITZERLAND

The collection on the history of Switzerland, now numbering about 1,800 volumes, is mainly the result of frequent gifts from the late William Bayard Cutting, Jr., of the Class of 1900, and of purchases made from the income of the fund bequeathed by him. In it are included most of the important historical periodicals and society publications, both general and local, issued in the country. The history of the various cantons and principal towns is also represented; for example, there are 81 volumes on the city and canton of Geneva. There is also a group of works, consisting of about 50 volumes, on the history of the Grisons.

THEATRE

The foundation of the collection on the Theatre (now over 2,600 volumes ¹) was the library formed by the late Robert W. Lowe, of London, received in 1903 as a gift from Mr. John Drew, of New York. This library, which consisted of about 800 volumes, was especially strong in material for the history of the stage in Great Britain. Later gifts from Mr. Winthrop Ames, '95, Mr. Frank E. Chase, '76, and Mr. John Craig, of Boston, have not only added to English theatrical history much important material, but have helped to build up the American, French, and German sides of the subject. It should be noted that this collection is restricted to works on the theatre, including biography of actors, and on dramatic

¹ The books and playbills in the collection lately given by Mr. R. G. Shaw are not included in this count.

art; and that plays, together with the lives of their authors and specific literary criticism, are classified with the literature of the different countries.

The Library's resources on the history of the theatre were enormously increased in the summer of 1915 by the gift of the great collection formed by Robert Gould Shaw, '69, of Boston. Through Mr. Shaw's generosity there is now accessible to students a collection of theatrical material that is almost without rival. It consists of over a thousand books, scores of thousands of playbills, tens of thousands of portraits — etchings, prints, or photographs — of actors and actresses, and several thousand autograph letters of theatrical interest. Among the books, which include some of the rarest items of theatrical literature, are a number of extra-illustrated volumes. Only a few of these can be noted here: there is a copy of the work edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton on the "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States," which, originally in five volumes, has been extended by Mr. Shaw to eighty volumes by the insertion of thousands of playbills and portraits; there is the well-known copy of Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," in forty-nine volumes, extra-illustrated by Augustin Daly; there are the "Reminiscences" of Macready, extended from two to six volumes, and the life of Kemble extended from two to eight volumes; there is the "History of Vauxhall Gardens," with over twelve hundred portraits, views, playbills, and letters, and the "History of Bartholomew Fair," in nine volumes, similarly illustrated. The collection of playbills is so large and comprehensive that through it the student can trace the career of almost any famous actor, the history of a particular theatre, or the stage history of a play. As an example of what the collection can do toward illustrating the history of the stage in a single city, there may be cited the two exhibitions of prints and playbills relating to the Boston stage from 1791 to 1850 given by the Club of Odd Volumes, in Boston.

The four hundred and fifty items in these exhibitions were drawn entirely from Mr. Shaw's collection, and yet they formed but a limited selection of his material illustrative of the subject.¹ Among the miscellaneous playbills are many of special historical interest, such as those giving the first performances of celebrated actors, the first nights of famous plays, a copy of the original and authentic bill at Ford's Theatre in Washington on the night when Lincoln was shot, and an example of a Bartholomew Fair bill that is supposed to be the earliest English playbill extant. There are few actors and actresses of prominence of whom there are not portraits. The series of pictures of Garrick, of Edmund Kean, and of Sir Henry Irving are almost complete. There is also a probably unequalled mass of material on the Booths and the Wallacks. Nor has the more modern period been neglected, for the collection contains thousands of playbills and portraits relating to such living actors and actresses as John Drew, William Henry Crane, Maude Adams, Mrs. Fiske, George Arliss, Sam Bernard, May Irwin, Ada Rehan, Julia Marlowe, and dozens of others.

While before the receipt of this gift the Library had little material of this kind, mention may be made here of an unpublished manuscript life of Garrick by the late librarian, Justin Winsor, supplemented by miscellaneous memoranda gathered by Mr. Winsor; and of a collection of 219 portraits of Garrick presented by subscription in 1900. The Widener collection also contains several extra-illustrated theatrical biographies.

THE WIDENER COLLECTION

The books left to Harvard by Harry Elkins Widener and formally presented to the Library by his mother at the dedication of the Widener Memorial Library on Commencement

¹ See the printed catalogues of these exhibitions issued by the Club of Odd Volumes in 1914 and 1915.

Day, 1915, number only 3,220 volumes. But it is a collection in which quality, not quantity, counts. The books in this library are either in themselves each intrinsically valuable, or they are important as rounding out the collection on some special author or some special subject. Harry Widener was only twenty-seven years of age, but he was a book-lover and collector with a taste and judgment far from immature. Yet his library shows that he had worked along several fairly distinct lines. What the most distinctive feature of his collection would have been had his life been spared longer, it is hard to say. His latest purchases had been in the field of the rarities of early English literature, and perhaps that would have been his ultimate goal. As it stands to-day his library shows four lines of collecting: English literature, association books and authors' manuscripts, extra-illustrated books, and color-prints and illustrations.

In English literature there are many rare volumes from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. The earliest of these is Caxton's "Royal Book, or Book for a King," printed by Caxton probably in 1488. There are also three books printed by Caxton's successor, Wynkyn de Worde; the Pynson edition of Chaucer, 1526; and the four folios of Shakespeare. Most important in this early field of English literature are some of the books bought at the Hoe and the Huth sales, — several of them presumed unique, and some of which but two or three other copies are known to exist. With these, both to the bibliographer and to the scholar comes the greatest gain to the resources of the Harvard Library. But the treasures of the collection of English literature do not stop with this early period. For the eighteenth century, for example, there are such things as a complete and uncut copy of the original edition of the *Spectator*, immaculate copies of the first editions of "Robinson Crusoe," "Clarissa Harlowe," and "Moll Flanders," and a copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns. For the nineteenth century there are long

series of the first editions of Keats, Shelley, Thackeray, Dickens, Browning, Tennyson, Meredith, the Brontës, Swinburne, and Stevenson. The Stevenson collection is said to be one of the best ever formed of his writings; a special catalogue of it was printed after Mr. Widener's death.

The second group in the collection consists of association books and manuscripts. Among the former may be mentioned a copy of the Bible published by Edward Whitchurch in 1550, commonly known to bibliographers as the "King Edward VI Bible," — and this particular copy is one that bears the king's crest on the sides; copies of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" and Samuel Daniel's "Delia," both of which once belonged to the Countess of Pembroke; a copy of Chapman's translation of Homer's "Batrachomyomachia," with a presentation inscription of seventeen lines in Chapman's autograph; and a copy of "Purchas his Pilgrimes," with a presentation inscription by the author. Nearly all the nineteenth-century authors, both English and American, that appear in the collection are represented by at least one and more often by several presentation copies of their books. Moreover, of most of them there are original manuscripts, often of great interest. Among these may be noted Burns's "Ode in Commemoration of American Independence," and other poems; Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," and his less familiar "Charge of the Heavy Brigade"; many letters by Dickens; letters and original unpublished drawings by Thackeray; and manuscripts by Swinburne, Meredith, and Stevenson.

There are a number of interesting extra-illustrated volumes; and these are of unusual importance, for they contain not only portraits and views but numerous broadsides, playbills, and even entire pamphlets illustrative of the text. While most of them are dramatic, as the lives of Nell Gwyn, Edmund Kean, and Peg Woffington, there are several in other fields, such as Timbs's "London Clubs" and Pepys's "Diary."

Mr. Widener was always much interested in the subject of book illustration, especially in color-plate books, and he gathered many examples of these. Following these lines, he had collected a remarkable series of prints, and also many original drawings, by such men as Cruikshank, Heath, Rowlandson, and Woodward. His Cruikshank collection is almost complete, and includes the famous collection of Cruikshankiana made by Captain R. J. H. Douglas.

NOTES ON THE DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

ANDOVER-HARVARD THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY. (Rev. Owen H. Gates, Librarian.) 106,780 volumes and 50,944 pamphlets. In order to carry out the terms of the affiliation of Andover Theological Seminary with Harvard University, the theological libraries of the two institutions were in 1911 united, "for all working purposes," as the Andover-Harvard Theological Library.

It is located in the building of Andover Seminary, occupied in 1911; and officers and students of the University and affiliated schools have full privileges in its use. It is administered by a Council representing the two institutions, — the Seminary and the Harvard Divinity School, — and the expense of maintenance is shared equally. Ownership of the books remains with the institution by which they were bought or to which they were given.

Although since this affiliation the books have not only been brought together in one building but are being placed together in the shelf classification, it is still convenient to describe the separate characteristics of each library.

1. DIVINITY SCHOOL. The New Testament department is especially important, containing as it does the most valuable portions of the libraries of two former professors in the School, Ezra Abbot and Joseph Henry Thayer, and also many volumes transferred to it from the College Library. It has about 250 editions of the Greek Testament. It is particularly strong in the literature of Unitarianism and the liberal movement of theology in America. A collection of the works of Joseph Priestley, in which are included 94 titles of his theological writings, deserves separate mention.

The Divinity School Library has received a number of gifts and bequests; the following list gives the more important of them.

	From the libraries of	Volumes	Pamphlets
1854.	Rev. Francis Parkman	685	
1856.	Prof. G. C. F. Lücke of Göttingen, more than	4,000	
1864.	Prof. Convers Francis, about . . .	2,300	
1878.	Rev. R. M. Hodges	312	2,171
1886.	Prof. Ezra Abbot	3,834	781
1890.	Rev. H. W. Foote	558	1,456
1891.	Prof. F. H. Hedge	668	
1891.	President Thomas Hill	222	314
1893.	Prof. A. P. Peabody	768	
1902.	Prof. J. H. Thayer	1,407	1,053
1905.	Prof. C. C. Everett	475	134

This library was founded about 1826. For about sixty years it was housed in rooms in Divinity Hall. In 1887 a special library building was erected next to the Hall, and there the library remained until it was moved in 1911 to the building of Andover Theological Seminary. In view of the recent decision to transfer from the College Library certain classes of theological books to the Andover-Harvard Library, and from the latter certain other classes of books more appropriate to the general collection, it is interesting to note that as long ago as 1880 nearly a thousand non-theological books were transferred from the Divinity School to the College Library, and that in 1897 the College Library transferred to the Divinity Library 700 volumes in New Testament criticism.

2. ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. This library has been carefully collected, during one hundred years of its existence, by the regular purchase of the most important current books, and of earlier works as far as possible. At the outset it was favored by the active interest of Moses Stuart, professor of Biblical literature, 1810-1848, who was influential in introducing German critical methods into this country. It has from the beginning been strong in Old Testament literature, patristics, and theology — systematic, apologetic,

and practical. Valuable acquisitions have been obtained from the libraries of former professors and by the gifts of friends of the Seminary; notable among these was the bequest, in 1847, of 1,250 volumes, the theological portion of the library of the Rev. John Codman, D.D., of Dorchester, besides gifts from Samuel T. Armstrong, of Boston, and a collection of 8,000 pamphlets from the Rev. W. B. Sprague, of Albany. From time to time also various gifts of money have added to the resources of the library. About fifty years ago the Seminary purchased the library of the late Dr. C. W. Niedner, distinguished as an ecclesiastical historian and as a professor in the University of Berlin. It consisted of about 7,000 titles, and included many rare and curious books. Mention may also be made of a collection of important and interesting manuscript records and correspondence relating to early missionary movements.

The Andover Theological Library dates from the foundation of the Seminary, at Andover, Mass., in 1807. For many years it occupied a hall in the chapel, which was built in 1818. In 1866 it was removed to Brechin Hall, which was erected for its accommodation by the gift of Messrs. John Smith, Peter Smith, and John Dove, of Andover. Upon the removal of the Seminary to Cambridge, in 1911, the Library was installed in a wing of the new building.

3. In addition to the union of the two libraries as already described, a plan of exchange by deposit has recently become operative, looking toward the fuller concentration of books of theological character in the Theological Library. According to this plan, books now in the College Library relating to certain subjects that are within the scope of purchase of the Theological Library will be deposited there, if such transfer is consistent with the interests of the College Library. About 1,000 such volumes have already been thus deposited. On the other hand, certain books in the Theological Library will be transferred to the College Library, as being of more interest and value in the general collection.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Jamaica Plain. (Professor C. S. Sargent, Director.) 30,320 volumes and 7,143 pamphlets. This library is mainly devoted to books relating to dendrology, general descriptive botany, and the cultivation of trees. Special effort has been made to obtain complete sets of periodicals in all languages relating to these subjects. It also contains many books of travel in which appear descriptions of trees and of general features of vegetation. Attention has been given to gathering books relative to the history and cultivation of trees and shrubs valued for special products, like tea, coffee, cocoa, oranges, olives, and the mulberry. There are many rare early works, including several incunabula. The collection of the works of Linnaeus, over 300 volumes, is probably the largest in this country.

The library was begun by Professor Sargent about 1874; in 1892 he presented his collection of books, then numbering about 6,000 volumes, to the Arboretum, and he has since added largely to the collection. Other gifts of books or money have been received from Charles James Sprague, Francis Skinner, Francis Skinner, Jr., and Mrs. Sarah Choate Sears. In 1910 the library was re-classified, and in 1914 the first volume of its catalogue appeared. This volume comprises serial publications and author and title entries; a second volume, in which the books will be arranged according to subjects, is in preparation. The Arboretum has also published "The Bradley Bibliography," containing the titles of printed books, and of articles in any way relating to woody plants to be found in periodicals or other serial publications issued in many languages before the end of the last century. Of this work, which has been edited by Mr. Alfred Rehder of the Arboretum staff, four of the projected five volumes have appeared.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY. (Professor E. C. Pickering, Director.) 14,586 volumes and 34,818 pamphlets on astronomical and meteorological subjects. The collection of

earlier publications is particularly large, owing to the early establishment of the Observatory. Funds are available for the purchase of new works as desired, and numerous publications are received in exchange for the *Annals of the Observatory*. The meteorological collection forms an important section of the library. Classes of publications which are particularly well represented are: annals of astronomical and meteorological observatories; treatises on celestial mechanics and mechanical optics; catalogues of star places; periodicals on astronomical and allied subjects; ephemerides and nautical almanacs; geodetic works; and astrophysical publications. The Observatory also maintains a library in its station at Arequipa, Peru.

In 1846 the Observatory, which had been established seven years before, was transferred from the house on the corner of Quincy and Harvard Streets to its present location between Garden Street and Concord Avenue. The new building contained an excellent room for the small library then in the possession of the Observatory, but this has since proved entirely inadequate for the large number of books and pamphlets received by gift and purchase. These now occupy almost all the rooms in the original building, which, being of wood, is in continual danger of destruction by fire. A fire-proof building is greatly needed, as the collection is one of the finest of the kind in the country.

BLUE HILL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, Readville. (Professor Alexander McAdie, Director.) 7,914 volumes and 15,067 pamphlets. The collection is devoted to works on meteorology, climatology, and aerodynamics. It was built up by the late Abbott Lawrence Rotch, founder of the Observatory. Besides important modern treatises and sets of periodicals and weather reports, there are many early works, valuable as illustrative of the history of the subject. In 1913 the Observatory, which until then had been maintained by Professor Rotch, became under the provisions of his will

a constituent part of the University. This library is probably the best collection of meteorological books, journals, reprints, maps, and climatological records in the United States, outside of the city of Washington.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION, Jamaica Plain. (Professor W. M. Wheeler, in charge.) 3,204 volumes and 16,067 pamphlets. This library is devoted mainly to works on agriculture, and to subjects that now form the special field of instruction at the Bussey Institution, — economic entomology, animal heredity, experimental plant morphology, and forestry.

The library dates from the foundation of the Institution in 1871. It received at the start various gifts of books and money from Mr. Francis H. Appleton, '69; and in 1878 James W. Harris, secretary to the University, bequeathed to it his agricultural library. Four years ago it was re-arranged and many of the out-of-date books and other volumes not needed for the active work of the Institution were discarded.

DENTAL SCHOOL, Longwood Avenue, Boston. (—————, Librarian.) 2,228 volumes and over 10,000 pamphlets. This library is mainly for reference; but students in the Dental School have free access to the library of the Boston Medical Library Association, which has a large and very complete collection of dental literature and includes the libraries of the American Academy of Dental Science and the Massachusetts Dental Society.

The Dental School was founded in 1867, but its library was not started until many years afterwards, and, since its increase has depended entirely on gifts of books and money from alumni of the school, its growth has been comparatively slow. Many of the gifts have been obtained through the efforts of Dr. Waldo E. Boardman, who was librarian from 1897 to 1915. The largest donation, received in 1908 from Dr. Charles D. Cook, of Brooklyn, consisted of nearly five hundred volumes of dental books. In 1909 the library was moved to the new building of the Dental School.

GRAY HERBARIUM. (Professor B. L. Robinson, Curator; Mary A. Day, Librarian.) 15,953 volumes and 10,672 pamphlets. The nucleus of this collection was Professor Asa Gray's private botanical library of some 1,600 volumes and about the same number of pamphlets, which was presented by him to the Herbarium in 1864. The same year John Amory Lowell, Esq., also gave his botanical library of 350 volumes, including many works of great rarity and value. From these beginnings the collection has been steadily increased by gift, exchange, and purchase.

The fields most thoroughly covered by the Herbarium library are the classification, gross morphology, and geographic distribution of the flowering plants, ferns, and fern-allies; and in these branches the collection, embracing floras, monographs, periodicals, and plant icones, possesses a high degree of completeness and provides ample reference literature for the most advanced research. The library contains also numerous works upon the following collateral subjects: (1) the anatomy, physiology, teratology, ecology, genetics, and economic uses of the higher plants; (2) the classification and structure of the bryophytes and thallophytes; (3) botanical history, bibliography, and statistics; (4) vegetable pharmacy, horticulture, forestry, and agriculture.

Through the gift of Mrs. Asa Gray, the library possesses a valuable and carefully arranged collection of more than 1,100 autograph manuscripts of distinguished botanists, ranging in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, many of the autographs being accompanied by portrait engravings and photographs.

In addition to the usual author catalogue, the library has complete sets of several valuable card catalogues relating to botany. One of these, edited by the Librarian, is an index of new genera, species, and varieties of American plants. This index, the most extensive and important of its kind, appears in quarterly issues, and already contains

126,850 cards. The duplicate sets are sold to a number of scientific libraries in Europe and America.

In 1912, through the liberality of Dr. George G. Kennedy, of Milton, a Harvard graduate of the Class of '64, the wing of the Herbarium building in which the library is kept was entirely rebuilt, much enlarged, and fully refurnished. The admirable quarters thus available for the library afford a very high degree of safety from fire, and offer many conveniences which greatly facilitate the work of the staff and of visitors.

THE LAW SCHOOL. (Edward B. Adams, Librarian.) 161,734 volumes and 21,989 pamphlets. The library is very nearly complete in the reports of the various courts of the United States and of Great Britain and her colonies, and in the laws passed from the beginning by their several legislatures. It also contains a collection of the laws and reports of the states of continental Europe and of South America. With the laws and reports are the important legal periodicals, the better legal treatises, and the books that show what has been learned and believed in each civilized country touching the origin, growth, and content of the law. The aim has been and is to provide, in this library, apparatus as nearly perfect as may be for the study of the law as it is. Such apparatus includes provision for the study of the law as it has been, in all times and places.

Three recent acquisitions of importance illustrate fairly the growth and ambitions of the library. In 1911 it purchased as a whole the well-known collection of books on international law made by the Marquis de Olivart (his catalogue was said in well-informed quarters to be the best bibliography of the subject in existence); in 1913 it bought, again as a whole, the collection of early manuscripts and law books printed in England in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries made by the late George Dunn, the last possible great private collector of his kind. By the addition of this purchase to its earlier pos-

sessions the School became very strong in the documents of the common law, now containing, for example, perhaps twice as many Year Books as the British Museum, its nearest competitor. In 1913-14 it sent an agent throughout South America to buy on the spot the laws, decisions, and doctrinal legal writings of the countries visited. By this means it was able to acquire complete, or nearly complete, collections of the legislation, reports of the courts, and works of the great legal writers of all the South American republics.

An understanding of the history of the law implies a knowledge of the lives and personalities of great lawyers, and of the incidents of great legal contests. It has always been the aim of the Law Library to gather accounts of the lives of the masters of the law of whatever age or country, and, when possible, to secure their portraits. Its collection of trials is very large.

The Law Library dates from about the foundation of the School in 1817, but for years its growth was very slow. In 1846 it was said to contain about 12,000 volumes; twenty-four years later, in 1870, it possessed only 15,000, and perhaps one-fifth of these were duplicate text-books for students' use. With the coming of Professor Langdell to the School as dean in 1870 and the appointment two years later of John H. Arnold as librarian, a new era in the history of the library began. It was thoroughly reorganized and the appropriations for the purchase of books were largely increased. By 1891 it had grown to about 25,000 volumes; ten years later, to 62,500; another ten years saw it nearly doubled in size to 120,600; and an average increase of about ten thousand volumes a year in the last four years has brought its present numbers up to 161,700. The library was in the second College House until 1832, when it was removed to Dane Hall, for over fifty years the home of the Law School. In 1883 it was placed in the new Austin Hall, which, it was then supposed, would be ample to house it for at least another fifty years; but

before half that period had passed it had become necessary to store more than a third of the books. In 1908 the library was installed in Langdell Hall, then just completed. The School still maintains a library for students in Austin Hall. Several catalogues have been printed, which will be found noted in the Bibliography on page 156, below.

The Law Library has received comparatively few notable gifts, almost all of its books having been purchased from the income of the School. It has had occasional bequests of the whole or part of the law collections of several of its graduates, and two years ago a generous subscription from its friends enabled it to secure the George Dunn collection. The income of the Book Fund of 1882 (capital \$47,000) and of the Library Fund of 1898 (capital \$100,000) is available for book purchases. During the current year a bequest of \$20,000 from John L. Cadwalader, of New York, increased the book funds of the library; but the funds for more than half of the necessary purchases, as well as for the expenses of administration, must still come from the residue of necessarily fluctuating tuition fees.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, Longwood Avenue, Boston. (Elliott P. Joslin, M.D., Librarian.) The Medical School Library contains 27,000 volumes, 46,000 pamphlets, and receives currently 263 periodicals. It is divided into four parts: the central library, in the Administration Building, which is a union of the libraries of pharmacology, surgery, hygiene, comparative pathology, and the students' library, all of which were distinct and separate collections until a little over a year ago; the Anatomical library, in Building B, which includes the collection on embryology, formed by Professor Charles S. Minot; the Bowditch library, in Building C, composed chiefly of works on physiology, chemistry, and physiological chemistry; and the library in Building D, containing the greater part of the collections of bacteriology and pathology.

The library was founded in 1819, when the Medical faculty conveyed to the Corporation the library of the Massachusetts Medical College, which had been collected chiefly from their own resources. For many years, however, it remained of comparatively slight importance. Indeed, in 1884 many of its books were transferred to the Boston Medical Library Association, and the School depended almost entirely on that collection for its library needs. In 1905 the library consisted of only about 2,500 volumes. With the removal of the School to its new buildings the next year it was thought desirable to reorganize the library, and since then its growth has been rapid. Many medical books have been transferred to it from several other parts of the University Library. Among the books thus transferred was a special collection of books and pamphlets on "Monsters," formed by the late William McMichael Woodworth, of Cambridge.

Students also have free access to the Boston Medical Library, situated within a mile of the School, and containing about 83,000 volumes and 57,000 pamphlets, besides the 650 periodicals currently received.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY. (Samuel Henshaw, Director.) 52,336 volumes and 49,219 pamphlets. The Museum was incorporated in 1859, and during its early years was dependent for library facilities upon the private resources of its founder, Louis Agassiz, and upon those of his corps of workers. Originally the scope of the library covered the entire field of natural history; since 1900, however, this field has been limited, with the exception of bibliographic works, to zoölogy and geology. The library is, directly or indirectly, largely the gift of Alexander Agassiz, and its development has been governed to a considerable degree by the demands of investigators upon the Museum collections. During its early years the growth of the library was not infrequently due to the generosity of friends, a notable instance being the accession in 1860-61 of the library of L. G. de Koninck of

Liège. This library of over 3,000 titles, the result of more than twenty-five years accumulation, though chiefly palaeontological, contains many geological and not a few zoölogical books. The de Koninck library, with the annual accessions (mainly the gift of Louis and Alexander Agassiz), gave the Museum library at the death of Louis Agassiz in 1873 about 12,000 volumes. Arranged with the Museum books, though not included in its enumeration, are several hundred volumes and pamphlets, the property of the College Library. These volumes, deposited by vote of the Library Council, include some serials, geological books, and pamphlets.

Collectively the Museum library is rich in serials, in the publications of learned institutions (these last received very largely in return for the publications of the Museum), and especially in the reports and memoirs of the results of expeditions and voyages. In zoölogy it contains important series of systematic and morphologic works of a general nature, and particularly such as deal exclusively with the less specialized groups of vertebrates and invertebrates; in the former the Museum library is supplemented by the large private libraries of its curators, Samuel Garman and Thomas Barbour.

The private library of Christoph Zimmermann, purchased in 1869, consisting of 200 pamphlets and nearly 300 volumes, formed the nucleus of the entomological library, which was very materially increased in 1879 by the accession of the private library of H. A. Hagen (see Bibliographical Contribution, No. 11). These sources, with recent purchases largely from the income of the Willard Peale Hunnewell Memorial Fund, give the entomological library a practically complete set of serials and most of the important works of the early authors.

The investigations of Alexander Agassiz, Theodore Lyman, and L. F. de Pourtalès have made the library exceptionally strong in echinoderms and coelenterates, and the recent

bequest of W. McM. Woodworth includes a notable series of works relating to worms.

In geology, the publications of surveys, both national and state, are well represented, and their continuance and increase are assured from the income of the Maria Whitney and James Lyman Whitney funds. Works of a general geologic character from the de Koninck and Agassiz accessions were very largely increased by the Josiah Dwight Whitney library, which became the property of the Museum in 1881. In late years Professor W. M. Davis has contributed many geological serials and books.

The library contains a remarkable series of zoölogical drawings on wood, the work of Alexander Agassiz for a projected book of his father; an exceptionally valuable series of drawings, holographic letters, account-books, and journals of Alexander Wilson and John J. Audubon (the gift of John E. Thayer); many manuscripts and drawings including the work of former and present members of the Museum staff; and a collection of several thousand portraits and autograph letters of zoölogists and geologists.

THE PEABODY MUSEUM, Anthropological Section of the University Museum. (Professor F. W. Putnam, Honorary Director; Assistant Professor Roland B. Dixon, Librarian.) 6,328 volumes and 6,439 pamphlets. The library is confined to the literature relating to anthropology and archaeology, and has concentrated its attention chiefly upon serials and the publications of ethnological museums in all parts of the world. Of these it now contains 243 different series. In addition the library is especially strong in works relating to Central America and Mexico; the most important volumes in its possession, indeed, are undoubtedly the series of photographic reproductions of manuscripts and very rare works dealing with the languages and peoples of these two countries. The collection, already amounting to 131 octavo and 33 quarto volumes, will ultimately contain about 50,000

pages. This, together with the other manuscript and printed material in the Museum, forms (with the exception of one in private hands) the largest collection on this subject anywhere in the world. The photographic reproductions are the gift of Mr. C. P. Bowditch, through the courtesy of Mr. William M. Gates of Port Loma, California. On Mexico and New Mexico the library received from the estate of Mrs. Mary Hemenway 232 volumes and 395 pamphlets, including many of the works of the Jesuit Fathers and copies of 347 old Spanish manuscripts transcribed by Bandelier and bound in thirteen volumes; also a valuable original Mexican manuscript on agave paper, dated 1531. Among other noteworthy features of the library are a set of the volumes entitled "The North American Indian," issued by Curtis, and a special collection of several hundred volumes on the native peoples of the Pacific Islands.

The beginnings of the library go back to the foundation of the Peabody Museum in 1866. It has grown almost entirely by exchange of the Museum's publications and by gift.

LIST OF BOOK FUNDS ¹

1774. HOLLIS. Legacy of £500 by Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, "for purchasing books" \$2,422

1801. SHAPLEIGH. Legacy of land, etc., amounting in value to \$3,000 by Samuel Shapleigh, librarian, 1793-1800, for the purchase of modern books in polite literature, poetry and prose, but in neither Greek nor Latin . . . \$3,949

1844. HAVEN. Legacy of \$3,000 by Horace Appleton Haven, for the purchase of books in astronomy and mathematics, to be "selected by the Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, and by the Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the time being" \$3,121

1858. SALISBURY. Gift of \$5,000 from Stephen Salisbury, "for the purchase of books in the Greek and Latin Languages, and in other languages illustrating Greek and Latin books" \$5,250

1858. WARD. Legacy of \$5,000 by Thomas Wren Ward, "for the purchase of books" \$5,250

1859. SUBSCRIPTION. A subscription of \$6,167 for the purchase of books, increased by later subscriptions and accumulation of interest . . . \$10,501

1860. MARY OSGOOD. Legacy of \$6,000 by Mary Osgood, for the "purchase of such books as shall be most needed for the College Library" . . \$6,962

1861. BOWDITCH. Legacy of \$2,000 by Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch, "for the purchase of books" \$2,104

1863. LANE. Gift of \$5,000 from Frederick Athearn Lane, for "the purchase of books" \$5,261

1864. HAYWARD. Legacy of \$5,000 by George Hayward, for "the purchase of books of modern science and literature" \$5,244

1870. MINOT. Legacy of \$60,000 by Charles Minot, for "the purchase of new books" \$60,028

1871. FARRAR. Legacy of \$5,000 by Eliza Farrar, for "the purchase of books in the department of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy" \$5,253

1871. HOMER. Legacy of \$2,000 by Sidney Homer, for "the purchase of works on Political Economy" \$2,102

¹ The figures given at the right are the amounts of the funds (omitting cents) as they stand on the Treasurer's books, July 1, 1915, except in the case of funds only partly available for the Library, when the amounts as stated are based on a capitalization of the income thus available. The list includes funds for the Special Libraries, but not those for Departmental Libraries.

1873. LUCY OSGOOD. Legacy of \$6,000 by Lucy Osgood, for the "purchase of such books as shall be most needed for the College Library" \$7,081

1875. DENNY. Gift of \$5,000 from the children of Mrs. Harriet J. G. Denny at her request, for "the purchase of books for the public library of the College" \$5,255

1875. SUMNER. Residuary legacy of \$36,315.51 by Charles Sumner, for "the purchase of books relating to Politics and the Fine Arts" . . . \$37,345

1875. TUCKER. Gifts of \$5,000 from Mrs. Nancy D. Cole of Salem in memory of Ichabod Tucker, "for the purchase of books" \$5,000

1875. WALKER. Legacy of \$15,000 by James Walker, for "the purchase of books for the General Library of the University, preference being given to works in the intellectual and moral sciences" \$15,602

1878. SEVER. Legacy of \$20,000 by Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever, widow of Col. James Warren Sever, for "the purchase of books" \$20,000

1880. BRIGHT. One-half the income of the legacy (\$50,000) of Jonathan Brown Bright, of Waltham, Mass., for the purchase of "books for the College Library" \$25,000

1881. JOHN AMORY LOWELL. Legacy of \$20,000 by John Amory Lowell. Of the income three-quarters is spent for books and one-quarter must be added to the principal \$30,220

1884. CHAUNCY WRIGHT. Gift of \$500 in memory of Chauncy Wright, "the income to be devoted to the encouragement of the study of mathematics." Since 1893 the income has been applied to the support of the Mathematical Department Library \$500

1885. HAYES. Legacy of \$10,000 by Francis Brown Hayes, for "the purchase of books" \$10,000

1885. JARVIS. Legacy of \$500 by Almira Jarvis, "the interest of which is to be appropriated to the use of the Library." Since 1903 it has been used for books \$500

1885. TREADWELL. Residuary legacy of Professor Daniel Treadwell, "for the use of the College Library." One-half the income has been used for books since 1904 \$5,962

1886. CONSTANTIUS. Residuary legacy of \$25,892.26 by Professor E. A. Sophocles, one-half the income of which is to be used for "the purchase of Greek and Latin books (meaning hereby the ancient classics), or of Arabic books, or of books illustrating, or explaining, such Greek, Latin, or Arabic books" \$12,946

1887. PRICE GREENLEAF. \$1,000 of the income from the legacy of E. Price Greenleaf is at present used for books. (For details of the fund, see below under Funds for General Purposes.) Approximately . . . \$20,000

1890. SOHIER. Gift of \$6,500 from Waldo Higginson in memory of George Brimmer Sohier, the annual income thereof in excess of \$250 to "be expended for books for the Library." Approximately . . . \$2,000

1891. WOLCOTT. Gift of \$10,000 from Roger Wolcott in memory of his father, J. Huntington Wolcott, for "the purchase of books of permanent value for the University Library, the preference in selection to be given to works in the departments of History, Political Economy, and Sociology." Increased in 1901 by a bequest of \$10,000 under the will of Roger Wolcott
\$20,000

1892. CONANT. Legacy of \$27,700 by Edwin Conant, for "the benefit and increase of the College Library." The Corporation by a vote of May 28, 1892, appropriated one-fourth of the income for books and three-fourths for the general purposes of the Library. Approximately . . . \$6,925

1892. SALES. Legacy of \$3,916.67 by Francis Sales for "the purchase of books in the Spanish language, or for books illustrative of Spanish history and literature" . . . \$3,916

1896. TORREY. Legacy of \$1,000 by Miss Elizabeth Torrey, "to be used for the purchase of books for the library of the Historical Department" \$1,000

1897. CHILD MEMORIAL. Gifts in memory of Francis James Child, "the interest to be expended in the purchase of books and manuscripts for the study of English. . . The choice of these books or manuscripts shall be made by the Department of English." For some years the income was used in establishing and building up the Child Memorial Library; at present it is mainly expended for rare books in English literature and folk-lore for the College Library . . . \$11,224

1899. CLASS OF 1851. Gift from the Class of 1851 of its class fund amounting to \$507.80, and of \$500 from Professor Charles F. Dunbar. By the terms of the gift these funds were to accumulate until they amounted to \$1,000 each, and the income was thereafter to be used for the College Library. . . . \$2,550

1899. TAYLOR. Gift of \$5,000 from Mrs. Jessie Taylor Philips, in memory of her brother, Kenneth Matheson Taylor, for the purchase of books in the department of English literature . . . \$5,000

1903. SEARLE. Legacy by Mrs. Mary R. Searle in memory of her son, Eugene N. Aston, '74. The fund is not restricted, but by vote of the Corporation the income is used for the purchase of books for the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts . . . \$1,865

1903. WALES. Legacy of \$6,000 by Henry W. Wales, "the residue of income not exceeding three hundred dollars annually to apply from year to year to the purchase of books connected with that department [Sanskrit] and to be deposited in and form a part of the library of said College." Approximately \$6,000

1904. BOOTT. Legacy of \$10,000 by Francis Boott, for an annual prize of one hundred dollars for the best composition in concerted vocal music and for the performance of the successful essay, the remainder of the income to be used for the purchase of music and books of musical literature.

1904. HALE. Gift of \$5,000 from Robert Sever Hale and Richard Weldon Hale, "to be known as the George Silsbee and Ellen Sever Hale Fund, the income only to be expended either in the purchase of books for the Library or in publication of the results of study and research in any department of the University, including Radcliffe College." The income has been devoted from time to time to both the purposes mentioned \$5,000

1905. CLASS OF 1846. Gift from the Class of its class fund, the income to be paid to the class treasurer on demand, and if not called for to be added to the principal. On the death of the last surviving member of the class the fund is to be added to the Child Memorial Fund. In 1915 the sum of \$800 from current income was given to the Library for special purchases \$16,648

1905. NORTON. A subscription from the friends of Charles Eliot Norton for the purchase of books to be added to the Norton collection in the College Library \$8,954

1906. CLASS OF 1881. Gift from the Class on its twenty-fifth anniversary. "The income shall be expended for books for the library of the Division of Chemistry . . . the money to be spent under the direction of the Director of the Chemical Laboratory" \$3,500

1907. CASTLE. Gift of \$1,000 from William R. Castle, the income to be used, first, for books on the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, and, second, for additions to the English department of the Library \$1,000

1908. FRANCIS PARKMAN. Gift from the Parkman Memorial Committee, "the income only of which is to be used for the purchase of books relating to Canada for the College Library, to build up a Parkman Memorial Collection relating to Canadian history" \$5,925

1909. GEORGE F. PARKMAN. Legacy of \$25,000 by George Francis Parkman, for the purchase of books for the College Library \$25,000

1909. JAMES MILLS PEIRCE. Legacy of \$500 by James Mills Peirce, of the Class of 1853, tutor or professor of mathematics from 1854 to 1906, for the purchase of books for the Mathematical Department. "I make this gift

in memory of my grandfather, Benjamin Peirce, of the Class of 1801, librarian and first historian of Harvard University, of my father, Benjamin Peirce, of the Class of 1829, tutor or professor in Harvard University from the year 1831 to the year 1880, and of my deeply lamented brother, Benjamin Mills Peirce, of the Class of 1865, who died in 1870" \$500

1909. STROBEL (Class of 1877). Gift from the Class of 1877 in memory of Edward Henry Strobel, the income to be used for the purchase "of works relating to world-politics and such kindred topics as the expansion of territory, colonization, the settlement of differences between nations, and other cognate subjects, but not necessarily works on international law. Works on problems of the Far East should receive first consideration" \$2,754

1909. STROBEL (Siam). Gifts from the King of Siam, the Crown Prince, other princes and Siamese officials, and friends residing in Siam, in memory of Edward Henry Strobel, the income to be used for the purchase of books on Siam \$1,942

1910. COOLIDGE and HAY. Gifts from Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge and Clarence Leonard Hay, for the purchase of books relating to South America \$5,000

1910. CUTTING. Legacy of \$12,500 by William Bayard Cutting, Jr., the income to be used "for the purchase of books on modern European history, and the history of the countries of Northern Africa, preference being given to books on the history of France, Switzerland, or Italy, and to the history of Morocco, Algiers, or Egypt" \$12,500

1910. GROSS. Gifts in memory of Charles Gross from his friends and pupils, the income to be used for the purchase of books in English history and institutions \$1,586

* 1910. TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. Gift of \$600 to form a fund for the purchase of books on military history, preference being given to books dealing with the American Civil War, 1861-65; to accumulate to \$1,000 \$861

1910. WELSH. Gifts in memory of Julian Palmer Welsh, the income to be used for the purchase of books in English and American literature . . \$3,000

1911. LODGE — STICKNEY. Gifts for a memorial fund to George Cabot Lodge and Joseph Trumbull Stickney, the income to be "used to purchase rare and choice works of English and French poetry" \$3,372

1911. FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL. Gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. Francis C. Lowell in memory of her husband, Judge Francis C. Lowell, the income to be used to supplement his collection of works on Joan of Arc (given by him to the College Library) by the purchase of books of historical value on countries and periods more or less closely relating thereto \$10,000

1911. TREAT. Legacy by John Harvey Treat of the residue of his estate, "the income whereof to be used for the benefit of the Library for the purchase of books relating to the Church of England and other churches in communion with her, the Roman and Greek Churches, and the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, especially as regards ritual matters of the same general character as the collection presented to them in 1888; also books relating to Christian archaeology. . . . If the funds are more than sufficient for the purpose designated, they may be used for other departments at the direction of the Librarian" \$41,309

1912. CUTLER. Legacy of \$1,000 by Samuel Newton Cutler, "the income of which shall be used for the purchase of books for the College Library" \$1,005

1912. PERKINS MEMORIAL. Gifts from Mrs. William Hooper, of Manchester, in memory of her father, Charles Elliott Perkins, for the purchase of books on the history of the western part of the United States. Approximately \$20,000

1913. GARDINER. Gifts in memory of John Hayes Gardiner, "the income to be spent for books of permanent value, preference being given to books on Burma, the history and art of war, the history and literature of England in the seventeenth century, and the history and literature of New England and Pennsylvania" \$2,080

1913. HALL. Legacy of \$10,000 by Edward Henry Hall, "for the unrestricted use of the Library Department." By vote of the Corporation the income is to be used for the purchase of books for the Library . . \$10,000

1913. KING. Gift from Mrs. Isabella G. King in memory of Horatio King; "the income shall be used for the purchase of books in the department of government and administration, or, if at any time books on those subjects are not needed, for books on scientific subjects." Only a part of this fund is at present available \$10,000

1913. KITTREDGE. Gifts to establish a "Kittredge Anniversary Fund" in honor of Professor George Lyman Kittredge and in commemoration of the twenty-fifth year of his teaching in Harvard College, the income of which shall be devoted to the purchase of such books for the College Library as Professor Kittredge may suggest or, if he is at any time unable to direct the expenditure, to the purchase of such books as he would approve . . \$4,262

1913. REVERE FAMILY MEMORIAL. Legacy of \$20,237 by Augustus L. Revere, the income to be "applied to the purchase of books, plaster casts or such other works of art as may be considered advisable for the purposes of the School of Architecture; or, such income may be applied . . . in the assistance of needy students in the School of Architecture" . . . \$20,000

1915. GERMAN. Gift from the German Department and the Overseers Committee to visit the German Department, "the income to be expended for the purchase of books, maps, and other material that may be needed for the purposes of instruction in German" \$2,719

LIST OF FUNDS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES

1873. SAVAGE. Legacy of \$40,000 by James Savage; three-fourths of the net income, after deducting a scholarship of \$300, is for the present used for the Library, the remainder for the Astronomical Observatory. Approximately \$26,500

1878. HODGES. Gift of \$5,000 (with a provision for accumulation) from the Rev. Richard Manning Hodges. Since 1902 the income of the portion of this fund which is subject to appropriation at the President's discretion is applied to the publication of the Bibliographical Contributions. Approximately \$7,683

1879. AUSTIN. Legacy of \$7,806 by Rev. Daniel Austin, "to be used for some good college purpose or purposes at the discretion of the College government" \$7,806

1883. WRIGHT. Legacy of \$100,000 by Eben Wright. Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, exercising the authority given to him of determining the uses to which the President and Fellows should apply this bequest, directed that the income "be applied to meet the expenses of administration and service in the College Library" \$100,000

1885. TREADWELL. Residuary legacy by Professor Daniel Treadwell. The income of one-half of the principal (total \$11,925) is used for administrative expenses by vote of the Corporation, Oct. 31, 1904 \$5,962

1886. CONSTANTIUS. Residuary legacy of \$25,892.26 by Professor E. A. Sophocles, one-half the income to be used for "the Catalogue Department of the General Library" \$12,946

1887. PRICE GREENLEAF. Residuary legacy of \$711,563.77 by E. Price Greenleaf. After deducting \$3,000 annually for scholarships, one-half the net income is to be "applied to the maintenance and support of the Library . . . by the purchase of books, the preservation and repair thereof, the expenses of delivering them from and receiving them into the Library, and of making, preparing, and printing catalogues of said Library. . . . No part of such income and profit, or of the principal, of said Trust Fund, shall be used or appropriated to the repair of any buildings occupied by or intended to be occupied by the said Library, or to the erection of any such building." \$1,000 of the income of this fund is used for the purchase of books (see above, p. 114). Approximately \$333,000

1892. CONANT. Legacy of \$27,700 by Edwin Conant, "for the benefit and increase of the College Library." By vote of the Corporation three-fourths of the income is used at present for the general purposes of the Library \$20,775

1898. PIERCE. Legacy of \$50,000 and the income of a portion (now amounting to \$52,399) of the residuary legacy by Henry Lillie Pierce. This legacy was granted to the Library by vote of the Corporation. Until 1910 part of the income was used for the purchase of books. Approximately \$102,399

1907. SALISBURY. Legacy of \$5,120 by Stephen Salisbury, for the "Harvard College Library" \$5,120

1913. ANONYMOUS. An anonymous gift. "The donor, without desiring to place a legal restriction on the use of the income, would be pleased if the President and Fellows should employ that income for library purposes, either expenses or book purchases" \$25,000

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

I. BEFORE 1764 ¹

1638

John Harvard, bequest of about 370 volumes. A list from College Book, No. I, is printed in Bibliographical Contribution, No. 27, p. 10. Only one of these books is now in existence.

1642

"The magistrates gave from their libraries books to the value of £200."

1655

Sir Kenelm Digby, 27 books, valued at £60. A list of these, also taken from College Book, No. I, is printed in Bibliographical Contribution, No. 27, p. 13.

1658

Thomas Graves, mathematical books.

Ralph Freck, "Biblia Polyglotta."

John Freck, books valued at £10.

Gov. John Winthrop, 40 volumes, valued at £20. A list, from College Book, No. I, is given in "Life and Letters of John Winthrop," p. 438.

Sir Richard Daniel, Kt., many books.

1660

Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, of Rowley, bequest of part of his library.

1675

John Lightfoot, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, bequest of his whole library, containing "the Targums, Talmuds, Rabbin, Polyglot, and other valuable tracts relative to Oriental literature."

1678

Joseph Brown, bequest of books valued at £50.

Theophilus Gale, bequest of his library, which for many years formed more than half the College Library. See the Donation Book, vol. i, p. 19.

¹ All except between two and three hundred volumes of the books acquired before this date were destroyed in the fire of 1764. This list is taken from Quincy's History, with some slight omissions.

1682

Sir John Maynard, eight chests of books valued at £400.

Other gifts in the seventeenth century were 20 volumes from Sir Richard Bellingham (see list, from College Book, No. I, in Bibliographical Contribution, No. 27, p. 14), and 35 volumes from Peter Bulkley (see the same, p. 13).

1716

General Nicholson, "Stanhope's Paraphrase," 4 vols.; and other books.

1722

Thomas Hollis, of London, merchant, "an elegant edition of Milton's Poetical Works." (See note, p. 124 below.)

1724

Samuel Gerrish, books valued at £10.

Thomas Hollis, two large packets of valuable books.

John Hollis, his brother, books valued at £64.

Rev. Joseph Hussey, a valuable donation of books.

Dr. Isaac Watts, a number of books. He also sent all his own works as they came out.

1725

John Guyse, D.D., his own works and several other volumes.

Thomas Hollis, many valuable books.

John Lloyd, of London, works of Grævius and Gronovius, 28 vols., folio.

1726

Thomas Hollis, a box of books.

Dr. Richard Mead, Thuanus's History, 5 vols., folio.

1727

Rev. Thomas Cotton, £100 for books.

1733

Bishop Berkeley, a collection of books, mainly Greek and Latin classics.

Thomas Hollis (son of Nathaniel), a valuable collection of books.

1734

Nathaniel Hollis (brother of the first Thomas), a box of books.

1736

Rev. Samuel Mather, Dr. Franckius's Works.

1743

Chambers Russell, Esq., of Concord, Chambers's Cyclopaedia.¹

1744

Hon. Andrew Oliver, a large folio Bible.

1748

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, large donation of valuable books.

1752

William James, Esq., of Jamaica, medical books valued at £25.

1757

Sir Henry Frankland, Bart., several books.

1758-1759

Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, Milton's Prose Works, 2 vols., 4to; and 44 volumes of tracts.

1761

Lieut.-Gov. Dummer, bequest for books, £50 sterling.²

1763

Benjamin Dolbear, a number of medical works.

1764

Thomas Hollis, 64 volumes of valuable books, curiously bound.²

Other donors of books in the eighteenth century, mentioned in Flynt's List of Benefactors, but without any dates, are Cotton Mather, Rev. Richard Baxter, Rev. Benjamin Colman, Joseph Hill, Rev. Increase Mather, Henry Newman, Esq., Thomas Bannister, Mr. Hollister of London, P. duCane, Esq., Benjamin Avery, LL.D., John Jekyll, Esq., and Hugh Hall, Esq.

II. TO REPAIR THE LOSS OF THE LIBRARY IN 1764

The numerous gifts of books and money that came to the College for the restoration of the Library after its destruction by fire in 1764 are noticed in the Donation Book, vol. i., pp. 71 and following. A full list of the donors,

¹ A manuscript note in this book states that it was given "for the use of the professor of mathematics," and a later note says it was "transferred to the College Library by the Hollis Professor of Mathematics" in 1846; for over one hundred years it was apparently in the custody of the successive Hollis professors of mathematics, until the late Joseph Lovering placed it in the Library.

² The books from this donation, not being unpacked at the time of the fire, were saved from the general destruction of the Library.

273 in number, with the amounts of their gifts, is printed in Quincy's "History of Harvard University," vol. ii., pp. 484-496. Only a summary of the more important gifts is given here.

Governor Francis Bernard, more than 300 volumes, together with £10.10. and £18.9. collected under his authority.

Robert Drummond, Archbishop of York, a generous donation.

Edinburgh Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge, 25 volumes and other books to the value of £10. 12. 11.

William Greenleaf, of Boston, books to the value of £20, and £10.10. in money.

John Hancock, of Boston, subscription in fulfilment of the signified intention of his uncle, Thomas Hancock, £500; and an additional gift of £54.4.

With this money 1,098 volumes were bought.

Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn, subscription for the purchase of books, £200; and 41 cases of books sent between Jan. 1765 and Oct. 1770.

Timothy Hollis, of London, £20.

Thomas Hubbard, treasurer of the College, £50.

Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson, a number of books, and £10.

A. Kincaid, king's printer, Edinburgh, 43 volumes.

Jasper Mauduit, of London, books and £50.

Province of New Hampshire. At the recommendation of Gov. Benning Wentworth the General Assembly voted £300 with which, under the care of the Rev. East Apthorp, 743 volumes were bought.

Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, a generous donation.

Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, books valued at £30.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, books and £100.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel in New England, £300, with which 1,101 volumes were bought by Jasper Mauduit, Esq.

Barlow Trecothick, alderman, of London, books and £30.

Rev. George Whitefield, of London, a collection of books, and his influence in procuring a large number of valuable books from several parts of Great Britain.

Thomas Wibird, of New Hampshire, £50.

III. FROM 1765 TO 1840 ¹

1765

Rev. Joseph Sewall, many books valued at £20 sterling.

1771

Benjamin Franklin, many valuable books.

¹ This list is abridged from Quincy's History, ii. 528-530, 569-585.

1774

The General Court, many valuable books in the Hebrew and Portuguese languages.

1778

The General Court, many books from sequestered libraries of the Royalists.

1779

Hon. Theodore Atkinson, of New Hampshire, £100 for the purchase of books most useful in the study of the civil, statute, and commercial law of England.

1780-1808

Granville Sharp, of London, many valuable books.

1786-1800

John Erskine, of Edinburgh, many volumes annually.

1787-1791

John Gardner, three donations of a number of scarce and valuable books, medals, and coins.

1788

J. P. Brissot de Warville, books in French.

1789

John Adams, "Arts et Métiers," 18 volumes.

1797

John Quincy Adams, French books, 166 volumes.

1801

Ward Nicholas Boylston, many books, largely medical.

1804

Thomas Brand Hollis, of London, bequest of £100, "to be laid out in Greek and Latin classics"; also frequent gifts of books during his lifetime.¹

¹ The gifts from the members of the Hollis family deserve more than the brief mention in these lists. The first Thomas Hollis, of London, merchant, gave many books as noted above between 1722 and 1726, and also gave to the College nearly £5,000 for the two professorships and for the scholarships which still bear his name. His brothers, John and Nathaniel, both made generous gifts of books, and their sons, Timothy and Thomas, gave books and money. The third Thomas, son of the second Thomas and heir of the first, generally distinguished from the others of the same name as "of Lincoln's Inn," began his donations to the Library in 1758 and continued them until his death in 1774. He gave many hundred volumes, carefully selected, most of them handsomely bound, and often with interesting inscriptions in his own hand. His

1811

John Quincy Adams, Russian books, 13 volumes.

1816-1817

David Sears, of Boston, 141 volumes of "French literary works elegantly bound."

1818

Israel Thorndike, the library of Professor C. D. Ebeling, of Hamburg, 3,200 volumes and 10,000 maps, purchased at a cost of \$6,500. (See p. 40 above.)

1819

J. W. von Goethe, 39 volumes of his own works.

1820

J. W. Buxton, London, 42 volumes, including 28 Aldines and "other old and valuable and rare editions of several classics."

Thomas Palmer, London, a graduate of the class of 1761, bequest of nearly 1,200 volumes.

Francis Vernies, works on botany and the Greek poets.

1823

Samuel A. Eliot, the library of American history formed by David B. Warden, American consul at Paris, consisting of 1,200 volumes and many maps, purchased at a cost of \$5,000.

1825

William Breed, of Boston, bequest of \$2,000; used for the purchase of books.

1826

William Havard Eliot, a set of the "Description de l'Égypte," 23 volumes, folio, costing \$1,000.

1827

Richard Henry Lee, gift of the Arthur Lee MSS. (See Bibliographical Contribution, No. 8.)

letters which accompanied the gifts show a keen interest in the welfare and management of the Library. During his lifetime his gifts exceeded £1,400 in value and at his death he bequeathed the sum of £500 for the purchase of books. This bequest was the first library fund; from its income for one hundred and forty years the Library has purchased many thousand books. His heir was Thomas Brand Hollis, who gave many books to the Library and at his death left it £100, as noted above.

1830-1874

Charles Sumner, constant gifts, aggregating 1,300 volumes and from 15,000 to 20,000 pamphlets. (See also his bequest under 1874, below.)

1831

Isaiah Thomas, of Worcester, bequest of 305 volumes.

1835

John Andrews, of Newburyport, 138 volumes.

1840

John J. Appleton, of Cambridge, about 200 books and pamphlets, many of them rare.

IV. SINCE 1840 ¹**1842**

A subscription amounting to \$21,000 was raised for the purchase of modern works. This sum, which was known at the Donation fund, was expended in the course of eight or nine years.

1844

William Prescott, of Boston, bequest of \$3,000, used for the purchase of old books in American history.

1845

Obadiah Rich, of London, a large collection of tracts and pamphlets, mainly relating to America.

Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, a large number of early pamphlets bound in 96 tract volumes.

1852

Subscription of \$1,100 raised by Professor Child for the improvement of the department of English poetry.

1853

Mrs. Eliza Farrar, the library of her husband, Professor John Farrar.

1854

Atherton Blight, of Newport, \$250, with which 220 volumes were bought.

¹ This list of later gifts is necessarily far from complete; absence of full records in the earlier years and lack of space in later years account for the omission of many donations.

1856

James Brown, of Watertown, bequest of \$5,000; used for the purchase of books on natural history.

Henry Ware Wales, of Boston, bequest of 1,500 volumes of Greek, Latin, Italian, German, and Oriental literature, "the best editions and in fine bindings."

1858-1860

Emil C. Hammer, Danish consul in Boston, a number of volumes in the Esquimaux language.

1859

Thomas Lee, of Boston, \$350 for books in religion and philosophy; 249 volumes were bought with this gift.

William Hickling Prescott, bequest of 282 books and 5 volumes of mss., used by him in the preparation of his "Ferdinand and Isabella."

1859-1864

William Gray, of Boston, gift of \$5,000 a year for five years, for the purchase of books.

1860

Clarke Gayton Pickman, of Boston, bequest of his library of about 3,000 volumes, mostly standard works in English literature.

1861

Mrs. Eliza Farrar, gift of 166 volumes of scientific works.

James Russell Lowell, of Cambridge, gift of 194 volumes.

1862

Josiah Quincy Loring, of Boston, bequest of 228 volumes.

1864

Professor Convers Francis, bequest of 600 volumes and 100 pamphlets.

1865

William P. G. Bartlett, of Cambridge, gift, in his memory, of 135 volumes of mathematical works.

1866

Joseph E. Worcester, of Cambridge, bequest of 255 volumes of works used by him in making his "Dictionary of the English Language."

Jared Sparks, President of Harvard College, bequest of his collection of mss. (See p. 76 above, and Bibliographical Contribution, No. 22.)

1868

John Wilson, of Cambridge, bequest of 225 volumes and 47 pamphlets, mainly theological.

1873

James Savage, of Boston, bequest of 53 volumes.

1874

Charles Sumner, bequest of his library of 3,750 volumes. (See p. 91 above, and Bibliographical Contribution, No. 6.)

Sewall Tappan, of Boston, gift of 125 volumes in German from the library of his son, William Rollins Tappan.

1875

James Walker, President of Harvard College, bequest of his library of 2,400 volumes and 300 pamphlets. President Walker had also during his lifetime given a large number of books.

1878

William G. Medlicott, of Longmeadow, Mass., 400 volumes from his library purchased with the Minot fund; mainly rare works in English literature.

1879

Martyn Paine, M.D., of New York, bequest of his library, containing 3,097 volumes and 115 pamphlets, in memory of his son, Robert Troup Paine.

Charles Pickering, of Boston, bequest of 252 volumes and 75 pamphlets.

Eugene Schuyler, of Birmingham, England, gift of 161 volumes.

1881

Edward M. Barringer, M.D., of New York, bequest of his library to the Medical School; the non-medical books, numbering about 600 volumes, were bought for the College Library with the Minot fund; mainly standard works in good bindings.

1883

Thomas Carlyle, of London, bequest of 418 volumes. (See p. 50 above, and Bibliographical Contribution, No. 26.)

Joseph J. Cooke, of Providence, bequest of the right to bid in, at the auction-sale of his library, books to the value of \$5,000. Under this provision the Library received 898 volumes and 16 pamphlets, many of them rare works in fine bindings.

1884-1896

The family of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, gifts from his library, made at various times, and numbering about 2,000 volumes and 1,600 pamphlets; largely composed of American poetry, and including many works presented to Longfellow by their authors.

1885

Heirs of President C. C. Felton, gift of 1,385 volumes and 318 pamphlets from his library.

Col. Henry Lee, of Boston, 338 volumes and 325 pamphlets.

James Russell Lowell, 688 volumes and 113 pamphlets, collected during his residence abroad as United States minister in Madrid and London. (See also under 1891, below.)

Heirs of George Ticknor, of Boston, 108 volumes; Milton and Miltoniana.

1886

Class of 1879, gift of \$665, for books for the Political Economy library. The class has made later gifts for the same purpose.

Gift of \$1,000, in memory of Glendower Evans, of Boston, of the Class of 1879, for books for the United States History library.

Horace Howard Furness, Jr., of Philadelphia, gift of \$250 for books.

Estate of Robert Waterston, gift of \$1,000 for books. This was used for the purchase of rare Americana, which were bought from time to time as opportunities occurred; the interest meanwhile was allowed to accumulate. When the last of the money was spent, in 1912, there had been acquired by means of this gift books to the value of over \$1,500.

1887

George Eastwood, of Saxonville, Mass., bequest of 249 volumes and 129 pamphlets.

Edward A. Silsbee, of Boston, gift of a note-book containing some poems in the handwriting of P. B. Shelley and Mrs. Shelley. For a full account of this volume, see G. E. Woodberry's "Notes" in *Bibliographical Contribution*, No. 35.

Professor E. A. Sophocles, of Cambridge, bequest of 211 volumes and 129 pamphlets. (See also above, under Book Funds, 1886.)

1888

John Harvey Treat, of Lawrence, gift of 1,020 volumes and 2,223 pamphlets, mainly relating to ritualism and doctrinal theology. (See *Bibliographical Contribution*, No. 36.)

1889

John Chandler Bancroft Davis, of Washington, a collection in 43 volumes of the documents of the Tribunal of Arbitration, held at Geneva, 1871-72.

Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, gift of \$500 for books for the library of Social Questions.

Charles Dudley March, of Greenland, N. H., bequest of his library of 1,206 volumes and 234 pamphlets.

Denman W. Ross, of Cambridge, gift of 331 volumes and 47 pamphlets, mainly relating to early German history and institutions.

Subscription, through Carleton Hunneman, of Boston, of \$195 for books for the library of the German department.

Henry Villard, of New York, gift of \$500 for books for the library of the German department.

1890

Captain George W. Batchelder, of the Class of 1859, bequest of 353 volumes and 428 pamphlets.

Estate of Professor E. W. Gurney, of Cambridge, a part of his library, consisting of 1,981 volumes. (See also below, under 1891, 1898, 1902, and 1907.)

Mrs. Anna Louisa Möring, of Cambridge, bequest of 1,182 volumes, mainly from the library of Professor Charles Beck.

Estate of George P. Sanger, of Cambridge, gift of 153 volumes.

1891

Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, of London, gift of 45 volumes from the library of Thomas Carlyle. (See p. 51 above.)

Estate of Professor E. W. Gurney, of Cambridge, gift of 1,995 volumes and 1,661 pamphlets from his library.

Henderson Inches Hill, of Cambridge, gift, in his memory, of 67 volumes of standard English works, well bound.

James Russell Lowell, of Cambridge, bequest of 827 volumes and 539 pamphlets from his library. Under the terms of his will, the Library was entitled to any book in his library a copy of which it did not already own. During his life Lowell had also given many hundred volumes and pamphlets. A portion of his library was purchased by subscription in 1900 and forms the main part of the Lowell Memorial Library of Romance Literature.

Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, gift of \$1,000 for books for the Semitic library.

Mr. Schiff has since made many other gifts for the same purpose.

Subscription of \$6,400 for books for the Classical library.

1892

John Bartlett, of Cambridge, 1,014 volumes and 269 pamphlets relating to angling, fishes, and fisheries. (See p. 45 above, and Bibliographical Contribution, No. 51.)

1893

John Bartlett, of Cambridge, 254 volumes and 22 pamphlets, relating to proverbs, emblems, and the Dance of Death.

Estate of Professor A. P. Peabody, of Cambridge, gift of 628 volumes and 1,261 pamphlets from his library.

1893-1895

Subscriptions toward providing an addition to the library building, collected by a committee of undergraduates, \$19,640.

1894

Francis Parkman, of Brookline, bequest of 2,502 volumes, 2,000 pamphlets, and 102 maps from his library.

1895

Archibald Cary Coolidge, of Cambridge, gift of 2,071 volumes, 344 pamphlets, and 42 maps relating to Slavic history and literature, and comprising all the books, not already owned by the Library, in Harrassowitz's catalogue, No. 202.

1896

Theodore W. Koch, of Ithaca, N. Y., 128 volumes and 42 pamphlets on Dante.

Professor J. K. Paine, of Cambridge, 183 volumes and 76 pamphlets, mainly music.

Ivan Panin, of Grafton, 45 volumes and 116 pamphlets, relating to Russian Nihilism.

The heirs of George Ticknor, of Boston, 176 volumes and 20 pamphlets on Dante.

1897

Estate of James M. Ballard, of Boston, gift of 348 volumes from his library.

Eliza Appleton and Charlotte Maria Haven, of Portsmouth, N. H., 199 volumes.

The family of Edward L. Pierce, the letter-books and commonplace-book of Charles Sumner, 177 volumes.

Estate of George Morey Richardson, of Berkeley, Cal., gift of 419 volumes and 91 pamphlets, mainly classical.

Miss Maria Whitney, of Cambridge, 70 volumes of music from the library of Professor J. D. Whitney.

1898

Estate of Professor E. W. Gurney, a part of his library, consisting of 2,000 volumes.

Morris and James Loeb, of New York, a collection of Judeo-German books printed in America, numbering 125 volumes and 562 pamphlets.

Miss Maria Whitney, of Cambridge, a further gift of music from the library of Professor J. D. Whitney, 131 volumes.

Leo Wiener, of Cambridge, a collection of Judeo-German books printed in Europe, consisting of 325 volumes and over 1,100 pamphlets.

1899

- J. Randolph Coolidge, of Boston, gift of 445 volumes relating to the Ottoman empire, purchased at the auction sale of the library of M. Charles Schefer, of Paris.
- J. Randolph Coolidge and Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge, gift of \$7,250 toward the purchase of the library of Count Paul Riant. (The total cost of the library was \$10,735; to make up this sum Mr. J. Harvey Treat contributed \$800, the Library (from the Pierce fund) \$2,010, the Divinity School library \$600, and certain class-room libraries, \$75.) The collection contained 7,649 volumes and 1,162 pamphlets. Its special features are mentioned above, pp. 54, 77, 84.
- Fitzedward Hall, of Marlesford, England, gift of 387 volumes and 66 pamphlets, most of them Oriental.
- Oliver B. Henshaw, of Cambridge, bequest of his library (mainly philosophical), 150 volumes.
- Thornton K. Lothrop, of Boston, a collection of the original issues of the Oxford Newdigate Prize Poems, 1822 to 1890.
- Mrs. George A. Schmitt, gift of 253 volumes from the library of her husband, formerly instructor in German in Harvard College.
- The executors of Edward Ray Thompson, of Troy, N. Y., gift of his library of 1,928 volumes; mainly standard English and French authors, in the best editions and fine bindings.
- John Harvey Treat, of Lawrence, gift of \$800 to pay for the theological portion of the Riant library.
- Viking Club, of Boston, 154 volumes of Norwegian literature.
- Justin Winsor, late librarian of Harvard College, bequest of 255 volumes from his library.

1900

- The J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell, gift of the library of Alphonse Marsigny, 549 volumes and 48 pamphlets.
- Mrs. John E. Hudson, of Boston, 300 volumes from the library of her husband. (See also below, under 1914.)
- Henry C. Warren, of Cambridge, bequest of his library, 230 volumes and 116 pamphlets. (Also 300 volumes to the Sanskrit class-room library.)

1901

- Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge, gift of a collection of Slovak books numbering 123 volumes and 1,567 pamphlets, gathered in Southern Europe by Assistant Professor Leo Wiener.

1902

Estate of Professor E. W. Gurney, a part of his library, consisting of 1,288 volumes.

Mrs. C. I. Rice, of Douglas, County Cork, Ireland, gifts of ms. journals and letters of Governor Henry Hamilton.

Edward A. Silsbee, of Boston, bequest of a small note-book of 88 pages, containing poems written by P. B. Shelley in 1816-1817, part of them in Shelley's handwriting.

Subscription of over \$1,300, collected by Edgar A. Wells, of Boston, for the purchase of English literature of the period from 1660 to 1780.

1903

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Atkinson, of Wakefield, gift of the library of their son, Roger Trowbridge Atkinson, of the Class of 1894, 273 volumes.

Mrs. Louis Bettmann, of Cincinnati, gift of \$300 in memory of her son, Milton Bettmann, of the Class of 1897. (See also below, under 1912.)

John Drew, of New York, gift of \$1,000 for the purchase of the dramatic library of Robert W. Lowe, of London, consisting of 789 volumes and 47 pamphlets.

Harry Nelson Gay, of Rome, 53 volumes and 240 pamphlets relating to the political history of Italy from 1814 to 1871.

Since 1903 Mr. Gay has been a constant contributor to the Harvard Library, and his successive gifts of books and pamphlets relating to the Italian Risorgimento are of great value. Mr. Gay has also spent to excellent advantage the small Library appropriations for books on this subject.

Henry S. Hunnewell, of Wellesley, gift of \$100 for the purchase of books in English literature.

James Hazen Hyde, of New York, gift of a portion of the library of the late Professor Ferdinand Bôcher, comprising works of Molière and books relating to him (936 volumes and 855 pamphlets); works of Montaigne and books relating to him (246 volumes and 91 pamphlets); French dramatists contemporary with Molière (352 volumes). (For the Molière books, see Bibliographical Contribution, No. 57.)

George von L. Meyer, then American ambassador to Italy, 286 volumes and 85 pamphlets relating to the political history of Italy from 1814 to 1871.

Professor Charles Eliot Norton, literary executor of James Russell Lowell, gift of a large collection of letters received by Mr. Lowell from his many correspondents and a number of manuscripts of articles contributed to the North American Review during his editorship.

Subscription amounting to \$393, collected by Assistant Professor John Hays Gardiner, for the purchase of early editions of the Bible, especially the several English versions.

Subscription of \$435 for the further purchase of English literature of the period from 1660 to 1780.

1903-1905

William Amory Gardner, of Groton, three annual gifts of \$10,000 each toward the erection of a new library building. With the consent of the donor, \$24,240 of these gifts were used to pay part of the cost of the addition to the East stack in 1908.

1904

Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge, of Cambridge, gift of the library of Konrad von Maurer, of Munich. The Scandinavian portion of this collection added 2,660 volumes and 2,911 pamphlets to the Library. The Von Maurer library also contributed nearly 3,000 volumes to the Hohenzollern collection of German history.

For an extended account of the Von Maurer library, see the librarian's report in Report of the President and Treasurer, 1903-04, pp. 214-216; for the Hohenzollern collection, see above, p. 66.

Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge, of Cambridge, and Dr. Hiram Bingham, of New Haven, Conn., curator of South American history, gift of \$185 for books on South America.

James Hazen Hyde, of New York, gift of \$900 for cataloguing and binding the books on Molière from Professor Bôcher's library.

Professor Charles Eliot Norton, gift of a further instalment of the James Russell Lowell manuscripts, including the printer's copy of a number of contributions to the North American Review during Lowell's editorship.

Herbert M. Sears, of Boston, gift of \$100 for books in English literature.

Francis Skinner, of Boston, gift of \$500 for books on Venice.

1905

John S. Ames, of North Easton, gift of \$100 for the purchase of books from the Rowfant library.

Winthrop Ames, of North Easton, gift of \$500 for the purchase of books on the theatre and dramatic art.

Mrs. John C. Bancroft, of Boston, gift of \$250 for the purchase of books on Japan.

Francis S. Blake, of Boston, gift of \$250 for the purchase of English literature.

Imperial German Government, gift of the *Stenographische Berichte* of the German Reichsrath from 1867 to 1904, 225 volumes.

In addition, the Library received in 1905, and in most cases has continued to receive, the current volumes of the proceedings or documents of the several Prussian provinces — Saxony, Brandenburg, Hanover, Westphalia, Pomerania, East and West Prussia, Hessen-Nassau, Schleswig-Holstein, Posen, Silesia, and Wiesbaden.

The library of Professor Charles Eliot Norton was purchased (for \$15,000) by a subscription among his friends. About 600 of the more precious books were received at the Library in May; the rest were received after his death in 1908.

For a more detailed statement of the collection as a whole, see above, pp. 81-83.

George F. Pfeiffer, of Watertown, gift of 200 volumes and 100 pamphlets from his library, many of the volumes being early folios.

Francis Skinner, of Boston, gift of \$500 for the purchase of books on Venice and Northern Italy.

1906-1907

Subscriptions toward an addition to the East stack, collected by the Committee to Visit the Library, \$15,000.

1906

Anonymous gift of \$1,000 to form the Motley collection of Dutch history. Subsequent gifts have been received from the same source, making a total of \$1,558.

Imperial Austrian Government, through the Hon. Bellamy Storer, then American ambassador in Vienna, gift of 169 volumes of the records and documents of the Austrian Reichsrath from 1873 to date.

Mrs. Martin Brimmer, of Boston, bequest of 24 rare books from the library of the late Martin Brimmer, of Boston.

For a further reference to this valuable acquisition, see University Gazette, Nov. 16, 1906.

Alexander Cochrane, of Boston, gift of \$1,250 for the purchase of books in Scottish history and literature.

Ernest B. Dane, of Brookline, gift of \$5,500 for the purchase of books in English literature and history.

For a further statement in regard to the purchases from this gift, see University Gazette, Feb. 15, 1907, p. 92; March 22, 1907, p. 115.

Gift of a complete set of the original issues of the Spectator, from Professor G. L. Kittredge, Ernest B. Dane, W. R. Castle, Jr., of Boston, C. G. Osborne and H. E. Widener, of Philadelphia, and the Child Memorial Library fund.

Japanese Ministry of War, through Baron Chokichi Kikkawa, '83, of Tokyo, gift of 838 sheets of maps published by the Japanese General Staff.

Henry Arthur Jones, of London, gift of a copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer, printed on vellum (one of thirteen copies so printed).

Reginald C. Robbins, of Boston, gift of \$4,000 for books for the Philosophical library. Mr. Robbins has made later gifts for the same purpose.

Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., bequest of a collection of works relating to the Panama Canal and to other great canals.

The major portion of the collection was made for Hon. William Cameron Forbes, who presented it to Admiral Walker on the understanding that the books, with any accessions, should go to the Library on Admiral Walker's death.

Enrique de C. Zanetti, of New York, gift of \$150 for books on Cuba.

1907

Joseph H. Clark, of Boston, over 170 volumes of recent French, Italian, and Spanish fiction, and \$124 for the binding of them. Mr. Clark has made many similar gifts since then.

Assistant Professor A. C. Coolidge, of Cambridge, gift of \$1,000 for books in French history.

Gift of the Paul Revere engraving of Harvard College, from F. R. Appleton, of New York, James B. Ayer, Ezra H. Baker, Henry W. Cunningham, William Endicott, Jr., and Grenville H. Norcross, of Boston, and Frederick L. Gay, of Brookline.

Estate of Professor E. W. Gurney, a final instalment from his library, 242 volumes. (The total number of volumes received from this source is 7,750.)

Subscription of \$250, collected by Dr. Roger B. Merriman, of Cambridge, for the purchase of books in English history.

N. V. Tchaikovsky, of St. Petersburg, gift of 162 volumes and pamphlets, being everything published by the Socialist-Revolutionary party of Russia from 1902 to date.

1908

Miss Hester Bancroft, of Boston (now Mrs. R. L. Adlercron, of London), gift of \$500 for books on Japan.

Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, of Brookline, gift of the library of the late Richard Ashhurst Bowie, of Philadelphia, in memory of her grandfather, William Fletcher Weld, of Boston. This library contained over 11,800 volumes, including 433 incunabula and about 3,600 editions of the Greek and Latin classics, not in the Library.

This is the largest single gift of books ever received by the Library. For further reference to it, see above, pp. 53 and 70, and the Harvard Bulletin for Nov. 25, 1908, p. 6.

The family and friends of the late Arthur S. Dixey, of Boston, gift of \$1,500 for the purchase of books in French literature as a memorial to him.

By the terms of the gift the money was to be spent in five years, and current fiction and drama and works of a grammatical or philological nature were to be excluded. With this money the Library has acquired many valuable editions of French classics, and a large number of works relating to Rousseau.

Ernest L. Gay and Warren F. Gay, of Boston, gift of about 300 volumes from the library of their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Gay, of Boston. This collection included many valuable illustrated works and some treatises on numismatics.

1909

Thomas Barbour, of Brookline, gift of \$100 for books on Oceania.

National Library of Chile, gift of 1,200 volumes and pamphlets, chiefly documents and other government publications, to supplement the acquisitions from the Montt collection.

Professor A. C. Coolidge and Clarence L. Hay, of Washington, gift of about 4,000 volumes from the library of Louis Montt, librarian of the National Library of Chile.

This collection is especially rich in works on Chilean history and politics, and on Peru and the Argentine Republic. Professor Coolidge was one of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, held at Santiago de Chile in December, 1908, and Mr. Hay was secretary of the American delegation. Their gift was made in commemoration of this Congress, as the book-plate, especially designed for the books, sets forth.

The French Republic, through the French ambassador in Washington (Mr. J. J. Jusserand), gift of 58 volumes of the "Archives Parlementaires."

Mrs. Mary Jane Lockwood, of Boston, gift of the Philip Case Lockwood memorial collection of Civil War portraits and autographs.

James Loeb, of New York, gift of about 400 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets from Professor Furtwängler's library of classical archaeology.

Alfred Mitchell, of New London, Conn., one volume of 17 early New England tracts and sermons, all of great rarity, and 16 volumes of early Americana.

For a further description, see *University Gazette*, Sept. 25, 1908, p. 4.

John B. Stetson, Jr., of Philadelphia, gift of \$500 for books on linguistics.

This gift was made to the Peabody Museum, but the books purchased from it are deposited in the College Library.

Charles D. Tenney, Chinese secretary of the American Legation in Peking, 270 volumes of works in Chinese, including a long series of treaties and treaty regulations.

John Harvey Treat, of Lawrence, bequest of 140 volumes and 126 pamphlets.
Enrique de C. Zanetti, of New York, gift of \$150 for the purchase of a complete set of the "Revista de Cuba," 1877-1884, and its continuation, the "Revista Cubana," 1885-1894, 37 volumes in all.

1910

Gordon Abbott, of Boston, gift of \$150 for French literature.

Mrs. R. L. Adlercron, of London (formerly Miss Hester Bancroft, of Boston), gift of \$600 for books on Japan.

Anonymous gift of about 500 volumes by and about Alexander Pope, collected by Marshall C. Lefferts, of Brooklyn.

This is one of the most complete Pope collections which has ever been brought together. It contains, for instance, 22 editions of "The Essay on Man," and 26 editions of "The Dunciad."

Anonymous gift of \$100, spent in the purchase of collections and miscellanies of English poetry.

Anonymous gift of \$500, through Professor George H. Chase, of Cambridge, for books on the fine arts.

British and Foreign Bible Society, London, gift of a collection of Bibles and parts of the Bible, in 279 volumes and pamphlets.

Professor A. C. Coolidge, collection of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and broadsides, numbering 2,340 pieces in all, relating to the French Revolution and French Commune.

The Harvard Crimson, gift of \$500 for the purchase of duplicate volumes used in the larger courses of instruction, in memory of Fabian Fall, of the Class of 1910, formerly president of the Crimson.

Henry W. Cunningham, gift of \$100 for books in English literature.

Daniel B. Fearing, of Newport, R. I., gift of various editions of Persius to continue the Morgan collection.

F. J. Furnivall, of London, gift of a fifteenth-century ms. of Frère Lorenz's "Somme des Vices et des Vertus."

Estate of Professor James B. Greenough, of Cambridge, 1,027 volumes and 400 pamphlets.

Estate of Professor Charles Gross, of Cambridge, 500 volumes and 522 pamphlets.

Professor Morris H. Morgan, of Cambridge, gift of his Persius collection, comprising about 295 editions and 213 translations of the poet, besides about 125 critical papers and illustrative works. (See Bibliographical Contribution, No. 58.)

James Ford Rhodes, of Boston, gift of \$300 for books on the history of the Southern states.

Henry Stephens, formerly of Waters, Mich., now living in Zalaegerszeg, Hungary, gift of \$550 for the purchase of the "Codex Diplomaticus Hungariae Ecclesiasticus ac Civilis," edited by G. Fejer (40 volumes).

From the officers of the Association of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, through Colonel Charles L. Peirson, of Boston, \$861.35. Of this amount, \$500 was set aside towards the formation of a permanent fund, the balance to be spent from time to time in buying books on military history and the art of war.

Graham Wallas, of London, 9 volumes, 87 pamphlets, and a collection of posters, circulars, etc., relating to the British general election of 1910.

1911

Anonymous gift of \$1,000 for new cases for the catalogue.

Anonymous gift of 97 broadsides containing proclamations of the Paris Commune.

Robert Bacon, New York, \$100 for books in English literature.

Mrs. Edward Bell, of New York, gift of several valuable works on numismatics.

Harold W. Bell, of Cambridge, gift of a complete set of the Numismatic Chronicle, and of other works on numismatics.

Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, of Brookline, gift of \$750 for incunabula to be added to the Weld Memorial collection.

William R. Castle, Jr., of Boston, gift of \$90 for books by and about Alexander Pope.

Alexander Cochrane, of Boston, gift of \$1,000 for the purchase of books.

J. Randolph Coolidge, of Boston, gift of \$100 for a set of "The Bradley Bibliography," published by the Arnold Arboretum.

William Bayard Cutting, Jr., of New York, bequest of his library of over 1,000 volumes. (See also the Cutting fund, p. 116 above.)

William Endicott, Jr., of Boston, gift of \$1,500 for the purchase of books.

Charles Jackson, of Boston, gift of \$2,000 for books in English literature and history.

Francis Cabot Lowell, of Boston, bequest of his collection of books on Joan of Arc, consisting of 438 volumes and 58 pamphlets. (See also p. 64 above.)

Edward Percy Merritt, of Boston, \$100 for books in English literature.

The Spanish Government, through Count Romanones, president of the Chamber of Deputies, gift of 382 volumes, being the "Actos" of the Castilian Cortes, 1559-1598, and of the Spanish Cortes from 1812 to date.

James A. Stillman, of New York, \$100 for books in English literature.

Horace E. Ware, of Boston, gift of \$100 for books in comparative philology.

George Wigglesworth, of Boston, \$100 for books in English literature.

Lucius Wilmerding, of New York, \$150 for books in English literature.

1912

- Robert Bacon, of Boston, gift of \$1,060 for a set of the "Inventaires Sommaires des Archives Départementales de la France."
- Mrs. Louis Bettmann, of Cincinnati, a further gift of \$100, in memory of her son, Milton Bettmann, of the Class of 1897.
- Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, of Brookline, gift of \$500 for incunabula to be added to the Weld Memorial collection.
- Alexander Cochrane, of Boston, gift of \$1,000 for books in English literature.
- Ernest B. Dane, of Boston, gift of \$1,000 for books in English literature.
- Tracy Dows, of New York, gift of \$100 for editions of Defoe.
- William Endicott, Jr., of Boston, gift of \$1,500 for the purchase of books.
- Edward N. Fenno, Jr., of Boston, gift of \$100 for books in English literature.
- Estate of Rev. Edward H. Hall, of Cambridge, gift of 120 volumes of rare and early editions and other books. (See also the fund bequeathed by him, p. 117 above.)
- Estate of Thomas Hall, of Cambridge, instructor in English, gift of his library, consisting of about 600 volumes, mainly in English literature.
- Professor Henry W. Haynes, of Boston, bequest of 123 volumes, besides other books selected from his library, for the library of the Classical department.
- Estate of James E. Hunnewell, of Boston, gift of 640 pamphlets.
- John S. Lawrence, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, gift of 80 volumes of classical authors.
- Professor George Herbert Palmer, of Cambridge, gift of a collection of books by and relating to George Herbert, 158 volumes. (See Bibliographical Contribution, No. 59.)
- William Phillips, of Boston, gift of \$400 for editions of Defoe.
- Francis Skinner, of Dedham, gift of \$200 for English plays.
- Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gift of a memorial tablet for the Louisburg cross.

1913

- Francis R. Appleton, of New York, gift of \$125 for a collection of English tracts.
- Charles P. Bowditch, of Boston, gift of a copy of Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mexico," with colored plates.
- Francis Bullard, of Boston, bequest of six rare early editions of Goethe's "Faust."
- Joseph H. Choate, of New York, gift of \$100 for a collection of English tracts.
- Alexander Cochrane, of Boston, gift of \$500 for a collection of English tracts.
- Arthur M. Comey, of Chester, Pa., gift of 175 volumes of British colonial reports.

- Jeremiah Curtin, of Boston, bequest of his library of 1,435 volumes and 562 pamphlets, containing many works in Russian, Polish, and Gaelic.
- Miss Mary H. Dennie, of Boston, gift of a collection of letters and other manuscripts of Joseph Dennie (1768-1812).
- Division of Modern Languages, gift of \$145 for books in modern literature.
- William Endicott, Jr., of Boston, gift of \$1,500 for the purchase of books.
- Mrs. James T. Fields, of Boston, gift of 80 volumes, many of them presentation copies from the authors.
- Leland Harrison, of Bogotá, gift of \$200 for a set of the Official Gazette of Colombia.
- Gardiner M. Lane, of Boston, gift of \$500 for a collection of English tracts.
- John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., of New York, gift of \$1,000 for a collection of English tracts.
- Miss Grace Norton, of Cambridge, gift of her "Lexique de la Langue de Montaigne," — a typewritten manuscript bound in five folio volumes.
- Constantine Papamichalopoulos, of Brookline, gift of 132 volumes and many pamphlets in modern Greek.
- William Phillips, of Boston, gift of \$1,000 for a collection of English tracts.
- Miss Mary P. Quincy and John W. Quincy, of Litchfield, Conn., gift in memory of their father, John Williams Quincy, of New York, of a set of the "Collections" of the New York Historical Society.
- Hendrik Willem Van Loon, of Washington, gift of a set of the *Nederlandsche Jaerboeken* and the *Neue Nederlandsche Jaerboeken* (1747-1798), in 121 volumes.
- Horace E. Ware, of Boston, gift of \$100 for books in constitutional government.
- Alain C. White, of New York, gift of 252 volumes, including many incunabula and other early printed works.
- Mrs. John H. Wright, of Cambridge, gift of 400 volumes from the library of Professor John H. Wright.

1914

- Anonymous gift of \$1,000, either for books or for administrative expenses.
- Anonymous gift of \$6,000 for the purchase of the Mormon collection formed by Mr. E. H. Peirce, of Salt Lake City. (See p. 41 above.)
- Anonymous gift of \$276.25 for the increase of the Motley collection of Dutch history.
- Robert Bacon, of New York, gift of \$1,000 for a collection of English historical tracts.
- Alfred Bowditch, of Boston, gift of a copy of John Eliot's *Indian Grammar* (1666).
- I. Tucker Burr, of Boston, gift of \$200 for books on South America.

Association "Concordia" of Tokyo, through Professor Anesaki, gift of a set of the "Daizōkyō," the collection of the Chinese and Japanese "Tripitaka," or Buddhist scriptures, in 420 volumes.

Fu-yün Chang, of Chefoo, China, gift of 126 volumes of Chinese works.

Division of Modern Languages, gift of \$250 for the purchase of modern literature.

Edward B. Drew, of Cambridge, gift of a set of the North China Herald.

Estate of Professor William Watson Goodwin, gift of 819 volumes and 363 pamphlets from his library.

Frederick R. Halsey, of New York, gift of \$330 for early editions of Dryden.

Miss Mary E. Haven, of Boston, gift of over 2,100 volumes of standard literature from the libraries of her father, Franklin Haven, and her brother, Franklin Haven, Jr., of Boston.

William G. Hosea, of Cincinnati, gift of a collection of fifty letters to be added to the Perkins collection of Western history.

Mrs. John E. Hudson, of Boston, gift of 171 volumes of rare and handsomely bound books from the library of her husband.

Luther S. Livingston, of Cambridge, 160 volumes and 53 pamphlets, mainly of bibliographical works.

Mrs. Rupert Norton, of Baltimore, gift of a collection of autograph letters, formed in part by Dr. Rupert Norton, in part by his grandfather, Professor Andrews Norton, and in part by his father, Professor Charles Eliot Norton.

Miss Georgina Lowell Putnam, of Boston, bequest of the library of over 6,000 volumes and 1,700 pamphlets formed by her mother, Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, wife of Samuel E. Putnam and sister of James Russell Lowell. This library contained books in some twenty different languages, including many in Hungarian and Polish.

Samuel S. Shaw, of Boston, letters and manuscripts from the papers of his father, Judge Lemuel Shaw, of the Class of 1800.

Subscription of \$660 for Japanese works bought through the aid of Professor Anesaki, of Tokyo.

Miss Grace W. Treadwell, of Portsmouth, N. H., gift of 72 volumes from the library of Willard Q. Phillips, '55, formerly of Cambridge. At the same time there were transferred to the Library some of the papers of Mr. Phillips's father, Judge Willard Phillips, of the Class of 1810, that had been previously given to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

1915

Anonymous gift of \$1,007.46, as a final payment on the Mormon collection formed by Mr. E. H. Peirce, of Salt Lake City.

Edward D. Bettens, of New York, gift of ten volumes privately printed in memory of his mother, Mrs. Louise E. Bettens, and of his brother, Thomas

- Simms Bettens, of the Class of 1874, — all handsomely bound and contained in a special case.
- Class of 1846, gift of \$800 from the income of the class fund, for the purchase of English poetical tracts.
- Department of Economics, gift of \$350 for the purchase of books in economics.
- Daniel B. Fearing, of Newport, R. I., gift of his angling collection of over 11,500 volumes and more than 1,000 pamphlets. (See pp. 43-45 above.)
- Mrs. James T. Fields, of Boston, bequest of a number of authors' manuscripts and association books of great value and interest. (A few of these are noted on p. 79 above.)
- Frederick L. Gay, of Brookline, gift of \$100 for a collection of English historical tracts.
- Edwin V. Morgan, United States ambassador to Brazil, gift of \$1,000 for a collection of books on Paraguay.
- Estate of Charles S. Peirce, of Milford, Pa., his unpublished manuscripts and his library of 1,256 volumes, mainly of philosophical works. (Paid for in part by special gifts and library funds.)
- Robert Gould Shaw, of Boston, gift of his collection of theatrical material, consisting of playbills, portraits, autograph letters, and books. (See pp. 93-94 above.)
- Hendrik Willem Van Loon, of Washington, gift of 255 volumes on Dutch history.
- Harry Elkins Widener, of Philadelphia, bequest of his library of rare books, containing 3,220 volumes. (See pp. 94-97 above.)
- Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, gift of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library Building, together with a fund for the maintenance of the Widener Memorial Rooms.
- William McMichael Woodworth, of Cambridge, bequest of a part of his library, consisting of 1,236 volumes and 695 pamphlets. Other parts of his library Mr. Woodworth left to the University Museum. Of these, some works of medical interest, including his collection on monstrosities, have been transferred to the library of the Medical School.

V. DONORS WHO HAVE MADE SERIAL GIFTS ¹

Anonymous, \$150 for books on Oceanic linguistics.

Francis R. Appleton, of New York, \$575 for books in English literature.

¹ Since 1900 the Library has been fortunate in receiving from time to time a series of gifts, usually annual, of varying amounts and for different subjects. Thus, Mr. H. J. Coolidge's contribution, now totalling \$750, represents fourteen annual gifts of \$50 each, and that of Mr. William Phillips is made up of nine separate gifts of \$100 each. In this way a considerable number of special collections have been built up.

Lawrence S. Butler, of New York, \$400 for books on Paris.

Committee to visit the Department of Economics, \$1,245 for the purchase of books in economics.

Harold J. Coolidge, of Boston, \$750 for books relating to China and the Chinese.

John Craig, of Boston, \$1,000 for books on the history of the English theatre.

James F. Curtis, of Boston, \$300 for books relating to the history of the Western and Southern states.

Lady Sybil Cutting, of Florence, \$200 for books on Florence and other cities of Northern Italy.

William Bayard Cutting, Jr., of New York, \$520 for books on Florence, its history and art, on Switzerland, and on Napoleon.

In addition, Mr. Cutting gave over 500 volumes on the history and institutions of Switzerland which he ordered directly from dealers and presented to the Library. For a further description of the Swiss collection, see above, p. 92.

The Dante Society, of Cambridge, gifts of from \$50 to \$150 each, made nearly every year since 1881 and totalling about \$2,500, for the purchase of Dante literature.

James L. Derby, of New York, \$100 for books on the Philippines.

Division of Modern Languages of Harvard College, \$220 for books in modern literature.

Ellis L. Dresel, of Boston, \$500 for German dramatic literature.

English Department of Harvard College, \$1,103 for English poetry and plays.

Mrs. Emil C. Hammer, of Boston, \$1,500 for the purchase of Scandinavian books and for concerts of Scandinavian music.

Mrs. William Hooper, of Manchester, \$5,000 for the purchase of books on Western history in memory of Charles Elliott Perkins.

For an account of the Perkins Memorial collection, see above, p. 41.

Professor George L. Kittredge, of Cambridge, \$373 for books on the history of witchcraft, besides frequent contributions of books.

John S. Lawrence, of Boston, \$60 for biographies of successful men.

James Loeb, of New York, \$1,100 for the purchase and binding of labor periodicals.

Mrs. Daniel Merriman, of Boston, and Roger B. Merriman, of Cambridge, \$100 for books in Spanish history.

Edwin Stanton Mullins, of Hyannisport, \$550 for books on folk-lore.

Walter W. Naumburg, of New York, \$900 for books on Shakespeare.

Mrs. George A. Nickerson, of Dedham (now Hon. Mrs. H. L. A. Hood, of London), \$1,000 for books on folk-lore, and also an engraved book-plate for these books.

- William Phillips, of Boston, \$900 for books on London.
Evan Randolph, of Philadelphia, \$300 for the purchase of books.
Saturday Club, of Boston, \$4,300 for the purchase of books.
Horace B. Stanton, of Boston, \$175 for books on Molière.
Frank G. Thomson, of Philadelphia, \$600 for books in English literature.
John Harvey Treat, of Lawrence, \$1,400 for books relating to the catacombs and early Christian antiquities. (See also his bequest, p. 117 above.)
Lucius C. Tuckerman, of New York, \$150 for books on Mexico.
Alain C. White, of New York, \$1,000 for books on Dante, and for certain other books at the discretion of the librarian.

VI. OTHER DONORS SINCE 1840¹

- Francis Ellingwood Abbot of Cambridge.
Rev. Edward Abbott of Cambridge.
Charles F. Adams of Boston.
Nelson W. Aldrich, of Warwick, R. I., senator from Rhode Island.
Louis Allard of Cambridge.
Rev. Joseph H. Allen of Cambridge.
Rudolph Altrocchi of Cambridge.
American Bible Society of New York.
A. Piatt Andrew of Washington.
Professor Masahara Anesaki of Tokyo.
William Sumner Appleton, Jr., of Boston.
Henryk Arctowski of Brussels, of the scientific staff of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1897-1899.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentine Republic (1904).
National Library, Argentine Republic.
Howard P. Arnold of Pasadena.
Grand Duchy of Baden (1906).
Ezra H. Baker of Boston.
Professor George P. Baker of Cambridge.
Edwin S. Balch of Philadelphia.
Thomas W. Balch of Philadelphia.
Señor Don Manuel V. Ballivian, of La Paz, Bolivia.
Howard M. Ballou of Honolulu.
Estate of Professor George A. Bartlett of Cambridge.
Oric Bates of Boston.

¹ In this list are included some of the names that occur most frequently on the Library's list of accessions for the last seventy years. While the single gifts here summarily recorded have usually been small, the aggregate of the gifts of some of these benefactors has reached thousands of volumes. It should be added that, while an attempt has been made to have the list fairly full, it is necessarily far from complete.

Walter C. Baylies of Boston.
Harold W. Bell of Cambridge.
Josiah H. Benton of Boston.
Hiram Bingham of New Haven.
William K. Bixby of St. Louis.
Professor Ferdinand Bôcher of Cambridge.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Boston Chamber of Commerce.
Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G., of Toronto, Canada.

Many documents issued by the Canadian government.

Alfred Bowditch of Boston.
Charles P. Bowditch of Boston.
Professor Francis Bowen of Cambridge.
Rev. C. D. Bradlee of Cambridge.
Professor Renward Brandstetter of Luzern.
Frederick E. Brasch of Leland Stanford University.
Walter M. Briggs of Dedham.
British Museum.
Dr. Francis H. Brown of Boston.
Bureau of Railway Economics of Washington.
Government of Burma.
Mrs. Mabel Lowell Burnett of Cambridge.
I. Tucker Burr of Boston.
Philip Cabot of Boston.
Canada, Commission of Conservation.
Canada, Geological Survey.
Government of Canada.
Carnegie Institution of Washington.
William R. Castle of Honolulu.
William R. Castle, Jr., of Boston.
Cercle Français of Harvard University.
Charles Lyon Chandler.
Horace P. Chandler of Jamaica Plain.
Fu-yün Chang of Cambridge.
Frank E. Chase of Boston.

Mr. Chase has from time to time sent the Library much valuable theatrical literature.

Professor Francis James Child of Cambridge.

Numerous gifts extending over a long series of years; many of them of great value and interest, especially in folk-lore. Since Professor Child's death, in 1896, his family has given many books, pamphlets, and manuscripts to the Library.

National Library of Chile.

Joseph Green Cogswell of New York, formerly librarian of Harvard College.

Robert J. Collier of New York.

Arthur M. Comey, of Chester, Pa.

Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge of Cambridge.

In addition to the large gifts mentioned in List IV above, Mr. Coolidge has given a great number of valuable books relating to Russia, Poland, and other Slavic countries, to the Ottoman empire, to China, India, Germany, France, Morocco, and South America.

Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston.

Many English translations of Russian novels.

Professor Julian L. Coolidge of Cambridge.

Professor Henri Cordier of Paris.

Henry W. Cunningham of Boston.

Mrs. Greeley S. Curtis of Boston.

Bronson M. Cutting of New York.

Miss E. E. Dana of Cambridge.

Andrew McFarland Davis of Cambridge.

Horace Davis of San Francisco.

Professor William M. Davis of Cambridge.

Professor G. V. N. Dearborn of Cambridge.

Frederic A. Delano of Chicago.

Henry G. Denny of Boston.

For many years after his graduation in the Class of 1852, Mr. Denny was one of the most constant benefactors of the Library, giving hundreds of valuable books.

James Lloyd Derby of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey of Boston.

Mrs. John A. Dodd of Cambridge.

George B. Dorr of Boston.

Edward B. Drew of Cambridge.

Professor Charles F. Dunbar of Cambridge.

Hon. George Duncan of Boston.

George H. Earle, Jr., of Philadelphia.

President Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge.

Samuel Atkins Eliot of Boston, treasurer of Harvard College.

Howard Elliott of Boston.

Dr. Edward W. Emerson of Concord.

Professor Ephraim Emerton of Cambridge.

Professor C. C. Everett of Cambridge.

Edward Everett of Boston.

Mrs. E. F. Everett of Cambridge.

William Everett of Quincy.

President C. C. Felton of Cambridge.

Mrs. James T. Fields of Boston.

Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston.

Books published by them.

Robert F. Foerster of Cambridge.

William Cameron Forbes.

Worthington C. Ford of Cambridge.

Samuel French of New York.

Ministry of Public Instruction of the French Republic (1909).

Senate of the French Republic, through Mr. J. J. Jusserand, French ambassador in Washington, gift of the "Annales du Sénat."

William C. Gannett of Rochester.

Miss Henrietta Gardiner of Cambridge.

Assistant Professor J. H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me.

William Amory Gardner of Groton.

Alejandro Garland, consul general of Peru in New York.

Professor Edwin F. Gay of Cambridge.

Ernest L. Gay of Boston.

Frederick L. Gay of Brookline.

H. Nelson Gay of Rome.

Professor James Geddes, Jr., of Boston University.

His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor.

Professor Wolcott Gibbs of Newport.

Professor C. H. Grandgent of Cambridge.

William H. Gratwick of Buffalo.

Francis C. Gray of Boston.

Dr. Samuel Abbott Green of Boston.

For over fifty years Dr. Green has annually sent to the Library many hundreds of books and pamphlets. 11,000 volumes and 36,000 pamphlets would be a moderate estimate of the total of his gifts.

Ferris Greenslet of Cambridge.

Grolier Club of New York.

Biblioteca Municipal of Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Hague, Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Asaph Hall of Washington.

James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps, of Brighton, England.

Beginning in 1849, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps for many years gave his valuable privately printed works.

Professor Paul H. Hanus of Cambridge.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Cambridge.

Harvard Advocate.

Harvard Commission on Western History.

Hawaiian Branch of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mrs. Gustavus Hay of Boston.

William A. Hervey of Brooklyn.

Henry L. Higginson of Boston.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson of Cambridge.

Many gifts, beginning in 1841; especially books and pamphlets relating to American slavery, and the works of American poets.

D. J. Hile of London.

George S. Hillard of Boston.

Mrs. Edwin A. Hills of Boston.

George F. Hoar of Worcester, senator from Massachusetts.

Almon D. Hodges, Jr., of Roxbury.

Professor A. W. Hodgman, of Columbus, O.

Mrs. William Hooper of Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hoppin of Cambridge.

Professor Eben N. Horsford of Cambridge.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston.

E. O. Hovey of New York.

Assistant Professor W. G. Howard of Cambridge.

William Dean Howells of New York.

Grosvenor S. Hubbard of New York.

Miss Henrietta W. Hubbard of New York.

Leon Hühner of New York.

Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., of Wellesley.

Archer M. Huntington of New York.

Mr. Huntington for a number of years has presented to the Library facsimile reproductions of rare books in his library or in the library of the Hispanic Society of America.

Rev. F. D. Huntington of Cambridge.

Miss Catharine I. Ireland of Cambridge.

Adrian Iselin of New York.

Italy, Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione.

Professor William James of Cambridge.

Imperial Geological Survey of Japan.

Lee Jenkins of Salem.

Robert D. Jenks of Philadelphia.

Publication Committee of the Jodo Sect.

(Through K. Yabuki of Cambridge.)

Henry Arthur Jones of London.

Mrs. Jerome Jones of Brookline.

Professor A. E. Kennelly of Cambridge.
Henry T. Kidder of Cambridge.
Professor G. L. Kittredge of Cambridge.
Rev. George P. Knapp, of Harpoot, Turkey.
Professor George M. Lane of Cambridge.
Professor Charles R. Lanman of Cambridge.
Gaillard Thomas Lapsley, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England.
Laval University, Quebec, Canada.
John S. Lawrence, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Col. Henry Lee of Brookline.
George B. Leighton of Boston.
Geheimer Justizrath Carl Robert Lessing of Berlin.
Dr. Winslow Lewis of Boston.
Library of Congress.
George C. Little of Paris.
George Livermore of Cambridge.
Luther S. Livingston of Cambridge.
Warren A. Locke of Cambridge.
Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant, senator from Massachusetts.
Royal Society of London.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow of Cambridge.
Dr. Morris Longstreth of Cambridge.
Family of Professor Joseph Lovering of Cambridge.
President A. Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge.
James Russell Lowell of Cambridge.

Mr. Lowell made frequent gifts besides those mentioned above in List IV.

Arthur T. Lyman of Boston.
Theodore Lyman of Boston.
Miss Louisa Lane McCrady, of Charleston, S. C.
Henry S. Mackintosh, of Keene, N. H.
Francis McLennan, K. C., of Montreal.
Malcolm McLeod of London.
James McMillan of Detroit, senator from Michigan.
Library of Manchester University.
Mrs. John Markoe of Philadelphia.
Massachusetts Bible Society.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Massachusetts Historical Society.
State Library of Massachusetts.
Albert Matthews of Boston.
Rev. John Joseph May of Dorchester.

- Mrs. Daniel Merriman of Boston.
Assistant Professor R. B. Merriman of Cambridge.
Percival Merritt of Boston.
Michigan State Library.
Charles K. Mills of Philadelphia.
Prince of Monaco.
Charles Monchicourt, French resident general in Tunis.
Charles Moore of Detroit.
Charles S. Moore of Cambridge.
Edwin V. Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., minister to Korea, to Cuba, to Uruguay
and Paraguay, to Portugal, and ambassador to Brazil.
J. Pierpont Morgan of New York.
Mr. Morgan presented to the Library, from time to time, beautifully
bound copies of the catalogues of his various collections.
J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., of New York.
Professor W. B. Munro of Boston.
James Munroe & Co. of Boston.
David Murray, of Glasgow, Scotland.
Denys P. Myers of Cambridge.
National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.
Professor W. A. Neilson of Cambridge.
New England Society in the City of New York.
New York Public Library.
New York State Library.
Mrs. Edgar H. Nichols of Cambridge.
William W. Nolen of Cambridge.
Grenville H. Norcross of Boston.
Professor Andrews Norton of Cambridge.
Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge.
Miss Grace Norton of Cambridge.
Miss Sara Norton of Cambridge.
James Atkins Noyes of Cambridge.
Henri Omont of Paris.
Thomas B. Osborne of New Haven.
Professor William F. Osgood of Cambridge.
Dr. E. O. Otis of Boston.
Mrs. John K. Paine of Cambridge.
Professor John K. Paine of Cambridge.
John G. Palfrey of Boston.
The Misses Palfrey of Cambridge.
Professor George H. Palmer of Cambridge.
Institute of Paraguay.

Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris.
Sir Gilbert Parker of London.
Professor Andrew P. Peabody of Cambridge.
Professor Francis G. Peabody of Cambridge.
William G. Peckham of New York.
Professor B. O. Peirce of Cambridge.
State Library of Pennsylvania.
Albert T. Perkins of St. Louis.
Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, of Davenport, Iowa, bishop of Iowa.
Professor William L. Phelps of Yale University.
Professor Edward C. Pickering of Cambridge.
Landtag of the Province of Posen.
Miss Mary Pratt of Boston.
Ministry of Spiritual, Educational, and Medical Affairs of Prussia.
Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam of Boston.
George Putnam of Cambridge.
Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Mrs. Albert Remick of New York.
Mrs. F. L. W. Richardson of Charles River.
David Rines of Cambridge.
Professor William Z. Ripley of Newton Centre.
John Ritchie of Boston.
Professor F. N. Robinson of Cambridge.
Dr. J. A. Rodriguez Garcia of Havana.
William J. Rolfe of Cambridge.
Professor James H. Ropes of Cambridge.
Denman W. Ross of Cambridge.
Imperial Russian Government, through Hon. George von L. Meyer, of Boston, American ambassador to Russia.
Franklin B. Sanborn of Concord.
Charles R. Sanger of Cambridge.
William C. Sanger, of Sangerfield, N. Y.
Kingdom of Saxony.
Landtag of the Province of Schleswig-Holstein.
Professor W. H. Schofield of Cambridge.
Edwin P. Seaver of Waban.
George C. Shattuck of Boston.
Samuel S. Shaw of Boston.
Edward M. Shepard of New York.
Avv. Francesco di Silvestri-Falconieri of Rome.
Small, Maynard & Co., of Cambridge.
Mrs. Charles C. Smith of Boston.

Frank Smith of Dedham.

Alban G. Snyder, American consul general in Buenos Aires, A. R.

Commission on the Geological Map of Spain.

Geographical and Statistical Institute of Spain.

Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts in Spain.

Professor O. M. W. Sprague of Cambridge.

Misses John Austin Stevens of Newport.

Joseph T. Stickney of New York.

Frederick W. Story of Baltimore.

William E. Story of Baltimore.

Charles Sumner of Boston, senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Sumner was during his lifetime a constant donor of books and pamphlets to the Library; see also his bequest, under 1874, in List IV above.

Joseph S. Swaim of Cambridge.

Lindsay Swift of Boston.

James V. Tabor, of Hodgdon, Me.

Miss Mary A. Tappan of Boston.

Professor F. W. Taussig of Cambridge.

Mrs. Walter M. Taussig, of Yonkers, N. Y.

Alexander Wheelock Thayer, American consul at Trieste.

John E. Thayer of Lancaster.

William R. Thayer of Cambridge.

Ticknor & Fields of Boston.

Gifts of most of the books published by them.

Tokyo University, College of Literature or Historiographical Institute.

Professor Henry Warren Torrey of Cambridge.

Paget Toynbee, of Burnham, Bucks., England.

Professor Alfred M. Tozzler of Cambridge.

Professor Frederick J. Turner of Cambridge.

United States Government.

University of Aberdeen.

" " Basle.

" " Berlin.

" " Bonn.

" " Breslau.

" " Erlangen.

" " Freiburg.

" " Giessen.

" " Göttingen.

" " Greifswald.

" " Groningen.

" " Halle.

University of Heidelberg.

- " " Jena.
- " " Kiel.
- " " Königsberg.
- " " Leipzig.
- " " Lille.
- " " Marburg.
- " " München.
- " " Münster.
- " " Paris.
- " " Petrograd.
- " " Rostock.
- " " Strassburg.
- " " Tübingen.
- " " Upsala.
- " " Utrecht.
- " " Würzburg.

From the above universities the Library receives each year many hundred dissertations and theses.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon of Washington.

Mrs. Charles Walcott of Cambridge.

George W. Wales of Boston.

Horace E. Ware of Boston.

Estate of Professor Samuel M. Warren of Cambridge.

Charles G. Washburn of Worcester.

Francis M. Weld of Boston.

Edgar H. Wells of Boston.

Professor Barrett Wendell of Boston.

John S. West, of Tiverton, R. I.

Landtag of the Province of Westphalia.

Alain C. White of New York.

Dr. James C. White of Boston.

Professor Leo Wiener of Cambridge.

Landtag of the Province of Wiesbaden.

Charles S. Wilson, of Bangor, Me.

Henry Wilson of Natick, senator from Massachusetts, and vice president of the United States.

George Parker Winship of Providence and Cambridge.

Edward Winslow of Jamaica Plain.

Beekman Winthrop of New York.

Robert C. Winthrop of Brookline.

Robert Withington, of Bloomington, Ind.

Professor George E. Woodberry of Beverly.

C. J. H. Woodbury of Lynn.

Miss Mary Woodman of Cambridge.

William Woodward of New York.

Professor C. H. C. Wright of Cambridge.

Yale Peruvian Expedition.

Yale University Library.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CATALOGUES

Catalogus librorum Bibliothecæ Collegij Harvardini quod est Cantabrigiæ in Nova Anglia. Bostoni Nov-Anglorum: Typis B. Green, Academiæ Typographi. MDCCXXIII. sm. 4°. pp. [2], ii, 102.

Continuatio Supplementi Catalogi librorum Bibliothecæ Collegij Harvardini quod est Cantabrigiæ in Nova Anglia. [Boston: 1725.] sm. 4°. pp. 107-116.

No title-page; the colophon is "Bostoni Nov-Anglorum: Typis B. Green, Academiæ Typographi, MDCCXXV." There is no copy of this Supplement in the College Library, but the Massachusetts Historical Society has one.

Catalogus librorum in Bibliotheca Cantabrigiensi selectus, frequentiore in usum Harvardinum, qui gradu Baccalaurei in Artibus nondum sunt donati. Bostoniæ: Nov. Ang. Typis Edes & Gill. M,DCC,LXXIII. 8°. pp. 27.

Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harvardianæ Cantabrigiæ Nov-Anglorum. Bostoniæ: Typis Thomæ et Johannis Fleet. MDCCXC. 8°. pp. [4], iv, 358.

Catalogue of books which may be taken from the Library of Harvard University by members of the freshman class. Cambridge: printed for the University. 1814. 12°. pp. 12.

This title is taken from the catalogue of the Bureau of Education in Washington; there is no copy of the pamphlet in the Harvard College Library.

Catalogue of the library of the Law School of Harvard University. Cambridge: Hilliard & Metcalf. 1826. 8°. pp. 25.

A catalogue of the Library of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. . . . Cambridge: E. W. Metcalf and company. 1830. 3 vols. 8°. pp. xvii, 952; [1], xii, 223.

Volumes I and II are paged continuously. Volume III is a "Systematic index."

A catalogue of the maps and charts in the Library of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. . . . Cambridge: E. W. Metcalf and company. 1831. 8°. pp. viii, 224.

A catalogue of the Library of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. . . . First supplement. Cambridge: Charles Folsom. 1834. 8°. pp. [4], 260.

A catalogue of the law library of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. . . . Cambridge: Charles Folsom. 1834. 8°. pp. viii, 80.

Supplement to the catalogue of the law library of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. . . . Cambridge: Charles Folsom. 1835. 8°. pp. [iv], 16.

A catalogue of the law library of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. . . . Second edition. Cambridge: Folsom, Wells, and Thurston. 1841. 8°. pp. xii, 228.

A catalogue of the law library of Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. . . . Fourth edition. Cambridge: Metcalf and company. 1846. 8°. pp. 354.

Catalogue of the library of the Law School of Harvard University. Cambridge: the Law School. 1909. 2 vols. 8°.

This catalogue contains only the books on the English and American common law.

Catalogue of the library of the Arnold Arboretum; compiled under the direction of C. S. Sargent by Ethelyn M. Tucker. Volume I: Serial publications — Authors and titles. Cambridge: Cosmos Press. 1914. f°. (Arnold Arboretum, publication no. 6.)

A second volume, in which the books will be arranged according to subjects, is in preparation.

CATALOGUES OF THE WIDENER COLLECTION

A catalogue of some of the more important books, manuscripts, and drawings in the library of Harry Elkins Widener. Philadelphia: privately printed. MDCCCXC. 4°. pp. [8], 233. *facsim.* 102 copies printed.

A catalogue of the books and manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson in the library of the late Harry Elkins Widener, with a memoir by A. S. W. Rosenbach. Philadelphia: privately printed. 1913. 4°. pp. xi, 266. *facsim.* 150 copies printed.

A complete catalogue of the Widener Collection is being prepared for the press by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach and George Parker Winship. It will extend to several volumes.

BULLETINS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Library of Harvard University. Bulletin of more important accessions, with bibliographical contributions, vol. i; — *continued as Harvard University bulletin*, vols. ii-vii. Edited by Justin Winsor. Cambridge: issued by the library of Harvard University. 1879-94. 8°.

Vol.	i.	nos.	1-13.	Mar. 1876 to Sept. 1879.
"	ii.	"	14-23.	Jan. 1880 to Oct. 1882.
"	iii.	"	24-29.	Jan. 1883 to Oct. 1884.
"	iv.	"	30-37.	Jan. 1885 to May, 1887.
"	v.	"	38-44.	Oct. 1887 to Oct. 1889.
"	vi.	"	45-52.	Jan. 1890 to May, 1892.
"	vii.	"	53-58.	Oct. 1892 to May, 1894.

The titles of the numbers also vary: — Bulletin, nos. 1-5; — Library bulletin, nos. 6-17; — Harvard University bulletin, nos. 18-58.

No more published. Since the discontinuance of the Bulletin the titles of many of the books received have been printed for the card catalogue; copies of the final galley proof have been struck off under the heading "Harvard University Library Accessions," nos. 1-3028, and have been sent to a few large libraries, besides being posted in this Library. None have been printed since June, 1910.

The early numbers of the Bulletin contained numerous bibliographical notes; and most of the Bibliographical Contributions appeared in it in serial form, a few pages at a time.

Library of Harvard University. Bibliographical contributions. Edited by Justin Winsor. Nos. 1-60. Cambridge. 1878-1911. 8°.

Down to 1894 these publications were in most instances first printed a few pages at a time in the Bulletin. Beginning with No. 53 they are edited by William Coolidge Lane.

VOL. I

1. EDWARD S. HOLDEN. Index-catalogue of books and memoirs on the transits of Mercury. 1878.
2. JUSTIN WINSOR. Shakespeare's Poems: a bibliography of the earlier editions. 1879.
3. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. List of the principal books relating to the life and works of Michelangelo, with notes. 1879.
4. JUSTIN WINSOR. Pietas et Gratulatio: an inquiry into the authorship of the several pieces. 1879.
5. LIST OF APPARATUS available for scientific researches involving accurate measurements, and contained in different American laboratories. 1879.
6. THE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND AUTOGRAPHS bequeathed to Harvard College Library by the honorable Charles Sumner. 1879.
7. WILLIAM C. LANE. The Dante collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public libraries. Pt. I. 1885.
8. CALENDAR of the Arthur Lee manuscripts in the Library of Harvard University. 1882.
9. GEORGE LINCOLN GOODALE. The floras of different countries. 1879.
10. JUSTIN WINSOR. Halliwelliana: a bibliography of the publications of James Orchard Halliwell-Phillips. 1881.
11. SAMUEL H. SCUDDER. The entomological libraries of the United States. 1880.
12. LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS of Harvard University and its officers, 1870-1880. 1881.
13. SAMUEL H. SCUDDER. A bibliography of fossil insects. 1882.
14. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST. Notes on the historical hydrography of the Handkerchief Shoal in the Bahamas. 1881.

15. JOSIAH DWIGHT WHITNEY. List of American authors in geology and palæontology. 1882.
16. RICHARD BLISS. Classified index to the maps in Petermann's Geographische mittheilungen, 1855-1881. 1884.
17. RICHARD BLISS. Classified index to the maps in the Royal Geographical Society's publications, 1830-1883. 1886.
18. JUSTIN WINSOR. A bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography. 1884.
19. JUSTIN WINSOR. The Kohl collection of maps relating to America. 1886.
20. WILLIAM C. LANE. Index to recent reference lists, 1884-1885. 1885.

VOL. II

21. A LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS of Harvard University and its officers, with the chief publications on the University, 1880-1885. 1886.
22. JUSTIN WINSOR. Calendar of the Sparks manuscripts in Harvard College Library, with an appendix showing other manuscripts. 1889.
23. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST. A list of the publications of Harvard University and its officers, with the chief publications on the University, 1885-1886. 1887.
24. WILLIAM C. LANE. Index to recent reference lists, 1885-1886. 1887.
25. WILLIAM G. FARLOW and WILLIAM TRELEASE. A list of works on North American fungi. 1887.
26. WILLIAM C. LANE. The Carlyle collection: a catalogue of books on Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great bequeathed by Thomas Carlyle to Harvard College Library. 1888.
27. ANDREW MCF. DAVIS. A few notes concerning the records of Harvard College. 1888.
28. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST. Fourth list of publications of Harvard University and its officers, with the chief publications on the University, 1886-1887. 1888.
29. WILLIAM C. LANE. Index to recent reference lists. No. III, 1887. 1888.
30. SHELLEY'S SKYLARK, a facsimile of the original manuscript, with a note on other manuscripts of Shelley, in Harvard College Library. 1888.
31. WILLIAM G. FARLOW. A supplemental list of works on North American fungi. 1888.
32. HENRY C. BADGER. Mathematical theses of junior and senior classes, 1782-1839. 1888.
33. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST. Fifth list of publications of Harvard University and its officers, with the chief publications on the University, 1887-1888. 1889.

34. WILLIAM C. LANE. The Dante collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public libraries. 1890.
35. GEORGE E. WOODBERRY. Notes on the ms. volume of Shelley's poems in the Library of Harvard College. 1889.
36. WILLIAM C. LANE. Catalogue of a collection of works on ritualism and doctrinal theology presented by John Harvey Treat. 1889.
37. FRANK WEITENKAMPF. A bibliography of William Hogarth. 1890.

VOL. III

38. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST. Sixth list of the publications of Harvard University and its officers, with the chief publications on the University, 1888-1889. 1890.
39. ALFRED C. POTTER. A bibliography of Beaumont and Fletcher. 1890.
40. WILLIAM C. LANE. Index to recent reference lists. No. IV, 1890. 1891.
41. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST. Seventh list of the publications of Harvard University and its officers, with the chief publications on the University, 1889-1890. 1891.
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43. CHARLES GROSS. A classified list of books relating to British municipal history. 1891.
44. WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST. Eighth list of the publications of Harvard University and its officers, with the chief publications on the University, 1890-1891. 1892.
45. WILLIAM C. LANE and CHARLES K. BOLTON. Notes on special collections in American libraries. 1892.
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48. STEPHEN B. WEEKS. A bibliography of the historical literature of North Carolina. 1895.
49. MORRIS HICKY MORGAN. A bibliography of Persius. 1893.
50. ANDREW MCF. DAVIS. An analysis of the early records of Harvard College, 1636-1750. 1895.
51. LOUISE R. ALBEE. The Bartlett collection: a list of books on angling, fishes, and fish culture, in Harvard College Library. 1896.

VOL. IV

52. ALFRED C. POTTER and CHARLES K. BOLTON. The librarians of Harvard College, 1667-1877. 1897.
53. WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN. A list of portraits in the various buildings of Harvard University. 1898.
54. WILLIAM F. YUST. A bibliography of Justin Winsor. 1902.
55. ALFRED C. POTTER. Descriptive and historical notes on the Library of Harvard University. 1903.
56. CATALOGUE of English and American chap-books and broadside ballads in Harvard College Library. 1905.
57. T. FRANKLIN CURRIER and ERNEST L. GAY. Catalogue of the Molière collection in the Harvard College Library acquired chiefly from the library of the late Ferdinand Böcher, A.M., professor of modern languages. 1906.
58. MORRIS H. MORGAN. A bibliography of Persius, including the catalogue of a collection made by him and by Daniel B. Fearing. 1909.

VOL. V

59. GEORGE HERBERT PALMER. A Herbert bibliography: being a catalogue of a collection of books relating to George Herbert gathered by George Herbert Palmer. 1910.
60. ALFRED C. POTTER and EDGAR H. WELLS. Descriptive and historical notes on the Library of Harvard University. Second edition. 1911.

REPORTS

Reports of the Committee of the Overseers of Harvard College, appointed to visit the Library. Boston: 1850-77. 8°.

These Reports, which are usually accompanied by the Annual Report of the librarian, were issued for the following years: 1850, 1853-54, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1877-78. The titles vary slightly from year to year. The Report for 1863 (pp. 86) contained an important "Statement respecting the new catalogues of the College Library," by Ezra Abbot.

Report of the committee of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College, appointed to take into consideration the state of the College Library in accordance with a vote of the Association passed at the annual meeting, July 16, 1857. Cambridge: 1858. 8°. pp. 44.

Includes statements by several professors and by the librarian and assistant librarian indicating the deficiencies of the library in various departments. Mr. Sibley's statement was reprinted separately under the title: "Letter from the Librarian of Harvard College to the Committee," Cambridge, 1859, 8°, pp. 8.

Annual report of the librarian of Harvard University, read 15 July, 1864, to the Committee of the Overseers appointed to visit the Library. Cambridge: 1865. 8°. pp. 40.

Mr. Sibley's annual Reports, besides appearing in the Reports of the Overseers' Committees as noted above, were often printed in full in the Boston papers: see the *Atlas*, 26 Feb. 1857; *Advertiser*, 9 Feb. 1858; *Cambridge Chronicle*, 17 July, 1858; *Advertiser*, 1 Feb. 1859; *Advertiser*, 2 Feb. 1860.

Proceedings of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College in relation to the College Library, 1866-67. Boston: 1867. 8°. pp. 12.

First — twentieth report of Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, 1878-1897. [Cambridge: 1879-98.] 8°.

Reprinted from the Annual Reports of the president of Harvard College. An analysis of these Reports is given in *Bibliographical Contribution*, no. 54, p. 14.

First — twelfth report of William Coolidge Lane, librarian of Harvard University, 1898-1909. [Cambridge: 1899-1910.] 8°.

Reprinted from the Annual Reports of the president of Harvard College. The tenth and eleventh Reports, as reprinted, contain select lists of recent accessions, and the twelfth Report other additional matter not included in the president's Report.

Report of Archibald Cary Coolidge, chairman of the Library Council of Harvard University, including the thirteenth report of William Coolidge Lane, librarian, 1910. Reprinted, with additions, from the Report of the President of Harvard University for 1909-10. [Cambridge: 1911.] 8°. pp. 23.

Report of Archibald Cary Coolidge, director of the University Library, including the fourteenth-seventeenth report of William Coolidge Lane, librarian, 1911-14. Reprinted, with additions, from the Reports of the President of Harvard University for 1910-11 — 1913-14. [Cambridge: 1912-15.] 8°.

Harvard University. Report of a committee appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College to study the future needs of the College Library. Presented March 31, 1902. [Cambridge: 1902.] 8°. pp. 22.

Report of the committee to visit the Library. [Cambridge: 1903.] 8°. pp. 727-730.

A report on the need of a new building, signed Herbert Putnam, chairman, May, 1903.

Special reports addressed to the committee appointed by the Overseers of Harvard College to visit the Library. I. By the librarian of the University. II. By members of the Council of the Library. [Cambridge:] January, 1906. 8°. pp. 15.

Report of the committee to visit the Library. [1906-11.] 8°.

Four reports, signed by Francis R. Appleton, chairman, were printed: May 9, 1906, pp. 923-924; May 8, 1907, pp. 977-978; May 12, 1909, pp. 1183-1186; May 11, 1910, p. 113; May 10, 1911, pp. 98-110. The last contains an Architects' Report, with sketch plans for a new building.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plan for the arrangement of the catalogue of the University Library [by Andrews Norton]. [Cambridge:] 1817. *Broadside*.

Catalogue of books to be sold by public auction, at Francis Amory's auction room, Boston . . . December 20, 1815. [Boston: 1815.] 8°. pp. 16.

"The following books being surplus copies of works in the Library of Harvard University."

Catalogue of duplicates in the Library of Harvard University for sale. [Cambridge: 1824.] 8°. pp. [1], 31.

Brief description of the catalogues of the Library of Harvard College. Cambridge: printed at the Library. 1867. 8°. pp. 7.

Catalogue of the bound historical manuscripts collected by Jared Sparks, and now deposited in the Library of Harvard University. Cambridge: 1871. 8°. pp. 20.

A list of serial publications now taken in the principal libraries of Boston and Cambridge. [Edited by Justin Winsor.] 1st edition, Dec. 1878. Cambridge: press of John Wilson and Son. 1878. 8°. pp. 30.

A later edition of this was published by the Boston Public Library in 1897 under the following title: A list of periodicals, newspapers, transactions, and other serial publications currently received in the principal libraries of Boston and vicinity, Boston, 1897, 8°, pp. [6], 143.

Seudder, Samuel H. Catalogue of scientific serials of all countries, including the transactions of learned societies in the natural, physical, and mathematical sciences, 1633-1876. Cambridge: Library of Harvard University. 1879. 8°. pp. xii, 358. (Special publications, I.)

Index to the subject catalogue of the Harvard College Library. [Compiled by William Coolidge Lane.] Cambridge: 1886-91. 8°. pp. iv, 165. (Special publications, II.)

The same. Supplement: Additions and corrections, 1891-1900. Cambridge: 1900. 8°. pp. 31. (Special publications, III.)

Supplements to the Index to the Subject Catalogue have been issued as follows: the first appeared as an appendix to the original Index (1891); second list (1892) appeared in the Harvard University Bulletin, October, 1892; third list (1893) issued separately; fourth list (1896) issued separately; fifth list (1900, the supplement noted above as Special Publication, III) included all the previous lists since the original Index; sixth list (1903), issued separately, began a new series of additional subject headings; seventh list (1907) issued separately.

An index guide to the shelf classification of the Harvard College Library. Cambridge: published by the University. 1905. 8°. pp. 43. (Special publications, IV.)

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE LIBRARY ¹

An account of the fire at Harvard-College in Cambridge; with the loss sustained thereby. *Broadside*. Boston: printed by R. & S. Draper. 1764.

This account was reprinted, with some slight changes, in the Massachusetts Gazette, Feb. 2, 1764, and was again issued as a broadside. This second issue bears the heading, "From the Massachusetts-Gazette, Thursday, February 2, 1764." It is in smaller type and on a smaller sheet than the first issue.

Adams, Edward B. The Harvard Law School library. (Harvard alumni bulletin, Nov. 11, 1915. xvii, 112-115.)

Arnold, James Himes. The Harvard law library. (Harvard graduates' magazine, Dec. 1907. xvi. 230-241. *Illustr.*)

Beale, Joseph Henry. How Mr. Arnold collected the law library. (Harvard graduates' magazine, Sept. 1913. xxii. 38-41.)

Bolton, Charles Knowles. Harvard University Library. (New England magazine, Dec. 1893. N.S., ix, 433-449. *Illustr.*)

Also reprinted separately.

Bruce, H. Addington. The Treasure room. (Outlook, 1909. pp. 711-721. *Illustr.*)

An account of the rare books in the Library.

Coolidge, Archibald Cary. The Harvard College Library. (Harvard graduates' magazine, Sept. 1915. xxiv, 23-31. *Illustr.*)

Cutter, Charles A. Harvard College Library. (North American review, Oct. 1868. cvii, 568-593.)

— The new catalogue of Harvard College Library. (*The same*, Jan. 1869. cviii, 96-129.)

Dennis, Alfred L. P. Special collections in American libraries: the oriental collection of Count Paul Riant now in the Library of

¹ No attempt has been made to include here a complete list of magazine articles relating to the Library; only the more important articles illustrating its history and growth have been noted. A few more references will be found in Poole's Index, and a much fuller list is given in the type-written bibliography of periodical articles relating to Harvard prepared in 1894 by Mr. T. Frank Brownell of the University Club in New York, a copy of which is in the College Library. A number of articles on the Library and its collections have appeared in the Boston newspapers of recent years, but they are not noted here. Several short articles and notes on the Library that have appeared from time to time in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin have also been omitted from the list.

Harvard University. (Library journal, Dec. 1903. xxviii, 817-820.)

Description of the colleges at Cambridge. (Massachusetts magazine, June, 1790. ii, 324-327.)

Eliot, Charles William. The enlargement of Gore Hall. (Harvard monthly, Nov. 1890. xi, 43-47.)

Emerton, Ephraim. A blot on the 'scutcheon. (Harvard graduates' magazine, June, 1899. vii, 509-512.)

On the needs of a new building and a plan for a temporary addition to the present building.

Fiske, John. A librarian's work. (Atlantic monthly, Oct. 1876. xxxviii, 480-491.)

Reprinted in his "Darwinism and other Essays."

Harvard alumni bulletin. Widener Memorial Library number, June 16, 1915. (vol. xvii, no. 36. *Illustr.*)

This contains the following articles on the Library: Editorial comment, pp. 665-666; The Widener collection of books, by George Parker Winship, pp. 668-670; The Widener Memorial, by William Coolidge Lane, pp. 670-677; The history and organization of the College Library, by Archibald Cary Coolidge, pp. 677-680; Special collections in the College Library, by Alfred Claghorn Potter, pp. 680-683. Parts of Mr. Lane's article were reprinted, with different illustrations, in *Architecture and Building*, Aug. 1915, vol. xlvii, no. 8, pp. 295-301.

Harvard illustrated. Widener Library issue, June, 1915. (vol. xvi, no. 9. *Illustr.*)

This contains: The history of the College Library, by William Coolidge Lane, pp. 407-414; Harry Elkins Widener, '07, p. 415; The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, pp. 417-419.

Heald, David. The Library's four homes. (Harvard graduates' magazine, March, 1913. xxi, 413-419. *Illustr.*)

Hill, George Birkbeck. [The Library.] (Harvard College by an Oxonian, 1894. pp. 285-296.)

Koopman, Harry Lyman. The Library's crying need. (Harvard graduates' magazine, Dec. 1911. xx, 235-237.)

Lane, William Coolidge. The catalogue of the Harvard College Library. (American Library Association, Papers and proceedings of the 24th annual meeting, 1902. pp. 187-190.)

— Justin Winsor's administration of the Harvard Library, 1877-1897. (Harvard graduates' magazine, Dec. 1897. vi, 182-188.)

— Plain facts about the Library. (*The same*, Dec. 1899. viii, 168-176.)

Also reprinted separately.

Lane, William Coolidge. The Widener Memorial Library. (Harvard graduates' magazine, June, 1913. xxi, 613-616.)

—— The new Harvard Library. (Library journal, May, 1913. xxxviii, 267-270. *Illustr.*)

—— The Widener Memorial Library of Harvard College. (*The same*, May, 1915. xl, 325-328. *Illustr.*)

Library of Harvard University. (General repository and review, 1813. iv, 400-402.)

Lodge, Henry Cabot. Two commencement addresses. Cambridge: 1915. 16°.

"Address at the presentation of the Widener Memorial Library to Harvard University, June 24, 1915" (pp. 27-44).

Mascarene, M. [Letter to her husband, John Mascarene, describing the burning of Harvard Hall in 1764.] (Harvard register, May, 1881. iii, 294-297.)

Notes on the Library. (Harvard graduates' magazine, i, 112, 274, 405, 588; ii, 112, 394; iii, 221; iv, 103, 438, 605; v. 96, 221, 408, 563; vi, 248, 383; vii, 244, 432; viii, 230, 533; ix, 372, 534; x, 267, 401; xi, 396; xii, 23, 249; xiii, 436; xiv, 258, 287; xv, 271, 290, 433; xvi, 60, 295, 315; xvii, 283, 299; xviii, 374, 667, 692; xx, 204, 396, 398; xxi, 242; xxii, 609.)

Potter, Alfred Claghorn. The College Library. (Harvard illustrated magazine, March, 1903. iv, 105-112. *Illustr.*)

Potter, Alfred Claghorn, and Bolton, Charles Knowles. The librarians of Harvard College (1667-1877). Cambridge: 1897. 8°. pp. 47. (Bibliographical contribution, No. 52.)

Preston, Howard W. The Arboretum library. (Harvard alumni bulletin, Feb. 24, 1915. xvii, 378-379.)

Quincy, Josiah. Considerations relative to the Library of Harvard University, respectfully submitted to the legislature of Massachusetts. Cambridge: 1833. 8°. pp. 16.

—— History of Harvard University. Boston: 1840. 2 vols. 8°.

Contains numerous references to the Library, including a list of donors of books, 1638-1840.

Rosenbach, A. S. W. Treasures in the Widener collection. (Harvard graduates' magazine, June, 1913. xxi, 788-794.)

Sibley, John Langdon. Address on the Harvard College Library before the American Library Association, 1879. (Library journal, July-Aug. 1879. iv, 305-308.)

—— Gore Hall and the College Library. (Harvard book, 1875. i, 112-121.)

Smith, Kate V. A glance into the "Sumner alcove," Harvard Library. (Scribner's monthly, March, 1879. xvii, 732-736.)

United States, Bureau of Education. Public libraries in the United States of America. 1876. pp. 21-26, 78-89, 540-541.

The University Library. Cambridge: 1832. 8°. pp. 3.

A letter addressed to the graduates, and signed "A Graduate."

Ware, Henry. The Harvard College Library. (Harvard register, Sept., Oct. 1880. ii, 185, 201-204.)

Warren, Charles. History of the Harvard Law School and of early legal education in America. N. Y. 1908. 3 vols. 8°.

Chapters xviii, xxii, xxviii, xl, and xlvii relate to the history and development of the Law School Library.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY

DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1910- ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE

LIBRARIANS ¹

1667-1672 (?)	Solomon Stoddard.
1674.	Samuel Sewall.
1674-1676.	Daniel Gookin.
1676-1679.	Daniel Allin.
1679-1681.	Daniel Gookin.
1681-1690.	John Cotton.
1690-1693.	Henry Newman.
1693-1697.	Ebenezer Pemberton.
1697-1701.	Nathaniel Saltonstall.
1701.	Anthony Stoddard.
1701-1703.	Josiah Willard.
1703-1706.	John Whiting.
1706-1707.	John Gore.
1707-1709.	Nathaniel Gookin.
1709-1712.	Edward Holyoke.
1712-1713.	Thomas Robie.
1713-1714.	John Denison.
1714-1718.	John Rogers.
1718-1720.	William Welsteed.
1720-1721.	William Cooke.
1721-1722.	Joshua Gee.
1722-1723.	Mitchel Sewall.
1723-1726.	John Hancock.
1726-1728.	Stephen Sewall.
1728-1729.	Joseph Champney.
1729-1730.	Joseph Pynchon.
1730-1734.	Henry Gibbs.
1734-1735.	Samuel Coolidge.
1735-1737.	James Diman.
1737.	Samuel Cooke.
1737-1741.	Thomas Marsh.
1741-1742.	Belcher Hancock.
1742-1743.	Benjamin Prat.
1743-1748.	Matthew Cushing.

¹ For biographical sketches of the librarians, see Bibliographical Contribution, No. 52.

1748-1750.	Oliver Peabody.
1751.	Perez Marsh.
1751-1753.	Stephen Badger.
1753-1755.	John Rand.
1755-1757.	Mather Byles.
1757-1758.	Elizur Holyoke.
1758-1760.	Edward Brooks.
1760-1762.	Samuel Deane.
1762-1763.	Stephen Sewall.
1763-1767.	Andrew Eliot.
1767-1768.	Jonathan Moore.
1768.	Nathaniel Ward.
1768-1769.	Caleb Prentice.
1769-1772.	William Mayhew.
1772-1787.	James Winthrop.
1787-1791.	Isaac Smith.
1791-1793.	Thaddeus Mason Harris.
1793-1800.	Samuel Shapleigh.
1800-1805.	Sidney Willard.
1805-1808.	Peter Nourse.
1808-1811.	Samuel Cooper Thacher.
1811-1813.	John Lovejoy Abbot.
1813-1821.	Andrews Norton
1821-1823.	Joseph Green Cogswell.
1823-1826.	Charles Folsom.
1826-1831.	Benjamin Peirce.
1831-1856.	Thaddeus William Harris.
1856-1877.	John Langdon Sibley.
1877-1897.	Justin Winsor.
1898-	William Coolidge Lane.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

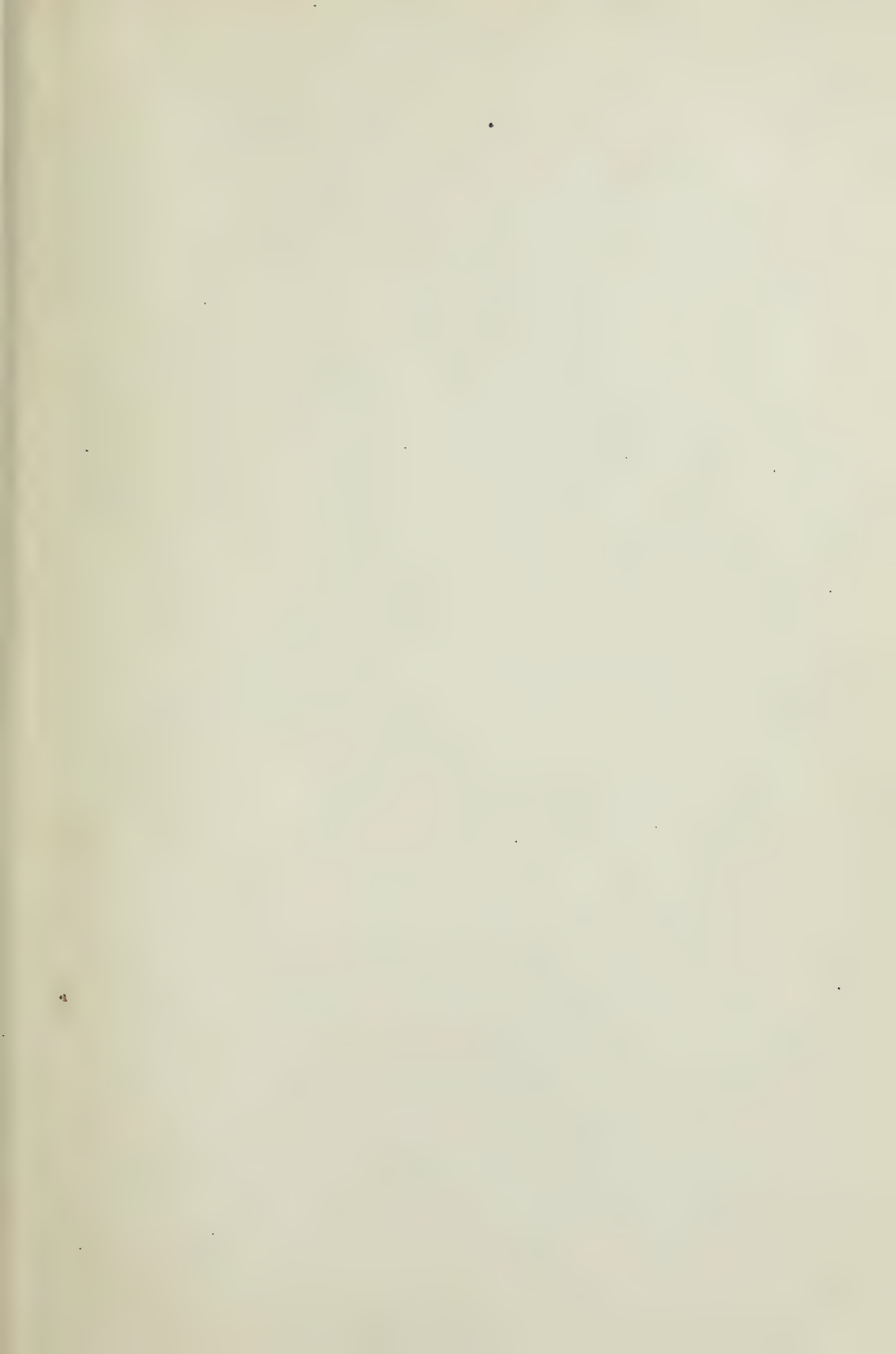
1825-1826.	John Langdon Sibley.
1841-1856.	John Langdon Sibley.
1856-1872.	Ezra Abbot.
1872-1879.	John Fiske.
1879-1882.	Samuel Hubbard Scudder.
1887-1913.	William Hopkins Tillinghast.
1887-1893.	William Coolidge Lane.
1904-	Alfred Claghorn Potter.
1913-	Thomas Franklin Currier.
1915-	Walter Benjamin Briggs.

LIBRARIANS OF THE HARRY ELKINS WIDENER
COLLECTION

1914.	Luther Samuel Livingston.
1915—	George Parker Winship.

CURATORS

1885-1898.	John Humphreys Storer, <i>Coins</i> .
1898—	Malcolm Storer, <i>Coins</i> .
1903—	Hiram Bingham, <i>South American History and Literature</i> .
1903—	Harry Nelson Gay, <i>Italian History of the Nineteenth Century</i> .
1903-1913.	Edgar Huidekoper Wells, <i>Modern English Literature</i> .
1905-1907.	Chester Noyes Greenough, <i>American Literature</i> .
1905-1906.	Walter Lichtenstein, <i>Hohenzollern Collection of German History</i> .
1905-1915.	George Parker Winship, <i>Mexican History</i> .
1908—	Thomas Barbour, <i>Oceania</i> .
1908-1910.	William Bayard Cutting, <i>Napoleonic Literature</i> .
1908—	Walter Lichtenstein, <i>Hohenzollern Collection of German History</i> .
1910—	Edward Kennard Rand, <i>Manuscripts</i> .
1910—	Frederick Adams Woods, <i>Portuguese History</i> .
1911—	Oric Bates, <i>Works on North Africa</i> .
1911—	Harold Wilmerding Bell, <i>Numismatic Literature</i> .
1914—	Charles Rockwell Lanman, <i>Indic Manuscripts</i> .
1914—	Frederick Lewis Gay, <i>British and American Historical Tracts</i> .
1915—	Robert Gould Shaw, <i>Theatre Collection</i> .



*Harvard University Library
Special Publications Co.*

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DESCRIPTIVE AND
HISTORICAL NOTES

FOURTH EDITION



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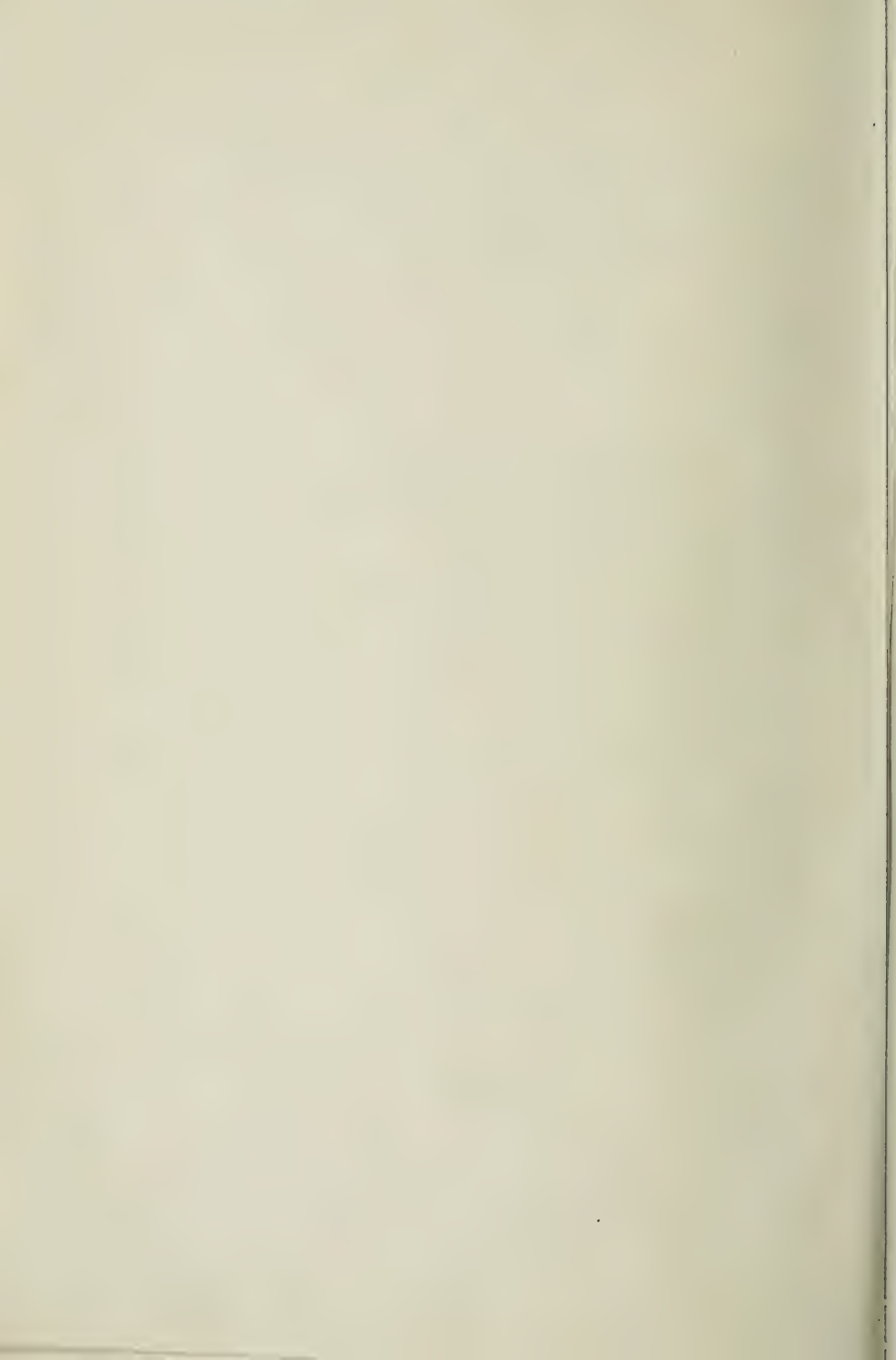


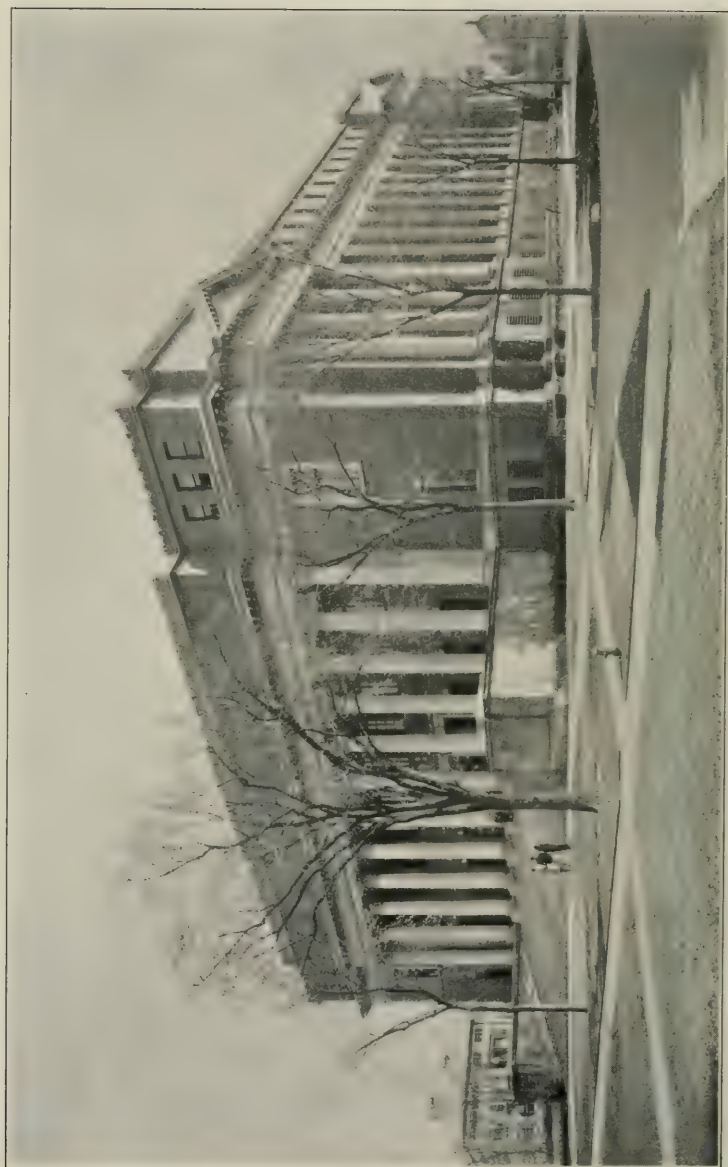
LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY
SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

VI

DESCRIPTIVE AND
HISTORICAL NOTES

FOURTH EDITION





THE LIBRARY OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DESCRIPTIVE AND
HISTORICAL NOTES



FOURTH EDITION

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

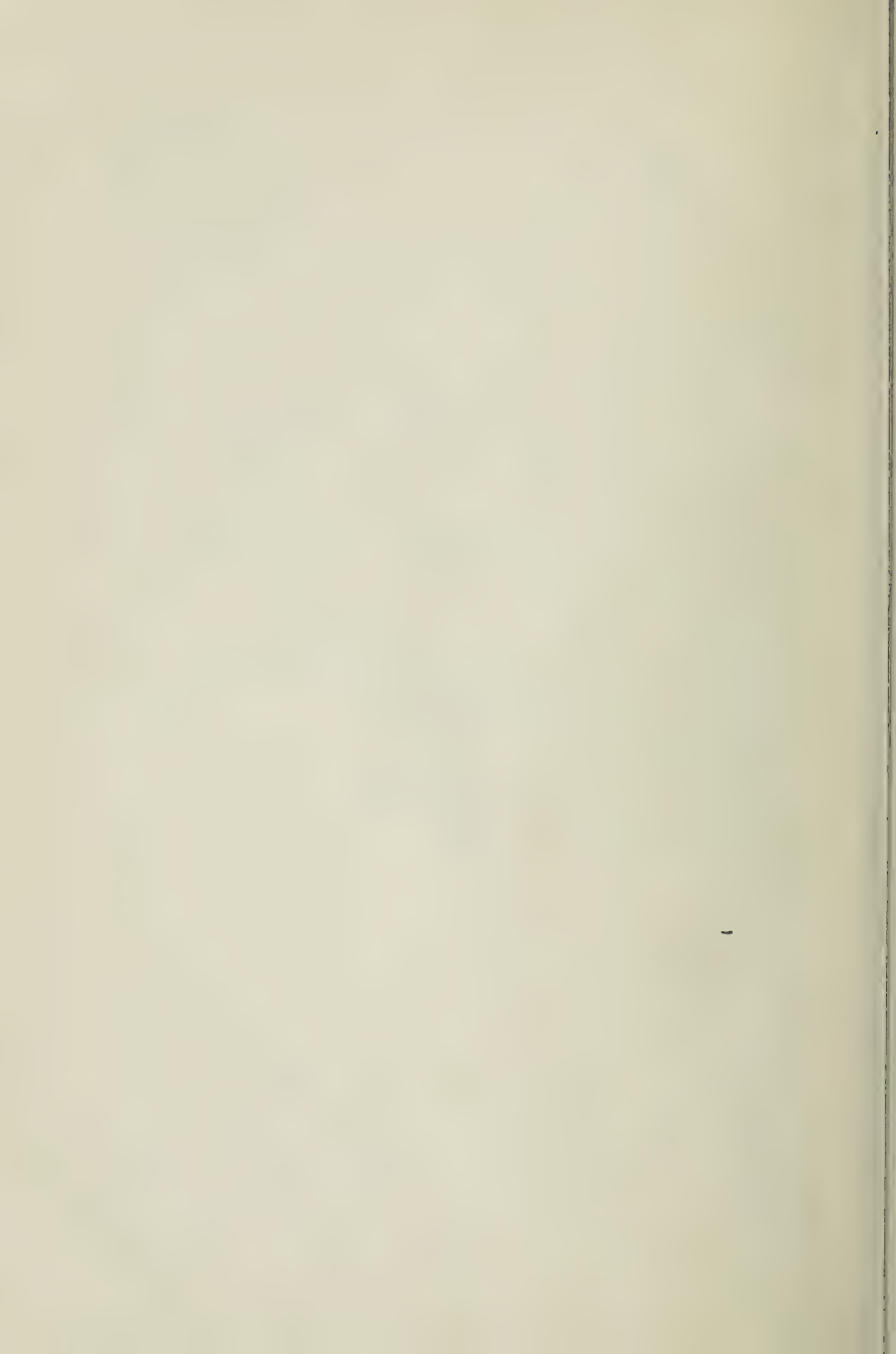
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PREFATORY NOTE

THE first edition of these "Notes" appeared in 1903, as No. 55 of the Bibliographical Contributions of the Library of Harvard University. At that time the College Library contained 400,263 volumes, and the University Library comprised 607,214 volumes. In the following eight years the College Library had increased to 564,038 volumes, a gain of forty-three per cent, and the University Library had grown to a total of 980,275 volumes, over sixty per cent. As much of this growth had been along the line of special collections, a new edition of the "Notes" was issued as Bibliographical Contributions, No. 60. In the preparation of this second edition (1911) the author had the able assistance of Edgar H. Wells, '97, then secretary of the Library Council. Four years later the College Library had moved into the Widener Memorial Building, and showed an increase of twenty-two per cent in these few years. It then contained over 675,050 volumes, and the University Library 1,181,500. A new edition of the "Notes" was issued in a somewhat changed form as "Special Publication, V" (1915). In the years that have elapsed since that edition, the steady growth has continued; the College Library has added nearly a million volumes, and the University Library has tripled in size. The figures as of July 1, 1933, are 1,891,190 for the College Library, including the Special Libraries, and 3,479,267 for the whole University Library. Since the first issue of the "Notes," thirty-one years ago, the College Library has increased more than fourfold, and the University Library five and a half times.

In these years many changes have been necessitated by changing conditions: new headings have been introduced;

a few have been dropped because their relative value has seemed less important; and nearly every separate subject has needed thorough revision. Finally it must be frankly admitted that the great growth of the Library and the increasing number of what may be called "Special Collections" makes it more and more difficult to give each and all of them fair and adequate treatment. In this edition some subjects worthy of record may have been either omitted entirely or too slightly treated, and perhaps others admitted which are not really worthy of inclusion.

It is also a source of real regret that consideration of space forced the omission of the list of gifts included in the previous editions. The gifts of books and money during the past nineteen years have been numerous and important. Most of them have been listed in the Annual Reports of the Library, and some described in Harvard Library Notes, or occasionally in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. During the last few years have come the contributions of the "Friends of the Library," which have helped much to enrich the Library's resources in many directions.

The compiler of these "Notes" wishes to express his gratitude to his colleagues, both on the Library staff and on the Faculty, who have generously given their assistance.

ALFRED CLAGHORN POTTER

Librarian

THE LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

THE Library of Harvard University consists of all the collections of books in the possession of the University. It is composed of the central collection, known as the Harvard College Library, now located in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Building; seventeen Departmental Libraries, namely the Andover-Harvard Theological Library, the Arnold Arboretum (in Jamaica Plain), the Astronomical Observatory, the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory (in Readville), the Bussey Institution (in Jamaica Plain), the Dental School (in Boston), the Engineering School, the Gray Herbarium, the Institute of Geographical Exploration, the Law School, the Medical School (in Boston), the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Peabody Museum, the School of Architecture, the School of Business Administration, the School of Education, and the Schools of Landscape Architecture and City Planning; the various House Libraries, namely Adams, Dunster, Eliot, Kirkland, Leverett, Lowell, and Winthrop; and finally, considered as a part of the College Library, fifty-one Special Libraries for various branches of study. Some of these are in separate rooms in the Widener Building and others are located in various laboratories, museums, or department buildings. At the head of the University Library is the Director, who is *ex officio* chairman of the Council of the College Library and member of the administrative committees of the Departmental Libraries. The general control and oversight of the College Library is vested in a Library Council, consisting of the chairman and six other persons.

Its functions are to make rules for the administration of the Library, to apportion the funds applicable to the purchase of books, and to determine questions of general policy. The Departmental Libraries are under the control of the schools or institutions to which they belong, some of them having special administrative committees. The College Library and most of the Departmental Libraries have librarians to whom are left the immediate administration and care. Several of the Special Libraries have their own librarians, while others are in charge of some professor or assistant. There is also a librarian in charge of the Widener Collection.

The size of these various collections that thus form the Library of Harvard University is given in the tables on pages 41-48; their character is indicated in the Notes that follow.

STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY RELATING
TO THE LIBRARY

15. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. The University Library consists of all the collections of books in the possession of the University. The Director of the University Library shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Council of the College Library; shall visit and inspect the Law, Medical, Business, and other departmental libraries, and be *ex officio* a member of their administrative committees and their librarians shall annually make a report to him. Librarians and Assistant Librarians are appointed by the Corporation with the consent of the Overseers, without express limitation of term of service.

The general control and oversight of the Law, Medical, and Business Libraries are committed to the Faculties of those schools respectively, to be administered in each case by a committee of the Faculty; the Faculty or Committee making rules for the administration of the Library and directing the purchase of books.

16. COLLEGE LIBRARY. The Collection known as the Harvard College Library is for the use of the whole University. With it are included for administrative purposes the special libraries. The general control and supervision are committed to a council appointed annually. It is the duty of the Council to make rules for the administration of the College Library. Subject to the direction of the Chairman of the Council, the Librarian has the care and custody of the College Library, superintending its internal administration, enforcing the rules, and conducting the correspondence.

HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY

THE Library of Harvard College dates from 1638, two years after the foundation of the College. In that year "The Reverend M^r John Harvard sometimes Minister of Gods Word at Charlstown, by his last Will & Testament gave towards the erecting the abovs^d School or Colledge, th' one Moiety or halfe parte of his Estate," and all his books. This young minister, who had come to America but little over a year before, died on the 14th of September, 1638, in his thirty-first year. He had brought with him to the new country a library of four hundred volumes. A list of these books in College Book, No. 1, was reprinted in Bibliographical Contributions, No. 27, and again, with revisions, in the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, vol. XXI, 1918. Perhaps three-quarters of his library were theological treatises which have scarcely more than an antiquarian interest to-day. There was much Biblical commentary, a goodly array of Puritan sermons, and, it is interesting to note, the works of several Jesuit authors. Among English books still well known were Bacon's "Essays," Chapman's "Homer," and Quarles's "Poems."

The first College building, probably near the site of the present Grays Hall, was begun in 1638 but was not completed until 1643. A year or so before it was finished John Harvard's books were placed in it. Other gifts of books followed, and the new Library began to grow steadily. In 1654, an inventory of the College property includes "A library & Books therin vallued at 400^{lb}." (College Book, No. 3, p. 41.) The first recorded appointment of a librarian was on March 27, 1667: "m^r Solomon Stoddard was chosen Library keeper." (*The same*, p. 43.) At about the same time, a formal code of rules defining the duties of the librarian and regulating the use of the books was adopted (reprinted in Bibliographical Contributions, No. 52, p. 43). Meanwhile the old building had

been falling into decay, and in 1676 the Library was removed to the first Harvard Hall, then partly completed. Daniel Gookin, the third librarian, had charge of transferring the books, and it is recorded that the Corporation paid him "50^s in Satisfaction for his paines in removing the library to the new Colledge & placing them." Here, installed in a good-sized room on the second floor of the middle section, the Library remained for nearly a century. For its increase it had to depend almost entirely on gifts, and, according to present-day standards, its growth was slow. In 1723, when the first printed catalogue was issued, it contained about 3,500 volumes. To this number the first supplement, printed in 1725, added about 250 volumes; and the second supplement, printed in 1735, showed a further increase in the ten years covered of about 350 volumes. (For an account of this period cf. Colonial Society of Massachusetts Publications, vol. XXV, pp. 1-13.) A generation later it had about 5,000 volumes. Yet it was recognized as the most important library in the country.

Among the more important gifts that helped build up the Harvard Library were the library of John Lightfoot, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge (mostly of Oriental literature); that of Theophilus Gale, an English dissenting minister and author of note in his day, whose books, received in 1679, long constituted more than half the Library; and the numerous gifts of members of the Hollis family. The Library was in those days mainly theological, and its critics sometimes complained of the lack of modern books. Thomas Hollis, of London, saw this deficiency and with characteristic generosity proceeded to remedy it with his gifts of books. This Thomas Hollis, 1639-1730, had no children. His two brothers, Nathaniel and John, both sent gifts to Harvard, as did the son of the former, Thomas 2nd. The third Thomas Hollis, 1720-1774, usually designated as "of Lincoln's Inn," was probably the greatest benefactor of

the name. Many of the books given by him are made interesting by the inscriptions that he wrote on the flyleaves and by their emblematic bindings. His heir, Thomas Brand Hollis, also gave many books, and at his death bequeathed £100, "to be laid out in Greek and Latin classics." Many of the members of this family, although none of them seem to have visited the College in which they took so real and helpful an interest, not only gave liberally for its needs, but, as their letters show, aided it with advice and criticism. For example, in 1725, the first Thomas Hollis wrote: "Your library is reckond here to be ill managed, by the account I have of some that know it, you want seats to sett and read, and chains to your vulluable books like our Bodleian library, or Sion College in London, you know their methods, wch are approved, but do not imitate them, you let your books be taken at pleasure home to Mens houses, and many are lost, your (boyish) Students take them to their chambers, and teare out pictures & maps to adorne their Walls, such things are not good; if you want roome for modern books, it is easy to remove the less usefull into a more remote place, but do not sell any, they are devoted. Your goodness will excuse me, if I hint to you what I think faulty, if you are convinced my hints are just, your own prudence will rectify what is amiss, as far as you can."

But the Library thus slowly gathered was not destined to last. On a stormy night in January, 1764, Harvard Hall was burned to the ground, and all but 404 of the books that had been accumulating for one hundred and twenty-five years were destroyed. Of John Harvard's own books only one was saved, John Downham's "Christian Warfare against the Deuill World and Flesh." An account of the fire that appeared in the Massachusetts Gazette for February 2, 1764, gives the following description of the Library: "It contained, — The Holy Scriptures in almost all languages, with the most valuable Expositors and Commentators, ancient and modern:

— The whole library of the late learned Dr. Lightfoot, . . . — The library of the late eminent Dr. Theophilus Gale: — All the Fathers, Greek and Latin, in their best editions: — . . . Sermons of the most celebrated English divines, both of the established national church and Protestant dissenters: . . . — A vast number of philological tracts, containing the rudiments of almost all languages, ancient and modern: — The Hebrew, Greek, and Roman antiquities: — The Greek and Roman Classics, presented by the late excellent and catholic-spirited Bishop Berkeley: — A large collection of History and biographical tracts, ancient and modern: — Dissertations on various political subjects: — The Transactions of the Royal Society, Academy of Science in France, *Acta Eruditorum*, . . . — A collection of the most approved Medical Authors, . . . — A few ancient and valuable Manuscripts in different languages." It is worth noting that in this detailed account of the Library there is no mention of any modern literature.

The Archives of the Library contain a large mass of material relating to the rebuilding of the Library after the fire, and include many contemporary lists of donations, as well as the original subscription lists for the refurnishing of Harvard Hall and the Library. The list of donors of books or money was printed by Quincy in his "History of Harvard University," vol. II, pp. 484-496. The General Court voted to erect a new building out of the public funds, and in 1766 another Harvard Hall, the one still standing, was completed, and the new Library placed in it.

In "Itineraries and Correspondence of Ezra Stiles," p. 206, there is the following: "The new Building in place of Harvard College was finished 1766. It contains a Chapel & Dining Hall below, a Lecture and Library above — only Two Stories. The Semi-Cellar below contains the Buttery and Kitchen. I was in the Library Commencem^t. 1766; it contains sundry Donations in separate Alcoves. Estimate: Mr. Hollis, 1200 volumes; Mr. Hancock, 1300 volumes (£500. sterling); So-

ciety Xtian &c., 500 volumes; New Hamp., 700 volumes (£300. sterling); Society Episco., 250 volumes; Private, 400 volumes; Total 4350 volumes."

The ensuing twenty-four years were probably the most troubled of any similar period in the Library's history. Without a catalogue of its contents, and with a constant inpouring of printed matter, the Librarian, Andrew Eliot, of the Class of 1762, found himself running a library under peculiar difficulties. Since his attempt, and that of his successors before 1790, to make the Library useful centered largely and particularly on the problem of an adequate catalogue, it may be well to summarize briefly their early experiments.

Apparently Andrew Eliot's first effort was to collect lists of donations, copying them in his own hand where they were not otherwise to be had. These lists in all probability served the new Library as a catalogue until 1769. In the meantime three librarians had held office for brief periods, Eliot having resigned in 1767. William Mayhew was appointed Librarian in 1769 and held office for three years, and to him has been provisionally assigned the compiling of the first manuscript catalogue after the fire. This catalogue, a small folio, was begun in a very elegant copying hand, and great pains were taken with its composition. As it stands, however, there are subsequent entries in at least three different hands and there is evidence to show that, so rapid was the growth of the Library, in less than two years the catalogue had become so crowded with additional entries that a thick stitched-quarto gathering of blank pages was used for relief in the more crowded portions of the alphabet.

Amos Adams, of the Class of 1752, was an assistant in the Library during Mayhew's librarianship and a portion of his successor's, James Winthrop. Sometime, shortly after 1770, Adams began a new manuscript catalogue of the Library, an alphabetical list like the first, and while contained in a quarto volume, nevertheless, with provision for rather more infor-

mation than had been allowed in Mayhew's catalogue. In 1773 was printed a select catalogue of books in most frequent use by undergraduates, but this twenty-seven page pamphlet is but a slender shoot off the parent tree. Pamphlets had not been included in the two manuscript catalogues already described. A separate catalogue of tracts, as they were called, in three parts, was begun probably about 1770, when the unrecorded supply may have become large enough to be embarrassing.

When the Revolutionary War broke out the Library possessed a thick quarto hand-written catalogue of books, and a small-folio catalogue of tracts in three parts. But before further progress could be made the Library had to suffer one more migration. In the early part of the Revolution, the College buildings being occupied by the Continental troops, it was thought necessary to remove the books to a place of greater safety. On June 15, 1775, the Provincial Congress voted "That the Library apparatus and other valuables of Harvard College be removed as soon as may be to the town of Andover." Two days later, while the battle of Bunker Hill was being fought, Samuel Phillips, Jr., wrote in his diary, "Amid all the terrors of battle I was so busily engaged in Harvard Library that I never even heard of the engagement (I mean the siege) until it was completed." Under a subsequent vote of the Congress some of the books were removed to other towns, and in the fall many of them were carried to Concord, where the College was temporarily established. It was not until May, 1778, that a committee of the Overseers was able to report that all the books had been returned to Cambridge.

During the Revolution donations to the Library naturally fell off very considerably and Adams's catalogue, in which no great space was left for writing additional titles, proved entirely adequate. Upon the return of peace it is not surprising that new interest again turned to the Library in Cambridge.

About 1780, experience having shown a certain inadequacy of alphabetical lists, a third manuscript catalogue was projected in the form of a subject arrangement substantially that in the printed catalogue of 1790. This eighteenth century classed catalogue, doubtless born under the influence of the early alcove lists, was begun, although still in quarto, on a more generous plan than any of its predecessors, whole pages of blank space being left in sections devoted to important subjects. The decision thus summarily to depart from previous types of catalogues must have been a difficult one. That it was attended with considerable discussion is perhaps a natural inference from the fact that a third alphabetical catalogue exists, begun sometime before 1781, and continued through a large part of the letter B, after the same general plan as the two which had preceded it. The subject catalogue may have been Winthrop's idea, although it is not possible to be sure. In any event, like all its predecessors it found itself put to strenuous use.

In 1781, certain portions of the catalogue of tracts having become crowded, the parchment-bound folio in which the third alphabetical catalogue had been started was used (turning over several leaves from the point where this had been dropped) for a consolidated alphabetical list of pamphlets in which the arrangement was principally by author and the more important subjects.

Toward the end of the 1780's the subject catalogue of books had become so choked in certain sections that blank sheets of paper had been folded and inserted on which additional books were recorded alphabetically. In the case of Theology, notably, it might have been necessary to consult at least nine different alphabetical lists in order to discover whether the Library possessed a given book. This subject catalogue and alphabetical pamphlet catalogue were combined to form the printed catalogue of 1790, and the Library Archives contain the remains of every step of the process by which this difficult

task was accomplished. The printed catalogue was issued while Isaac Smith was Librarian. Thaddeus Mason Harris, of the Class of 1787, succeeded Smith, however, in the librarianship in 1791, and the Corporation records indicate that he did most of the work. At a meeting July 3, it was "voted that after the ensuing Commencement Sir Harris receive the keys of the Library from James Winthrop Esq., and that he be authorized to take the care of the Library and Museum until further orders" (vol. III, p. 288). On October 8, "Sir Harris allowed £10 for care of library and museum from July 19 to Sept. 24, 1787, being the time when there was no librarian" (*The same*, p. 299). On March 27, 1788, there is a note that "Isaac Smith signs engagement" (p. 304), while at a meeting on June 5, 1789, it was "voted that Sir Harris be allowed four shillings each day for writing in the Library to complete a Catalogue of the Books" (p. 338).

At this time about a quarter of the books were theological. On the other hand, the names of Shakespeare, Milton, Ben Johnson [sic], the Tatler, the Spectator, Racine, Rabelais, and Cervantes indicate that polite literature was no longer wholly neglected. A writer in the Massachusetts Magazine for June, 1790, thus describes the Harvard Library: "Over the Chapel, on the second floor, is the Library, containing thirteen thousand books, disposed in ten alcoves, in each of which is a window, and over the windows inscriptions to perpetuate the names of the benefactors. . . . The floor of the library is covered with a rich carpet, and the walls are ornamented with various paintings and prints." For this "rich carpet," the same writer adds, the College was "indebted to the munificence of his excellency Governor Hancock."

With the opening of the nineteenth century there began a steady increase in the number of books in the College Library that continued in a fairly regular geometrical ratio until after the beginning of the present century. Figures as far as obtainable show that the Library doubled about every twenty

years, and in the last edition of these "Notes" a table was given indicating this growth. At that time the prediction was made that with the greater size of the Library this ratio of increase could not continue. The contrary has proved true. In the twenty years from 1913 to 1933, the Library grew in still greater proportions. In the last thirty years it has quadrupled in size.

The completion of University Hall in 1815 enabled the College to assign for library purposes the whole of the second floor of Harvard Hall. This relief came none too soon, for within three years the Library received one of the most important and valuable gifts that has ever come to it. This was the library of American history of Christoph Daniel Ebeling, — a professor and librarian at Hamburg and a historian of note, — presented by Israel Thorndike, a Boston merchant. This collection, containing 3,200 volumes and 10,000 maps, was purchased for the College by Mr. Thorndike at the price of \$6,500; it would be hard to estimate its value to-day, for in it were some of the rarest items of Americana. The collection of early American newspapers was of notable importance and could not be duplicated at many times the cost of his whole library.*

In 1831, when the Librarian, Benjamin Peirce, issued the third catalogue of the Library (and the last to be printed), he stated that the Library was so crowded that "many of the books . . . have been excluded from their proper places by the want of room." A few years later the Corporation, after vainly petitioning the General Court for a grant for the erection of an adequate and fireproof building for a library, finally voted to use a part of the unrestricted bequest of

* For two accounts of certain aspects of the collection, see William C. Lane, "Letters of Christoph Daniel Ebeling to Rev. Dr. William Bentley of Salem and to other American correspondents," *American Antiquarian Society Proceedings*, vol. XXXV, pp. 272-451 (October, 1925); and "Glimpses of European conditions from the Ebeling letters," *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, vol. LIX, pp. 324-376 (May, 1926).

Christopher Gore for this purpose. The corner-stone of Gore Hall was laid on April 25, 1838, and the building, which cost \$70,000, was occupied by the Library in August, 1841. Its architect was Richard Bond, and in exterior design it followed the lines of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. President Quincy thus described the new Library: "This building presents a very pure specimen of the Gothic style of the fourteenth century in its form and proportions. . . . The appearance of the whole [interior] is imposing; hardly surpassed, in effect, by any room in this country. The books are to be placed in the alcoves, which are formed by partitions running from the columns to the walls of the building, somewhat in the form of the chapels in the aisles of many of the Catholic churches. . . . In the construction of this edifice, it was determined at the outset, to use every precaution, which the funds of the College would allow, to guard the library from destruction by fire. In every part of the structure, therefore, wood has been rejected, where its place could be supplied without a very great increase of cost in the construction, or inconvenience of some kind in the use, by stone, brick, or iron."

It was confidently predicted at the time that the new building would suffice for the Library's accumulations until the end of the century; yet hardly thirty years had passed before it was again overcrowded, besides being pronounced unsafe and unfitted for modern library purposes. In 1877 a large wing was added to the east of the original building at a cost of about \$90,000, the sum being drawn from the free funds of the College. This addition, planned to accommodate some 235,000 volumes, is of special interest in that it was the first example of a modern library bookstack. This was supposed to be large enough to hold the Library for many years, but in the next decade the accessions of books increased unexpectedly and at the end of a dozen years we find the Librarian, Justin Winsor, declaring in his Report for 1889, "There is need for more room for books. . . . There is not enough

reading-room accommodation. . . . The delivery-room is not sufficient." It was six years before there was any answer to these complaints, often reiterated. Then, in 1895, the interior of the old Gore Hall was torn out, a three-story stack, sufficient to hold 240,000 volumes, was erected in the lower part, and above it was placed a reading-room with seats for 218 readers. This reading-room, while fairly sufficient in size and well lighted, was barren and strictly utilitarian in appearance. Electric lights were now introduced into the building, and for the first time in its history the College Library could be opened not only in the evening but after half-past three or four o'clock on a dark winter afternoon. But the history of overcrowded shelves soon repeated itself. Only five years later the Librarian, William C. Lane, said in his Report (1900): "The experience of the past year brings home more forcibly than ever before the pressing need of a larger and better building for the Library." After seven years a partial relief was found in the erection of a two-story addition on the north side of the east stack. While this did not give much space for book storage, it did provide needed rooms for the enlarged staff of the Library, a room for the safe keeping of rare books, a map room, and a single seminary room for the use of advanced courses in history. The stacks, however, became more and more crowded, and it was necessary each year to remove thousands of books to the cellars and basements of various College buildings. By 1912 there were some 70,000 volumes thus in exile. The conditions were such that practically for every new book added to the Library an old one had to be carried away. The Corporation had in 1911 appointed, for the second time, a committee to study the needs of the Library, and this committee drew up a report that included architects' sketch-plans for a new building. But the two million dollars estimated as the lowest cost of an adequate building were not easily to be found, and the report and plans could only be placed on file. In an unexpectedly short time, how-

ever, these plans and the suggestions of the committee became of immediate practical value.

Among the passengers on the steamship "Titanic," lost at sea on April 14, 1912, was Harry Elkins Widener, a graduate of Harvard in the Class of 1907. A book-lover and a book-collector of unusual acumen, he had gathered a library of some three thousand volumes of rare books. These he left to his mother, Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, with the request that she give them to Harvard when the Library should have a safe building suitable to contain them. It was only too obvious that Gore Hall did not meet this condition; it was inadequate in size, inconvenient, and far from fire-proof. Mrs. Widener generously offered to give to Harvard a new building that should meet all the requirements of a great university library. This, given in memory of her son, was to be known as the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library. Inasmuch as part of it was to cover the site of Gore Hall, it was necessary to remove all the books from the old building and to find places where they could not only be stored but be used during the period of construction of the new library. About two-thirds of the books were taken to Randall Hall (until then used as a students' dining-hall), where a stack capable of holding nearly 400,000 volumes was constructed, and where room was found for the delivery-desk, for a small reading-room, for the library staff (in the old serving-room and scullery), and for administrative offices. Some 90,000 volumes were placed on vacant shelves in the Andover-Harvard Theological Library, and the remainder were scattered in smaller groups wherever room could be found for them, — in Emerson, Robinson, and Lawrence Halls, in the University Museum, and in the Fogg Art Museum. The upper floor of Massachusetts Hall was converted into a reading-room, while the lower floor served to accommodate the United States and British documents and was used as a reading-room by students in American history.

Although it was the middle of August when it was decided to tear down Gore Hall, when the term opened on September 23 the new reading-room was ready. The moving of the books was naturally a longer undertaking; but, by the first week in December, Gore Hall was finally emptied and turned over to the contractors for demolition, after more than seventy years of usefulness as the home of the Library.

For nearly three years the Library occupied these temporary quarters, but with less inconvenience and interruption to its work than was anticipated. At last, on Commencement Day, June 24, 1915, the new building was dedicated and formally presented to the College by Mrs. Widener. Within a few hours of that ceremony the removal of the books into their new home was begun, and in the course of the summer the task was completed.

Since it was first installed in Gore Hall the Library has seen many internal changes. The number of its books has multiplied forty-fold, and its ever increasing collections have been made more and more accessible and useful to students. In 1841 the only catalogues were the printed Catalogue of 1830 and its Supplement of 1834, and a large blank book in which were entered the titles of accessions. About 1848 these later titles were cut out and pasted on cards, arranged alphabetically; subsequent accessions were recorded directly on cards, and thus was formed one of the first examples of a card catalogue. But it was apparently considered something official and too sacred for common use, for the public could consult it only through the medium of the librarian or his assistant. In 1861 Ezra Abbot, Assistant Librarian (1856-72), started a public card catalogue divided into two parts, "Index of Authors" and "Index of Subjects." The latter was an ingeniously devised and carefully worked-out classed catalogue, — the principal classes of knowledge being arranged alphabetically, with numerous branches and sections under each class, likewise in alphabetical order. These catalogues, with

the addition of the titles of the thousands of accessions and with occasional revision and minor changes, served many generations of students. But the increasing number of headings and subheadings in the subject catalogue made it more and more difficult to use and expensive to maintain; and finally, in 1915, it was given up as a separate catalogue. The cards of its various sections were distributed alphabetically under their appropriate headings among the author entries, thus making one catalogue in place of two. Since this form, which is commonly called a "dictionary catalogue," is the one in general use in most American libraries, it is easily understood by frequenters of the Library. One other important change was made in both the official and the public catalogues. The titles had been entered on cards of varying sizes very different from the standard card which had come to be used by nearly all American libraries. It was deemed desirable to adopt this standard size, in order to take advantage of catalogue cards issued by the Library of Congress and other libraries. The long task of making the change was begun in 1911; now, after over twenty years, it is practically completed. Wherever it was possible cards from other libraries were substituted for the old cards; and at the same time a start was made in printing such parts of the catalogue as could not be obtained from other libraries. Further, Library of Congress and John Crerar cards for books not in the Library were filed in the official catalogue, thus forming a union catalogue.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Library had but one fund, — £500 left in 1774 by Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn. This fund is now valued at \$2,674, and in the one hundred and sixty years since the bequest was received many thousands of valued books have been bought from its income. In the first year of the new century Samuel Shapleigh, Librarian from 1793 to 1800, bequeathed the sum of \$3,000, the income of which was to "be sacredly appropriated

to the purchase of such modern publications as the Corporation, Professors, and Tutors should judge most proper to improve the students in polite literature; the books to be deposited in the library of the University, and to consist of poetry and prose, but neither in Greek nor Latin." For over forty years no further additions were made; but beginning about the middle of the nineteenth century there has been a constant increase in the number and size of the invested funds, until to-day there are one hundred and ten separate funds, amounting to about \$2,950,000. Less than a third of the income of these funds is available for administrative purposes; and the cost of running the Library, outside of the purchase of books, is so much greater than the interest of the funds that each year there is a deficiency of nearly \$160,000 to be met by the Corporation from the unrestricted income of the University.

These funds, a list of which is given below (pp. 168-183), are for a wide variety of purposes. Some are entirely unrestricted and can be used either for books or for administrative expenses. Of the book funds, while some of the largest are general and may be devoted to the purchase of any book approved by the Library authorities, others are designated for books in some special field. Thus the Minot, Sever, and Dexter funds were bequeathed simply for the purchase of books; while the Salisbury fund was left to buy Greek and Latin books or works illustrating or explaining such books; the Taylor fund is for English literature, the Francis Parkman fund for Canadian history, the Nash for Italian and Spanish literature, and the Coolidge for European, Asiatic, and African history and government. The income applicable to the purchase of books for the last ten years has averaged about \$65,150. Yet, had the Library been obliged to depend for its growth entirely on the income from its funds, it would never have reached its present size and importance.

There have been many gifts of money, — some annual, some occasional, some for general purposes, and some to take advantage of special opportunities in the book market. Among the earlier examples of this generosity on the part of graduates of the College and other friends of the Library were the gift in 1823 by Samuel Atkins Eliot, of the Class of 1817, of the Warden Library of American history, purchased at a cost of \$5,000; and the gift of \$5,000 a year for five years from 1859 to 1864 from William Gray, of the Class of 1829. This latter came at an opportune time; for the Library's deficiencies were beginning to be felt as never before, and it was a period of comparatively low prices for books. But, apart from a few very exceptional gifts, it is only in recent years that these donations of money for immediate use have become both frequent and important in their influence on the Library's growth. In the last fifteen years gifts have made it possible to buy books to the value of nearly half a million dollars. By far the largest of these was the sum of \$191,965 given in 1928 and 1929 by one hundred subscribers to enable the Library to purchase the greater part of the rare books of English literature from the library of the late William A. White, '63. More than half of the total amount contributed came from members of Mr. White's family.

Like the funds, these gifts are for varied objects. A few are unrestricted, but most of them are for books on some definite subject or country. A number of them have been continued annually for a series of years, such as the gifts from James Loeb, '88, for labor periodicals and from Walter W. Naumburg, '89, for Shakespeare. These and similar gifts, have often served to build up really significant collections on their special subjects. It is from such gifts, whether annual or occasional, that the most interesting growth of the Library in recent years has come. The income from the general funds barely suffices for the acquisition of the books and periodicals necessary for carrying on the regular work of the College.

For bibliographical rarities and for the building up of special collections the Library is dependent on the generosity of its friends.

A recent compilation from the Treasurer's Reports for the last hundred years shows that in that century of progress the Library has expended for the purchase of books from the funds and gifts mentioned above a total of \$2,600,000. Of course this sum does not include any valuation for the hundreds of thousands of books that have been given the Library in this period. The full table is too long to include here, but the following figures showing the expenditure for books every tenth year indicates the steady increase during this long period.

EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS

1823	\$633	1883	\$17,412
1833	1,224	1893	16,902
1843	5,210	1903	25,171
1853	998	1913	38,749
1863	10,828	1923	57,735
1873	7,792	1933	59,935

Naturally, a large and valuable part of the Library's resources is the result of gifts and bequests of libraries or collections of books. These range from the original bequest of John Harvard in 1638 and the gift from Sir Kenelm Digby in 1655 to the bequest of the Widener books, the gift of the Fearing angling collection in 1915, the Wendell bequest received in 1918, Amy Lowell's in 1926, and Sarah Orme Jewett's library in 1931. Besides these and many other bequests, many friends during their lives have given books and collections of books. Foremost among these was Archibald Cary Coolidge, who from the time he began his services to the College in 1893 until his death thirty-five years later was a constant giver of books and of whole libraries. His first large gift was a collection of Slavic books given in 1895. This was

followed in 1900 by part of the library of Count Paul Riant relating to the Latin Orient; then in 1904, by the library of German and Scandinavian history formed by Konrad von Maurer, of Munich. Within the same year Professor Coolidge announced his intended gift of ten thousand volumes on German history, to be known as the Hohenzollern Collection. The books for this collection were bought continuously for many years, and their total number far exceeds the ten thousand promised. At later times he gave many books on various countries of South America, including several private libraries. Other gifts from him included many works on French history, especially local historical societies and the French Revolution, and books on Russian history and fine arts, on Austria, the Ottoman Empire, North Africa, and India.

An account of the College Library would be incomplete without some notice of the various men who have been its librarians. From the appointment of the first one, Solomon Stoddard, in 1667, until the present time there have been sixty-four. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century most of these served for only about two years each, usually while studying for the ministry. With their short terms of office and with the scanty means at their command, few of them had any permanent influence on the history of the Library. Except for the catalogues that several of them prepared, there is little record of what they did. Joshua Gee compiled the first of these in 1723, — a small quarto volume of 106 pages; and it is also probable that he was responsible for the arrangement of the books on the shelves, which is described in some detail in the preface to the catalogue. Supplements to this catalogue, of ten and twelve pages each, were issued in 1725 and in 1735.* But although most of these early librarians had little chance to do more than “keep the Library duly swept, & the books clean & orderly in their

* See Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, vol. XXV, pp. 1-13.

places" (Library Laws of 1667), yet many of them became well known in their later lives. Among those whose names are still remembered, at least by students of New England history, were Samuel Sewall (Librarian in 1674), later chief justice and one of the world's great diarists; Josiah Willard (1702-03), secretary of the Province of Massachusetts for forty years; Edward Holyoke (1709-12), President of the College from 1737 to 1769; Stephen Sewall (1726-28), long a judge and chief justice of Massachusetts; Mather Byles (1755-57), minister of Christ Church in Boston and rector in St. John, N. B.

But it was not until well into the nineteenth century that Harvard had any librarians who may be said to have made librarianship their profession. The first of these was Joseph Green Cogswell, afterwards the organizer and first superintendent of the Astor Library. Although he remained at Harvard only two years (1821-23), he did much toward rearranging and classifying the library. In 1831 Thaddeus William Harris began his long service as librarian. His main interests were scientific and in his special field of entomology he had few equals. He was a hard and constant worker, and for twenty-five years, it is said, was absent from the Library for scarcely a day. He was succeeded in 1856 by John Langdon Sibley, who had been Assistant Librarian since 1841. Mr. Sibley continued in active service until 1877, when failing eyesight forced him to resign. It was a period of great growth and expansion in the Library. Mr. Sibley himself pointed with pride to the fact that during the time he was connected with it the number of volumes rose from 41,000 to 164,000 and the funds from \$5,000 to \$170,000. For a large part of this growth he was directly responsible, for he never ceased in his efforts to obtain gifts of books or money. "I acquired," he said, "the name of being a sturdy beggar." Popular tradition pictures Sibley as the zealous custodian of the Library, anxious only to accumulate books

and to preserve them unharmed by the profane touch of a reader's hand. But this is an unjust view of him. While he was inclined to emphasize this side of a librarian's duties, and had but little sympathy for the desultory reader and no toleration for the slightest abuse of the Library's rules and privileges, yet to any one, student or stranger, doing serious work he freely granted access to the alcoves and was ever ready with his own aid and advice.

The next librarian was Justin Winsor, '53, who for ten years had been at the head of the Boston Public Library. An able administrator and a good organizer, he did much for the general development of the Harvard Library toward a greater usefulness. "The mere accumulation of books," he said in his first Report, "is not in itself sufficient: a great library should be a workshop as well as a repository." He introduced many new methods of work and more businesslike records, but above all he endeavored in every way to increase the actual use of the Library. A reclassification of the books, a greatly enlarged use of the system of "reserved books," a revision of the card catalogue, with the introduction of guide-cards and an index, and a new system of accounts for the expenditures, — these are some of his many practical innovations. For many years president of the American Library Association, he was everywhere recognized as a pioneer and leader in his profession. His work as a writer and historian is too well known to need mention here. Mr. Winsor died in 1897 and was succeeded the next year by William Coolidge Lane, '81. Mr. Lane had been connected with the Library from his graduation, first as assistant in the catalogue department and later as Assistant Librarian, until he resigned in 1893 to become Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. Called back to Harvard, he began his long career as librarian. He served thirty-one years — a much longer term than held by any of his predecessors. Upon his resignation in 1928 he was appointed Librarian Emeritus. His death occurred on

March 18, 1931. The progress the Library made during his long administration has been indicated above. He was succeeded by the present Librarian, Alfred Claghorn Potter, '89.

Two other officers of the Library, though not librarians, should be mentioned here. Thomas J Kiernan entered the service of the Library in 1855, and until his death fifty-nine years later remained ever faithful to his task. In constant contact with undergraduates and visiting scholars for this long period, probably no one connected with the College was so well known and so warmly remembered as he. Frank Carney began service as a boy in 1875, and remained in the Library until 1932; the latter part of this time he was Superintendent of the Building.

In 1903 the Corporation created a new office in the Library, or, rather, extended the functions of an office already created. For many years there had been an honorary curator of coins. This year there were established curatorships in three different fields, — Italian History of the Nineteenth Century, Modern English Literature, and South American History and Literature; and since then curators have been appointed for a dozen other subjects. These honorary officers aid, as freely as their time and inclination permit, in the selection and arrangement of the books in their subjects, and many of them have also given liberally both of books and of money, or have been the means of procuring such gifts from others.

Thus far this account has dealt solely with the College Library; but the University Library, as shown in the general statement above, comprises various other collections of books. In connection with the different schools and scientific establishments of the University there have, not unnaturally, grown up a number of separate Departmental Libraries, each devoted more or less consistently to its special subject. There are seventeen of these, ranging from the Law School Library, established in 1817, to the library of the School of Architecture (1924). An account of each of them is given below.

Until 1880 these libraries were practically independent. In that year the Corporation voted that all books for any department (except the Law School) should be purchased and catalogued by the College Library. By this system it was hoped to make simpler and more economical these processes, to avoid unnecessary duplication of material, to provide in the College Library a complete catalogue of the resources of the University, — in short, as far as possible to unite these scattered libraries. This, while undoubtedly correct in theory, proved after thirty years of experience to be unsuccessful. The growth of some of the Departmental Libraries, each with its own special staff, made it more practicable for each library to buy and catalogue its own books. The librarians are required to send to the College Library a record of all new accessions. Meanwhile, as these libraries grew larger and more important, other questions arose in regard to their management. In many instances not only occasional volumes but whole collections on certain subjects were duplicated in one or another of them. Many of the Departmental Libraries had books or collections that would be of more general usefulness in the College Library, and the College Library had many books more appropriate to certain Departmental Libraries. To avoid oftentimes unnecessary duplication, and to effect transfers of books to the particular libraries where they will prove the most useful, is no easy problem. Partly to aid in the solution of such questions, partly to bring the various libraries of the University under one control, and in general to simplify and unify the whole library system, the Corporation in 1910 created the office of Director of the University Library.

The first Director was Archibald Cary Coolidge, '87, Professor of History. From the time, seventeen years earlier, when he began his services in the History Department, Coolidge had taken a real and helpful interest in the Library. Not only had he made many important gifts of books and

money, but he gave serious attention to all its problems. What he did for the institution under his charge was summarized in the following minute of the Library Council after his death in 1928:

The first to hold this office, Professor Coolidge gave a creative interpretation to its functions and made it an essential part of the University organization. He kept before the University and its friends a broad and comprehensive idea of the Library and its possibilities, and had the satisfaction of seeing the Harvard Library under his administration reach an assured position among the great libraries of the world. This result was due in large measure to his own wisdom, vision, patient skill, and interest in every side of the Library's welfare. He encouraged equally the acquisition of unique special collections, and prompt and steady purchase of books asked for, and improved facilities for work by members of the University and by visiting scholars. His own unfailing generosity stimulated the generosity of other donors, and his devotion called forth devotion and loyalty on the part of the entire Library staff. Professor Coolidge was an ideal Library Director, and did a unique and enduring work for scholarship and education. His associates in the Library bear him in deep and lasting affection.

Robert Pierpont Blake, Ph.D., '16, Associate Professor of History, was appointed his successor.

Besides the Departmental Libraries, there is another group known as the Special Libraries. There are fifty-one of these, and, for administrative purposes at least, they are considered a part of the College Library, through which their books are bought and catalogued. About a dozen of them are in special rooms in the Widener Memorial Building; the rest are located in laboratories, museums, or department buildings. These Special Libraries may be roughly divided into four groups: first, the scientific libraries, which consist in the main of reference and standard works on their subjects, only in part duplicating books in the central Library and for direct use in connection with scientific research; second, the libraries of such departments of the College as have buildings of their

own and have found useful more or less comprehensive collections of books connected with their work, — to a large extent duplicates of books in the College Library; third, the libraries of certain departments, such as English (the Child Memorial Library), French, German, or Mathematics, where are gathered collections of standard books and reference works that the student can readily consult, and where he can have a quiet place for study or reading; and, fourth, the libraries maintained for the use of the large undergraduate courses in History and Economics, which aim to provide many copies of the books most used in those courses. These Special Libraries, which were at first designated as Classroom and Laboratory Libraries, were not noticed in the Librarian's Reports until 1887, when they were said to contain about 2,000 volumes; to-day they have a total of over 230,000 volumes.

Another group has recently been added to the Harvard Library system; this comprises the seven House Libraries. They contain an aggregate of about 62,000 volumes, varying in size from about 11,000 in Dunster House to 7,900 in Winthrop House. They contain carefully selected collections of general literature and history, reference works, and practically all the books ordinarily used in tutorial work and in the large courses. Somewhat analogous to these is the Freshman Library. Originally established to provide for freshmen the required reading in English and history, it has now been combined with the more general library of the Harvard Union and contains some five thousand volumes.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Many original records relating to the early history of the Library are to be found in its Archives. The printed sources, aside from the catalogues, mainly deal with the later periods of the Library's history, although the histories of Harvard by Quincy, Peirce, and Eliot have more or less matter pertaining to it in earlier times. Lists of the books bequeathed by John Harvard, by Peter Bulkley, and by Sir Richard Bellingham were printed in Andrew McFarland Davis's "Notes on the Records of Harvard College" (Bibliographical Contributions, No. 27). The list of John Harvard's books has also been reprinted in the Proceedings of the Colonial Society. Mr. Sibley's chapter on "Gore Hall and the College Library," contributed to the "Harvard Book" (1875, vol. I, pp. 112-121) sketches the history of the Library. The report on "Public libraries in the United States," published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1876, has two accounts (pp. 21-26, 78-95). The annual Reports of the Presidents of Harvard College (1826-1876) contain summaries of the conditions and needs of the Library, and since 1878 include reports by the Librarian, which have been separately reprinted. The reports of the committees appointed by the Board of Overseers to visit the Library were printed occasionally beginning with 1854. The report for 1864 contained "Mr. Abbot's Statement Respecting the new catalogue" (pp. 36-76). In 1833, President Quincy printed "Considerations relating to the Library of Harvard University respectfully submitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts" (8°, 16 pp.); and in 1858 appeared a "Report of the committee of the Association of the Alumni appointed to take into consideration the state of the College Library" (8°, 44 pp.), and this was followed the next year by an eight-page "Letter of the Librarian" addressed to the same committee. William Coolidge Lane contributed the chapter on the Library to "The Development of Harvard University, 1869-1929," the first volume published of the Tercentennial History of Harvard University. Frequent articles relating to the Library are also to be found in such publications as the Harvard Alumni Bulletin and the Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

The Library has issued the "Harvard University Bulletin," in seven volumes, 1876-94, containing lists of accessions, records of the Corporation, the necrology, bibliographical matter, and notes, sixty numbers of "Bibliographical Contributions" (1878-1911), and "The Harvard Library Notes," of which numbers 1-23, June, 1920, to July, 1931, have so far appeared.

THE HARRY ELKINS WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING

THE corner-stone of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library was laid on June 16, 1913. The ceremonies were brief and simple, consisting of singing by a chorus, short addresses by President Lowell, Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, Director of the University Library, and Judge Francis Joseph Swayze, president of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, and then the formal laying of the corner-stone by the donor, Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia. Two years later, on Commencement Day, June 24, 1915, the dedication of the completed building took place. The ceremonies on this occasion consisted of the presentation by Mrs. Widener to President Lowell of the key to the building, the unveiling of the portrait of Harry Elkins Widener, remarks by President Lowell, an address by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and a prayer and benediction by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts.

The architect was Mr. Horace Trumbauer, of Philadelphia, and the general contractors were George F. Payne and Company, also of Philadelphia. The building, of brick and limestone, is in the Georgian style of architecture. It is in the form of a hollow square, measuring about 200 by 250 feet on the outside. The inner courtyard is traversed by a central section devoted to the Widener Memorial Rooms, a light-court of about 28 by 110 feet being left on each side. Three sides of the building are occupied by the book-stacks; the remaining (north) side contains the reading-room, and various administrative offices. The building faces the north; a broad flight of steps, surmounted by a colonnade of twelve massive columns, leads to the main entrance. In the vestibule, which is finished in ruddy Rosatto marble, are two memorial tablets to Harry Elkins Widener. The entrance hall, fifty feet long

and thirty-six wide, is lined with Botticino marble, with a double row of columns of veined statuary marble. Here is another tablet in memory of Harry Widener, given by his classmates, and also a tablet in memory of Archibald Cary Coolidge, late Director of the Library, with a portrait in bas-relief, designed by Joseph Arthur Coletti, A.A. 1924. To the right, a corridor leads to the Director's office and to the room for the Library Council. Next this, on the west side of the building, is the Upper Treasure Room, devoted to the safekeeping of the Library's rarest books, and specially fitted with locked metal bookcases. In front and immediately to the right of the entrance is another large room, known as the Farnsworth Room, containing a collection of standard books readily accessible to readers. (See p. 81.) A corridor to the left leads to the Librarian's office and to the rooms of the Order and Catalogue Departments. The latter contains the official catalogue of the Library.

From the entrance hall a broad stairway leads directly to the Widener Rooms, which form the central feature of the Library. The first is a memorial hall or reception room, with semicircular bays at the four corners and high arched alcoves with windows at the sides, giving the effect of an octagonal room. The walls are of a warm white Alabama marble. It is surmounted by a dome, through the half-concealed windows of which streams a soft sunny light. The second, or inner, room contains the Widener Library itself. The room is finished in carved English oak. Glass-doored bookcases extending nearly to the ceiling contain the collection of rare books the young book-lover had brought together. (These books are described on pp. 135-138, below.) Over the wide fireplace is a portrait of Harry Widener, so placed that it can be seen from the very entrance to the building. These rooms, together with the main staircase, entrance hall, and delivery-room, were designed by White, Allom and Co., of London. On either side of the doorway leading to the Widener Rooms

are mural paintings by John S. Sargent, given in 1922 as a memorial to Harvard men who fought and died in the World War. One is entitled "Entering the War," the other "Death and Victory."

At the landing in front of the Widener Rooms the main stairway divides and leads on either side to the second floor. Here, occupying the whole front of the building, is the main reading-room. This room, together with the periodical room adjoining it at the west end, has seats for 292 readers. At the east end, opening both from the hall and from the reading-room, is the delivery-room in which is located the public card catalogue.

On the third floor are some thirty rooms used for some of the Special Libraries, for seminary rooms, and for studies. There is also a large room for the Library's collection of maps, furnished as a memorial to Justin Winsor. On the west side of this floor a memorial room has lately been set aside to be known as the Poetry Room; it was endowed and handsomely furnished in memory of George Edward Woodberry, '77, by Harry Harkness Flagler, of New York. A commemorative tablet is on the wall. The room also contains the collection bequeathed by Miss Amy Lowell. Three other rooms at the southwest corner of the building are devoted to the theatrical collection presented by Robert Gould Shaw, '69, and largely augmented by the bequest of Evert Jansen Wendell, '82. Among the Special Libraries accommodated here are the Child Memorial, the Lowell Memorial, the French, German, and Sanskrit, the Mathematical, and the Bureau of Municipal Research.

On the ground floor, on the west side is the Lower Treasure Room, containing besides tables and seats for readers a small enclosed stack and bookcases around the room. The rest of this floor is used for various working purposes. Below this is a basement, which at present serves mainly to accommodate the machinery necessary to run the building, but will eventu-

ally provide storage space for many thousand volumes. Here also is a room equipped with apparatus for both photostatic and photographic work. This is in constant use for the reproduction of rare books and manuscripts in the Library, as well as of material brought in by members of the Faculty and others.

The book-stacks, which run around three sides of the building, comprise ten floors, with a capacity of about 2,200,000 volumes. Besides this, there is room for several hundred thousand volumes in other parts of the building. A distinguishing characteristic of the stacks is the series of reading-stalls along the sides of the principal floors. There are three hundred of these stalls. In addition to this provision for the comfort of students, there are over sixty small rooms for the use of professors or visiting scholars.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES

	Volumes and Pamphlets
COLLEGE LIBRARY (Main Collection)	1,647,400

SPECIAL LIBRARIES:

In the Widener Building

Bureau of Municipal Research	8,090
Child Memorial	6,393
Classics	5,599
French	3,115
German	2,187
Graduate Economics	811
Graduate History	119
Lowell Memorial	2,039
Mathematics	1,928
Sanskrit	1,030
Tutorial Collections:	
English	1,441
German	211
Total	<u>32,963</u>

Outside the Widener Building

Astronomical Laboratory	342
Botanical Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	2,222
Chemical Laboratory, <i>Mallinckrodt</i>	22,594
Chinese, <i>Boylston</i>	86,123
Cryptogamic Botany, <i>Farlow Library</i>	30,346
Fine Arts, <i>Fogg Museum</i>	10,036
Freshman Library, <i>Harvard Union</i>	2,374
General Physiology Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	850
Geological Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	350
Germanic Museum	824
Carried forward	<u>156,061</u>

Brought forward	156,061	
History, <i>Boylston</i>	6,375	
Medical Adviser, <i>Wadsworth</i>	41	
Military Science and Tactics, <i>Wadsworth</i>	449	
Mineralogical Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	4,598	
Music, <i>Music Building</i>	5,913	
Phillips Brooks House Library	530	
Philosophy, <i>Emerson</i>	8,936	
Physical Education, <i>Wadsworth</i>	214	
Physical Geography Laboratory	284	
Physical Laboratory, <i>Jefferson</i>	5,714	
Preachers' Library, <i>Wadsworth</i>	69	
Schofield Room, <i>Grays Hall</i>	146	
Semitic, <i>Semitic Museum</i>	2,106	
Sociology, <i>Emerson</i>	15,550	
Statistical Laboratory, <i>Holyoke House</i>	150	
Stillman Infirmary	206	
Tutorial Collections:		
Anthropology, <i>Peabody Museum</i>	14	
Astronomy, <i>Observatory</i>	72	
Bio-Chemistry, <i>Holyoke</i>	191	
Biology, <i>Holyoke</i>	239	
Classics, <i>Sever</i>	2,291	
History, Government, and Economics, <i>Boylston</i> ..	2,661	
Philosophy, <i>Robinson Hall Annex</i>	139	
Physics, <i>Jefferson</i>	611	
Romance Languages, <i>Holyoke</i>	412	
Psychology, <i>Emerson</i>	100	
Sociology and Social Ethics, <i>Emerson</i>	78	
Zoölogical Laboratory, <i>Museum</i>	533	
Total Outside Widener	214,683	
Total Inside Widener	32,963	
Total Special Libraries	247,646	
Deduct for books on deposit from the College Library	3,856	243,790
Total College Library		1,891,190

NUMBER OF VOLUMES

43

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES:

Volumes and
Pamphlets

Andover-Harvard Theological Library.....	177,813
Arnold Arboretum (Jamaica Plain).....	52,804
Astronomical Observatory.....	72,389
Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory (Readville).....	27,142
Bussey Institution (Jamaica Plain).....	43,078
Dental School (Boston).....	6,344
Engineering School.....	22,246
Gray Herbarium.....	38,538
Institute of Geographical Exploration (estimated).....	5,000
Law School.....	449,039
Medical School (Boston).....	221,554
Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.....	163,614
Peabody Museum.....	26,861
School of Architecture.....	5,424
School of Business Administration.....	136,715
School of Education (including Vocational Library).....	53,027
Schools of Landscape Architecture and City Planning.....	24,424

Total Departmental Libraries..... 1,526,012

HOUSE LIBRARIES:

Adams House.....	8,106
Dunster House.....	10,858
Eliot House.....	7,902
Kirkland House.....	9,485
Leverett House.....	8,597
Lowell House.....	9,277
Winthrop House.....	7,840

Total House Libraries..... 62,065

TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS IN THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

COLLEGE LIBRARY (Main Collection).....	1,647,400
SPECIAL LIBRARIES.....	243,790
DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES.....	1,526,012
HOUSE LIBRARIES.....	<u>62,065</u>
	3,479,267

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

CLASSIFICATION OF THE BOOKS ON THE SHELVES, SHOW-
ING THE NUMBER OF VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS
IN EACH CLASS

Africa	8,043
Africa, documents	242
Agricultural pamphlets	4,886
Aldine collection	315
Aldrich collection	391
American literature	29,566
Longfellow collection of American poetry	685
Ancient history	9,078
Angling (including the Fearing collection)	15,493
Anthropology	890
Archaeology	15,974
Asia	2,879
Association books	286
Astronomy	2,973
Austria	6,126
Austria, documents	343
Baltic	926
Bibles	1,821
Bibliography	16,832
Bibliography, periodicals	5,750
Botany	3,121
British documents	10,649
British history	40,730
Frederick L. Gay collection of English tracts	9,296
Canadian documents	2,567
Canadian history	7,465
Canadian literature	1,204
Carlyle collection	860
Celtic collection	3,418
Chemistry	5,894
China	4,444
China, documents	243
Church history and church writers	35,836

CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS

45.

Church history, periodicals	7,524
Classical philology	7,501
Crusades	1,216
Cyclopedias	2,198
Directories	1,755
Economics	66,081
Economics, periodicals	6,924
Education	31,367
Education, colleges and universities	16,387
Education, periodicals	4,593
Education, reports	18,683
Education, textbooks	26,930
Egyptology	715
Emblems	324
Engineering	12,451
English literature	85,713
George Herbert collection	189
Farnsworth Room	4,806
Fine arts	24,577
Folklore	26,495
Forestry	1,755
French documents	1,934
French history	50,433
French literature	27,254
Molière collection	2,385
Montaigne collection	711
Geography	8,853
Geology	2,976
German documents	1,200
German history	29,743
German literature	21,206
Government	5,515
Greek authors	18,966
Harvard University archives and collections	15,821
Hebrew collection	16,100
History	22,141
Incunabula	1,453
India	7,124

Indic literatures	3,646
International law	5,574
Italian documents	177
Italian history	25,914
Italian literature	16,826
Dante collection	4,687
Japan	1,668
Judeo-German	227
Juvenilia	2,785
Landscape architecture	2,897
Language	24,157
Latin authors	15,619
Learned societies	14,302
Librarian's Room	127
Lincoln collection	2,086
Literature	2,544
Amy Lowell collection	4,048
Manuscripts	2,218
Manuscripts, American Western	105
Manuscripts, Sparks collection	343
Maps (atlases, bibliography, etc.)	1,786
Maps, in sheets	37,386
Mathematics	11,987
Medicine	3,513
Modern Greek history and literature	3,350
Modern Jewish literature	1,727
Modern Jewish periodicals	166
Modern Latin history and literature	2,257
Music	17,775
Natural history	3,061
Navigation	1,421
Netherlands	11,326
Netherlands, documents	572
Newspapers	8,320
Norton collection, rarities	1,234
Oceania	3,913
Oceania, documents	320
Oriental literature	4,270
Ottoman history	6,070

CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS

47

Periodicals, English and American	15,465
Periodicals, French	6,935
Periodicals, German	3,235
Periodicals, Greek	81
Periodicals, Italian	2,547
Periodicals, Netherlands	1,173
Periodicals, philological	5,832
Periodicals, Portuguese	419
Periodicals, Romance literatures	192
Periodicals, Scandinavian	1,850
Periodicals, Slavic	2,784
Periodicals, Spanish	1,193
Philosophy	39,806
William James collection	567
Physical geography	1,451
Physics	5,956
Portuguese history and literature	8,754
Proverbs	623
Reference books	8,336
Reference books (Main Reading Room)	2,831
Registers	1,775
Religions	2,507
Romance literatures	2,826
Scandinavian history and literature	14,209
Science	9,046
Scientific serials	36,158
Sermons, pamphlets	8,112
Slavic documents	143
Slavic history and literature	21,544
Sociology	29,059
Spanish-American documents	3,016
Spanish-American history	22,324
Spanish-American literature	5,266
Spanish-American periodicals	2,586
Spanish history	6,439
Spanish literature	13,756
Sports and games	2,689
State and city documents, American	9,982
Charles Sumner collection	342
Switzerland	3,646

Technology	2,698
Theatre	13,160
French drama	2,191
German drama	1,258
Tracts	10,803
Typographic	1,274
United States, documents	7,711
United States history	106,559
Uralo-Altaic literatures	512
War	5,200
Widener collection	3,300
Zoölogy	4,402

NOTES ON SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN THE
COLLEGE LIBRARY*American History*

THE collection relating to the history, biography, genealogy, and geography of the United States numbers about 124,250 volumes. This count includes 7,700 volumes of United States documents, and 10,000 volumes of state and city documents. In addition to this there are several thousand volumes of American periodicals and newspapers that are not included in the count above, although they might well be considered as part of a collection of American history. The basis of the collection was the library of Christoph Daniel Ebeling (see p. 20), and that of David B. Warden, for many years United States consul at Paris, which was the gift of Samuel A. Eliot in 1823. In 1830 the Corporation supplemented these two libraries by the purchase of a collection formed by Obadiah Rich, the London bookseller, an accumulation including many of the early and rare volumes of Americana, together with tracts of the Revolutionary period. The early ecclesiastical history of America, particularly of New England (including controversial works, tracts, and sermons), is well represented, but not included in the enumeration above. The section on the discovery, early exploration, and geographical development of America, largely built up by Justin Winsor, was further increased by books bequeathed by Francis Parkman in 1894. There is also a collection of many of the books written by travellers in this country from the eighteenth to the twentieth century.

The number of early American imprints is large, but, as no separate classification has been made of them either on the shelves or in the catalogue, it is impossible even to estimate their number. There are many early editions of the works of such writers as Cotton and Increase Mather, including several

of the greatest rarity. The collection of early American newspapers is also extensive. A large number of those printed in the various colonies were received with the Ebeling library.

Dr. Gardner W. Allen, '77, gave in 1915 a collection of books relating to the naval history of the United States, consisting of about 1,700 volumes and pamphlets, and formed by him for use in writing his books on the early American Navy, "Our Naval War with France," and "Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs." While the collection is thus naturally strongest on naval affairs up to the War of 1812, it also has considerable later material. Perhaps the most interesting feature of it is the series of over 800 articles excerpted from various periodicals.

The books and tracts illustrating the history of American slavery number about 1,200 volumes, a large part of them being made up of many pamphlets bound together. In the catalogue under "Slavery" there are over 3,500 titles. The collection is largely the result of gifts from Charles Sumner and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, with additions from many other sources.

On the Civil War the Library's collections number over 5,000 volumes and pamphlets. There are included many regimental histories, both Northern and Southern. In addition, there are many photographs and broadsides.

The extensive collection on Lincoln has been gathered from various sources. In the course of years naturally many volumes and pamphlets were added both by purchase and gift. In 1916 was received the library of *Lincolnia* formed by Alonzo Rothschild, a biographer of Lincoln. This, consisting of about 1,000 volumes and 1,300 pamphlets, was presented by Mrs. Rothschild, and included many rare items. The library of Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, bequeathed in 1918, contained not only many pamphlets but an important number of Lincoln portraits. Finally, in 1924, the Library's collection was greatly augmented by the bequest from William Whiting

Nolen, '84, of his Lincolniana. The Nolen Lincoln collection consists of over 1,000 volumes, but its greatest value lies in the pamphlet collection of from 3,500 to 4,000 items. There are various copies of the Emancipation Proclamation, and a copy of the proclamation offering a reward for the capture of Booth. There are three specimens of the playbill used at Ford's Theatre on the evening of Lincoln's assassination. There is a large collection of music, much of which is sheet music having portraits of Lincoln or of war scenes. There are many portraits, pictures, and cartoons. Among the latter is a large collection of Currier and Ives' political prints issued during the Civil War. There is also a large collection of medals relating to Lincoln, and many campaign badges. In addition to this there are posters, statuettes, medallions, and miscellaneous mementos, including a large axe said to have been used by Lincoln for splitting rails.

The local history of the various states and their subdivisions of counties, cities, and towns has been developed to a considerable extent, but varying somewhat for the different states. The New England states are naturally the strongest, with Massachusetts in the lead and New Hampshire a close second. The material on the latter is largely due to recent gifts of Lawrence Shaw Mayo, '10. The Wendell bequest brought many books and pamphlets on the City and State of New York. Mention should also be made of a collection of photographs of the official dispatches of the several civil governors of Louisiana, 1766 to 1791, from the archives in Seville, numbering about 3,000 sheets.

For some years past special attention has been given to books on the western United States. Many of the purchases on this subject form a special collection in memory of the late Charles Elliott Perkins, of Burlington, Iowa, established by his daughter, Mrs. William Hooper, of Manchester, Massachusetts. Through the activities of the Harvard Commission on Western History, during its too brief existence, much ma-

terial both printed and manuscript was obtained. In 1914 the library of E. H. Peirce, of Salt Lake City, consisting of books on Utah and Mormonism, was purchased with a special gift and added to the Perkins collection. Mr. Peirce's library, said to be one of the best collections on Mormonism in existence, comprised nearly 2,500 volumes, which included a large number of the publications of the Mormon church and most of the periodicals that it had issued from early in its history. The value of the Mormon collection was greatly increased by the purchase in 1933 of a series of typewritten abstracts of articles relating to the Mormons in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri appearing in the newspapers of those states from 1838 to 1847. This was prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil A. Snider, of Warsaw, Illinois. A collection formed by William C. Breckenridge, of St. Louis, and devoted to the history of Missouri was acquired in 1915.

Since the receipt, in 1917, of a bequest of \$10,000 from Horace Davis, '49, the material relating to the Pacific states, especially California, has been largely increased. Included with this are many journals of the "forty-niners," now becoming more and more scarce.

The section of United States documents numbers over 7,700 volumes, and is comparatively complete even for the early period. The College Library has a collection of the proceedings and debates of the constitutional conventions of the various states, and this is supplemented by a similar collection in the Law School Library. There are also many of the early colonial legislative documents, including some of the rare volumes of colonial laws; but otherwise no special attempt has been made, except in the case of Massachusetts, to collect the official documents of the several states. There are, however, fairly full sets of reports of the state boards or commissions on railroads, labor, banks, education, and health. Reference should here be made to the large collection of colonial and state laws in the Law School Library.

American Literature

In American literature the Library has over 30,000 volumes and pamphlets. Many of the works of the writers of the colonial period are naturally classed with history and theology, or are contained in tract volumes, and thus are not included in the count above. The collection is strong in eighteenth century authors, and has a fair proportion of the poets and novelists of the early nineteenth century. It also contains most of the first editions of such writers as Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Bryant, Hawthorne, Poe, Whitman, and Whittier. Among earlier authors well represented may be mentioned James Kirke Paulding and William Gilmore Simms. The Widener, the Amy Lowell, and the Aldrich collections all include first editions and presentation copies of noted American authors, and gifts from William A. White, '63, brought other important firsts. The extensive collection of the minor American poetry of the nineteenth century is mainly due to gifts and bequests of Longfellow and Lowell and to gifts from Thomas Wentworth Higginson and the Longfellow family. The work of American poets of the twentieth century is well provided for from the income of the Morris Gray fund. A series of American annuals, or gift-books, published mainly in the first half of the nineteenth century, comprises over 350 volumes. There are a large number of sets of American periodicals, both early and current, which play a notable part in American literature.

Perhaps the most important section is the collection of drama. It comprises some 3,000 bound volumes, but many of these are made up of several separate plays, and the individual items are estimated to number at least 3,800. There are plays from the earliest period down to the present day. Many of the earlier ones, including some in manuscript, are of great rarity. There is also a series of typewritten unpublished plays, received from the Library of Congress. The

bulk of the collection came in the bequest of Evert Jansen Wendell, in 1918.

There is a considerable amount of manuscript material by various American authors. This includes in many cases the original manuscripts of some of their works, and in others long series of autograph letters.

Angling

In 1915 Daniel Butler Fearing, A.M. '11, gave to the Library his books on angling, fishing, fisheries, and fish culture. This great collection, one of the largest ever formed on the subject, numbers over 11,500 volumes, besides many pamphlets, and contains books in twenty different languages. The foundation stone of any angling library is naturally Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler." Of the first five editions of this, all of them of great rarity, there are in the collection two copies of the first, 1653, two of the second, 1655, three of the third, 1661, three of the fourth, 1668, and four of the fifth, 1676. Of the one hundred and seventy editions of the "Compleat Angler" that had been published up to 1915, Mr. Fearing owned more than one hundred and sixty. Several of them are extended by the insertion of extra-illustrations, consisting of portraits, engravings, colored views, and many original drawings in pen-and-ink and in colors. There are examples of several other works of Walton, including a presentation copy of his "Life of Dr. Sanderson," with corrections in his own hand. There are also autograph documents by him, and the original probate copy of his will.

The collection contains many early books relating to angling or fishing, and among them several manuscripts. Of the latter the earliest are fourteenth-century copies of Glanville's "De Proprietatibus Rerum" and of the "Ruralium Commodorum" of Crescentius. Of early printed books there are fifteen incunabula, and many books of the sixteenth century.

The earliest of these is a copy of the first edition of *Crescentius*, printed at Augsburg in 1471; one of the most interesting is undoubtedly the "Treatyse on the Art of Fysshing with an Angle," an excerpt from the "Book of St. Albans," attributed to the probably mythical Dame Juliana Berners, printed by Wynken de Worde at Westminster in 1496, and the first English book to treat of angling. In addition to the books relating directly to the art of fishing, there are in the Fearing library a great many works that in one way or another illustrate the subject of angling: thus, there are rare and early editions of some of the English poets; there are hundreds of books of travel; and there is a long series of angling novels. The collection includes not only sets of the most important periodicals on angling and allied subjects, but several interesting series of articles excerpted from the principal American and English magazines.

On the subjects of fish, fisheries, and fish culture there are many works, including scientific treatises and government publications and laws in various languages. There is also a series of over one hundred scrap-books, each devoted to a single kind of fish. There are even many books on the cookery of fish, among them another series of scrap-books, over fifty in number, each volume containing recipes for cooking one kind of fish. The collection is strong in whaling and the whale-fishery. Besides many hundred printed books, there are a number of manuscripts, including log-books of early whalers and numerous whaling prints and engravings. The collection also contains several thousand illustrations on the general subjects of angling, fishes, and fishing. These comprise not only engravings and prints, and even picture post-cards, but many original drawings. Among the latter the most valuable is probably the series of 246 colored drawings of Chinese fish done on rice paper by a native artist.

The Library had previously owned a smaller collection of books on angling, fishes, and fish culture, numbering 1,014

volumes and 269 pamphlets, which was presented in 1892 by the late John Bartlett, of Cambridge. It is catalogued in *Bibliographical Contributions*, No. 51.

In 1930, realizing that the Library with its own funds could not keep up the collection, ten friends of the Library, all of them good anglers, subscribed \$1,225 toward bringing the angling section up to date. With this gift the most important books published since 1915 were acquired. The combined collections now contain 15,500 volumes and pamphlets.

Association Books

Of the type of books technically known as "association copies," the Library has some notable examples. Many of them were received in the bequests of Charles Sumner, Harry Elkins Widener, Mrs. James T. Fields, Amy Lowell, and Henry Saltonstall Howe. From the latter estate alone there came 150 such books, and a fund of \$25,000 from the income of which similar books are to be bought. In the expenditure of this fund, care is taken that the books bought with it shall have something more than an autograph indicating previous ownership; in general, only books annotated either by the author or by some distinguished person are acquired. Thus books annotated by Thomas Gray, Mrs. Piozzi, and Coleridge have been purchased. Among association books bequeathed by Mr. Howe was a work from the library of each of the presidents of the United States from Washington to Hoover.

Belgium

The collection of books relating to Belgium is classified under Netherlands and now comprises approximately 2,825 volumes. Full sets of the "*Chroniques Belges*," "*Antwerpsch Archievenblad*," and other historical series and periodicals are included, as well as a set of "*La Libre Belgique*," given in 1922 by Thomas W. Lamont, '92, in 1922. The collection

also includes books of local and provincial history, among them being a group of over 150 volumes and pamphlets relating to Antwerp.

Bibles

The collection of Bibles is fairly extensive and comprehensive. It includes the various English versions, besides translations into the various European languages, and a practically complete series of editions in Icelandic. There are also translations of the whole Bible or separate books into many out-of-the-way tongues and dialects. Over 500 of these were received as gifts from the American Bible Society, the Massachusetts Bible Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Andover-Harvard Theological Library has also many editions of the Bible, and is especially strong in editions of the Greek New Testament. There are some valuable early editions in the Library, the oldest being that printed by Koberger in Nuremberg in 1478. Among other important editions may be mentioned the Complutensian Polyglott, 1514-17, the Bible printed by Whitchurch in 1550, the Icelandic Holar Bible of 1584, the Biblia Maxima, in nineteen folio volumes, 1660, Patriarch Nikon's Bible in old Slavonic, printed in Moscow in 1663, and Eliot's Indian Testament, Cambridge, 1661, and Indian Bibles, Cambridge, 1663 and 1685.

Bibliography

In Bibliography the Library has a large working collection, comprising the chief bibliographies and bibliographical periodicals in all the principal languages. The collection, as it is classified on the shelves, comprises 25,000 volumes (including 5,750 volumes of periodicals and society publications and 2,000 volumes of general literary history). In addition to this, a large part of the 8,350 volumes in the cataloguing and

reference rooms are bibliographical. It is further to be noted that all special and local bibliographies, of which the Library has a very large number, are classified with their own subjects, so that the total resources in this field are much greater than the figures noted above would indicate.

Particular attention has been given to procuring catalogues of manuscripts and of incunabula in European libraries. About 6,000 booksellers' catalogues, classified by dealers and subjects, and sales catalogues of private libraries add to the bibliographic resources of the Library. The history of printing is fairly well covered, and there is considerable material on the history of libraries and library administration. There is a supplementary collection of books of special typographic interest comprising 1,274 volumes, and arranged chronologically in two main groups, printers and illustrators. Among the first there is considerable representation of special press work since 1850.

Bookplates

The basis of the collection of Bookplates came in 1918 from the estate of Daniel Butler Fearing, A.M. '11. Several years previously Mr. Fearing had presented his library on angling and fisheries (see p. 54). An ardent collector, he looked around for other fields, and decided upon bookplates, with the result that within a few years he had gathered over 3,000 plates depicting angling scenes, fishes, and water craft. After the receipt of this gift, in order to make the collection broader, the Library proceeded to add plates of Harvard men, of other libraries and institutions, and also plates made by the better known artists, until the number has more than doubled.

The Library has an unusual number of bookplates for its own books. Of these, there are about 65 engraved plates; the earliest was made about 1765 by Nathaniel Hurd of Boston, for the Hancock gift; the latest, designed in 1933 by Alfred J. Downey of London, is a portrait plate in memory of Archi-

bald Cary Coolidge, '87. In addition to this there are many hundred printed plates for various funds and gifts.

British History

The collection on British History consists of about 78,600 volumes and pamphlets. In this count are included 10,650 volumes of documents and about 27,250 pamphlets in the Frederick L. Gay collection of Civil War tracts.

The set of British parliamentary papers is practically complete from 1810, and includes reprinted papers of the eighteenth century and a nearly complete set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons. There are, in addition, complete sets of the Rolls and Chronicle series and other publications of the Record Office, and also full sets of the works issued by the principal historical societies, such as the Royal Historical Society, the Camden Society, the Chetham Society, the Harleian Society, the Surtees Society, etc. Here may be noted a set of the London Gazette, practically complete from its foundation (at Oxford) in 1665 down to the present day.

The collection of political and historical tracts of the seventeenth century, especially for the Civil War period, is extensive and important. By far the greater part of it came in 1916 from the estate of Frederick Lewis Gay, '78. A few years before this great gift the Library had purchased from a London dealer a similar collection of tracts on the same period (1640-61), and the two collections were amalgamated and arranged in a chronological file. With additions since made it is probably surpassed in size and completeness only by the Thomason collection in the British Museum. Included in the combined collection are thousands of broadsides and over 1,200 newspapers. Among the latter is a virtually complete set of the "Diurnal Occurrence", from 1640 to 1666. The many tracts written by William Prynne are particularly well represented; of the 195 he is supposed to have published,

Harvard has 146. Although the bulk of this material falls within the years named above, a number of items both of earlier and later dates have been added to the collection.

There are also two other, though much smaller, collections of pamphlets dealing with English political affairs from about 1760 until about 1825; one was formed by George Pitt, Lord Rivers, and the other by Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex. A collection of Dutch pamphlets, about 400 in number, deals with the relations between England and the Netherlands from 1662 to 1672, and with the accession of William III.

A collection of books on Oliver Cromwell and his time was received by bequest from Thomas Carlyle in 1883 (see p. 62). There is naturally much Cromwell material also in the F. L. Gay collection. The field of English memoirs and biography is well covered, and it is to be noted that much biographical material is classed with English literature.

The foundation of the large collection on local history and topography was laid by Professor Charles Gross, an authority in this field, but it has been greatly added to in recent years. This section includes sets of the publications of the principal county societies, and of many of the smaller local historical and archaeological associations. On London alone there are 1,500 volumes.

The books on Scotland comprise about 3,200 volumes, and include a special collection of nearly 200 dealing with Mary, Queen of Scots. Irish history and topography are also well covered, with 2,400 volumes.

The section devoted to British military history is strong, especially in regimental histories. This includes not only general accounts of the various regiments, but of the part many of them took in the World War. There may be also noted here a number of books relating to the Indian Mutiny.

An important addition to British naval history came through the anonymous gift in 1929 of the collection formed by Joseph Husband, '08, of autograph letters, manuscripts,

and other material of great importance concerning Admiral Viscount Nelson. Among the 200 or more letters and documents in the collection, are many letters of Nelson's and 25 of Lady Hamilton's, — although none of the latter are addressed to Nelson; a seven-page journal in Nelson's hand of the siege of Calvi; the celebrated order, signed by Nelson, for the battle of Trafalgar; and other manuscripts of historical value. Miss Amy Lowell also left the Library an extensive collection of the correspondence of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton.

Canada

The nucleus of the collection of over 10,000 volumes on Canadian history and geography consists of 650 volumes dealing particularly with the period of the French dominion in Canada, which came as part of the library of Francis Parkman, the historian, received by his bequest in 1894. The collection contains first editions of the works of Champlain, Le Clercq, Joutel, and Hennepin, as well as of most of the other early French explorers, besides a considerable amount of contemporary material on the various French and Indian wars. The set of original editions of "Jesuit Relations" covers all but three of the forty years during which they were published. In 1916, when the books from the library of Frederick Lewis Gay, were received, they were found to include a collection of material on Acadia.

The interest and activity of Clarence MacDonald Warner (Curator of Canadian History and Literature since 1917) secured for the Library in 1922 a notable amount of Canadian documentary material, some of considerable rarity, for the collection begun about 1891 by the gifts of Sir John Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons, and continued until his death in 1915.

In 1908 a surplus from the fund raised for the monument to Francis Parkman remaining in the hands of the trustees was

transferred to the Library, and now forms the Francis Parkman Memorial Fund for Canadian History.

In literature the collection is not so large as the historical portion. It consists of a little over 1,200 volumes, and represents the principal Canadian writers in both French and English prose and poetry.

The Carlyle Collection

Thomas Carlyle by his will left to the Library the books he had used in writing on Cromwell and Frederick the Great. The collection was not large, — less than five hundred volumes, — and Carlyle himself, in a letter to Ralph Waldo Emerson, written a dozen years before his death, spoke of his intention of “Testifying my gratitude to New England . . . by bequeathing to it my poor Falstaff Regiment, latterly two Falstaff Regiments of Books, those I purchased and used in writing *Cromwell*, and ditto those on *Friedrich the Great*.” But the interest in this collection, thus disparagingly described by its owner, lies not so much in the books themselves, or in the mere fact that they belonged to Carlyle and bear his autograph, as in the many notes that he wrote in them. Many of these notes, sometimes relating to the book as a whole, sometimes to a certain passage, are characteristically caustic. Some years after Carlyle’s death Mrs. Alexander Carlyle sent to Harvard a few more volumes from his library, and recently a dozen or more similar books have been purchased from booksellers’ catalogues.*

Celtic

The total number of books in the Library in Celtic, or relating to the Celtic languages and literatures, is approximately 6,000. This includes 1,000 volumes classified with

* For a catalogue of the Carlyle collection, see *Bibliographical Contributions*, No. 26, and the *University Bulletin*, No. 52.

Irish history, about 500 each with linguistics and with folklore, 200 with Ossianic books in English literature, and several hundred in the departments of British history and French provincial history.

The Celtic department of the Library happens to illustrate very well the advantage enjoyed by an old established institution in building up a collection in a special field. Although no systematic attempt was made here to bring together Celtic books before instruction was offered in the subject at Harvard in 1896, much valuable material in the field had already come into the possession of the Library. Many of the most important early studies in Celtic philology and antiquities were contributed to the technical periodicals and the publications of learned societies, with which the Library had long been well supplied. Individual gifts of Celtic books began to come in as early as the eighteenth century, one of the first examples being a Welsh dictionary sent by Thomas Hollis in 1770 with an inscription which begins as follows: "T. H is fond of sending Lexicons and Grammars to Harvard College, in aid of those *first-rate* Scholars, possibly half a dozen, the noblest of all men, who, he trusts, are now forming there."

Another source of Celtic items (and one hardly to be expected) was the library of Charles Sumner, from which came a series of very rare Breton chapbooks. The nucleus of the Celtic folklore collection (still shelved apart from Celtic literature) was brought together by Professor Child in the course of his studies of the popular ballad. Valuable additions to the books both on Irish folklore and on general Irish literature came in later with the library bequeathed to the University by Jeremiah Curtin, '63.

Since 1896 current works on Celtic or written in the Celtic languages have been systematically ordered, and works of earlier date have been steadily sought. The collection now contains practically all the productions of modern Celtic scholarship, — that is, of the period since the foundation of

scientific Celtic philology. It is also very rich in the printed literature in the various Celtic languages, though it lacks many early editions, some of which are now unobtainable. It includes about twenty-five Irish manuscripts, all of the modern period, of which the most valuable is the tribal book of the O'Byrnes. Of the older Celtic vellum manuscripts, nearly all of which have now found permanent resting-places in European libraries, the Harvard collection contains all the published facsimiles and a number of photographic reproductions of particular texts.

An attempt has been made to bring together the Celtic books and periodicals published in America, and the collection of Welsh Americana is rich especially in periodicals, thanks in great measure to the labors of Paul D. Evans, now of the University of Vermont.

Chemistry

In Chemistry the College Library has a small collection (5,894 volumes), supplemented by the special library of the Department in the Mallinckrodt Chemical Laboratory. This contains some 22,600 volumes, and has been developed to comprise the principal resources of the University Library on this subject. It has sets of the more important periodicals devoted to chemistry, many German dissertations, and a selection of current treatises on chemical subjects. Edward Mallinckrodt, of St. Louis, long interested in the work of the Department, provided for important additions to its library resources by a gift of \$1,000 in 1903. Part of the necessary increase of the collection is provided for by the income of a fund of \$3,500 given in 1906 by the Class of 1881. It also contains many books presented by the late Professor Wolcott Gibbs and by Mrs. Charles R. Sanger. The College Library contains some 1,000 volumes, mainly periodicals, from the library of Godfrey M. Hyams given by his sisters in 1928.

China

The collection of books relating to China numbers about 4,500 volumes and is fairly complete for non-oriental languages. It is particularly rich in early works both historical and geographical and in translations of Chinese literature into English, French, and German. Included in this collection are over 100 volumes relating to the Jesuit and Dominican controversy at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Works in Chinese fall within the province of the Chinese-Japanese Library, housed in Boylston Hall. This library has been developed within the last five years under the foundation of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and now comprises over 86,000 volumes or *pen*, as they are called. It is designed for research in Chinese classics, history, literature, art and archaeology, Buddhism, and Taoism. There are many sets of Chinese learned journals.

Church History

The collection on Church History, now numbering 43,500 volumes, of which 7,500 are volumes of periodicals, includes, besides ecclesiastical history, the works of church writers whether historical or not. It includes most of the great ecclesiastic and patristic collections, the works of the church fathers in all their more important editions, and also the works of the later dogmatic writers. There is much material on the history of the monastic orders. Special attention has been given to church ritual, and there is a remarkable collection of liturgics. A noteworthy addition to this section was made in 1928 by the purchase from Michael B. Chartrand, of Boston, of a liturgical collection of over 1,600 volumes. It was mainly French in origin and included a large number of special offices issued for churches in the smaller towns of France. Nearly all the important periodicals relating to church history in general

are in the Library as well as more special aspects of the subject, among them a number of rare Russian sets.

Certain phases of church history which might be expected to be found in this classification are for various reasons placed elsewhere in the stacks. Thus, the church history of separate countries or localities is to be found under those countries or places. The same is true of a large portion of mediaeval church history, especially cartularies and similar documents, and also of much biographical material. The history and geography of the Holy Land in mediaeval and modern times forms by far the most notable part of the classification called for convenience "Asia." Its foundation was the books received in the library of Count Paul Riant of Paris, relating particularly to mediaeval pilgrimages, and that group now comprises about 1,000 volumes. This special collection is supplemented by 1,200 volumes separately classified under "Crusades," most of which came also from the Riant library, and which emphasize particularly the crusading knights and the Latin kingdoms of Jerusalem, Constantinople, and Greece. The collection is further supplemented by many books in the Theological Library, while the subject of canon law is well represented in the Law School Library.

The increase of the collection is insured by the fund bequeathed in 1911 by John Harvey Treat, '62, for "books relating to the Church of England and churches in communion with her, the Roman and Greek Churches, and the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, especially as regards ritualism; . . . also books relating to Christian archaeology."

Classical Literature and Antiquities

The collection of Classics and Classical Philology contains about 41,100 volumes, divided roughly into Greek authors, with commentaries, 19,000; Latin authors, with commentaries, 15,600; philology, 6,000; and pamphlets, 1,500. This

enumeration, as will be shown below, by no means exhausts the Library's resources in the classical field. The income from the Constantius and Salisbury funds provides for additions in this subject.

The Library has many of the early editions of the Greek and Latin classical authors, including many *editiones principes*, and practically all the chief critical editions and commentaries.

The Weld Memorial collection, which consists of the library of the late Richard Ashhurst Bowie, of Philadelphia, presented in 1908 by Mrs. Edward D. Brandegge, of Brookline, in memory of her grandfather, William Fletcher Weld, of Boston, added nearly 4,000 volumes to the classical section of the Library. It included a large number of editions of the classical authors printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; it also was notable for the numerous early translations into English and French.

The Persius collection formed by Professor Morris Hicky Morgan was presented by him to the Library shortly before his death in 1910. This gift comprised some 295 editions, 213 translations, and about 125 commentaries and critical works. It is listed in Professor Morgan's "Bibliography of Persius" (Bibliographical Contributions, No. 58). Several rare editions of Persius were added to the collection by Daniel B. Fearing, of Newport, and additions are constantly made as opportunity occurs. The Aristophanes collection of Professor John William White, numbering 600 volumes and 450 pamphlets, was given by his family in 1919. A collection of editions of Horace, 116 volumes, formed by William Cross Williamson, '52, was given by Mrs. Henry H. Edes, of Cambridge, in 1916; and another collection of 200 volumes of Horace was presented by J. Pierpont Morgan, '89, in 1920. The library of the late Albert Andrew Howard, Tutor and Professor of Latin from 1890 to 1925, came as a gift of his son, Hermann Hagen Howard, '16, in 1929.

The collection of works relating to the private life of the Greeks and Romans is also extensive. The number of programmes and dissertations of the German universities on classical subjects is very large. There are a few classical manuscripts, mainly of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and facsimiles of classical manuscripts have been procured whenever obtainable.

The collection of classical authors is supplemented to a large extent by parts of certain collections classified elsewhere. There are for example practically all the principal periodicals dealing with classical and archaeological subjects. Among the 16,000 volumes under the group of Archaeology there is a large number relating to Greece and Rome. Special mention may be made of over 1,000 volumes on the catacombs and Christian antiquities of Rome and Italy; these are mainly the gift of John Harvey Treat, '62, or purchased from the fund left by him. The collection on Ancient History (9,000 volumes) is also rich in classical material. The collection on Roman Law, not large in itself, is amply supplemented by books on the same subject in the library of the Law School.

The special reading room of the Classical Department (on the third floor of the Widener Building) contains 5,600 volumes of the best editions of the Greek and Latin authors, with various commentaries, and works in philology, archaeology, and history, most of them duplicates of books in the main Library. The only special collections of note that it contains are those formed by the late Professor Frederic D. Allen on Homer and Hesiod.

Congo Languages

A purchase of about 400 volumes in November, 1929, of writings in the Congo languages, collected by Frederick Starr, traveller and anthropologist, established a nucleus for the Library's representation in that field of literature and lin-

guistics. There are many translations by missionaries of parts of the Gospel into the Congo dialects. There are as well some fifty additional items covering the spoken and written tongues of other sections of Africa.

Some of the more interesting items in the list are books printed in Lisbon. The work of the earlier missionaries is represented, and there are many nineteenth century writings.

The collection is confined, with some exceptions, to the geographical limits of the Congo Free State. A few articles dealing with African languages in general were included by Mr. Starr because the points discussed are applicable and interesting to the student of any Bantu tongue. Extra-limital Bantu works were, for the most part, excluded in making the collection, but a few which treat of the whole family were introduced because they have been used by writers upon Congo languages, and have a definite influence on their studies.

For the most part, the collection is composed of texts, grammars, vocabularies, dictionaries, and schoolbooks, since there is little literature in these idioms. Three of the languages have been subject to considerable study on the part of scholars: Kongo and Mbundu, Bangi, and Swahili. All three of these varieties of the Bantu (prefix pronominal) group are represented in the collection, the section on Swahili being perhaps the largest. There is some representation of Swahili secular literature.*

Cook Books

Through the bequest of Mrs. Marietta Greenough, the Library received in September, 1926, a collection of books on cooking and household management. Its 630 volumes and 334 pamphlets about doubled the former collection. While

* The greater part of the collection is catalogued in: Frederick Starr, *A Bibliography of Congo Languages*, Chicago, 1908 (University of Chicago, Department of Anthropology, Bulletin V).

composed chiefly of English and American cook books of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, there are a few rare seventeenth and eighteenth century English and Italian imprints. These curious little books, besides containing recipes for cooking food, give directions in the art of distilling beverages, in compounding medicines, and lessons in etiquette. One of the scarcest and most amusing of these booklets is, "The accomplished ladies rich closet of rarities: or, The ingenious gentlewoman and servant-maids delightful companion . . . to which is added a second part, containing Directions for the guidance of a young gentlewoman as to her behaviour and seemly deportment." London, 1601.

Included in this gift is a bibliography on cards compiled by Mrs. Greenough of cook books and books relating to the history of cooking from 1500 to the present time.

Dutch History

The collection of Dutch history numbers 2,568 volumes of separate works and many volumes of periodicals. It was substantially added to in 1905 and later years from the proceeds of an anonymous gift to form the John Lothrop Motley Collection on Dutch History. Accessions at this time included sets of some important historical periodicals and society publications, and a certain amount of local history. Two of the most valuable single items are sets of the *Notulen*, or Reports, of the Staten of Zealand, in 172 volumes, extending with some breaks from 1587 to 1807, and of the *Nederlandsche Jaerboeken* and *Nieuwe Nederlandsche Jaerboeken*, in 121 volumes (1747-98), the latter a gift from Hendrik Willem Van Loon, of Washington, who has made other important contributions to the collection. In 1925 a collection of about 2,000 historical tracts of the seventeenth century was purchased, which has been arranged alphabetically. Although uncatalogued the titles have been checked in a copy of

Willem P. C. Knuttel's bibliography. A closely related group of 650 volumes has been built up covering the Dutch East Indies, and containing some seventeenth and early eighteenth century works in Dutch and French, as well as a certain amount of material about travel in Java, Sumatra, and New Guinea.

Dutch Literature

The collection of Dutch Literature now comprises 1,375 volumes. In the older period, which is relatively better represented than the modern, there is much emphasis on Vondel, the great Dutch dramatist of the Renaissance. For the nineteenth century there is a good collection of editions of Edouard Douwes Dekker, known by the pen name Multatuli, purchased in 1925. A small collection of Dutch poetry of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was given by Archibald Cary Coolidge in the same year. About 1917 the Library bought a collection of Dutch plays, probably largely formed by B. Breedé, a member of the Amsterdamsche Schouwberg from 1826 until some time after 1843. A smaller collection of plays of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, bought several years earlier, contained examples of moralities and other early plays produced by the various Chambers of Rhetoric. There is a slight representation of Flemish authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the section of Dutch linguistics has grown perceptibly, though mostly for the early period.

Economics

In Economics the Library has a good general collection, although the precise measurement of this assembly is not easy. Classified under the headings of economics and economic periodicals are approximately 73,000 books, including 7,000 volumes of periodicals. Additional material bearing upon economic development or institutions may be located

elsewhere — under sociology, science, or under the history of the various countries. Again, much material relating to economic matters is to be found in the Library of the Graduate School of Business Administration. Between this latter large collection and that on various phases of economics in the Harvard College Library, a working line of demarcation has been drawn. Outside of a certain degree of duplication which derives from the immediate needs of students who repair customarily to one or the other library institution, the Baker Library of the Harvard Business School has special concern with and takes responsibility for such primary business subjects as accounting or marketing, and for certain areas of mutual interest, such as transportation or insurance. The Harvard College Library, on the other hand, is especially interested in economic theory and its history, agriculture, socialism, public control of industry, and (without exhausting the list) public finance. Among the periodicals is an important collection of papers and journals published by labor unions and similar organizations in both America and Europe. This is largely the result of annual gifts made over a period of nearly thirty years by the late James Loeb, '88. Since a union card-catalogue of material in all the University libraries is maintained in the Widener Library building, knowledge of the contents of the holdings in economics by the Harvard Business School Library is readily available to research students allied with Harvard College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Education

The statistical figures for the size of the Education collections stated in the usual fashion indicate that there are 98,000 volumes and pamphlets, but the source material in this collection consists so largely of reports, catalogues and similar publications bound together, several in a volume, that these

figures are misleading. Counting each report and catalogue separately, it is estimated that in the education section of the Library there are 174,000 pieces, and this excludes a large quantity of material which might properly be placed with the education books but is scattered in other parts of the classified stack. Thanks to financial support from the Graduate School of Education, the growth during the past few years has been rapid, from 75,000 pieces in 1920 to the figure noted above.

The collection concerns itself with the history and theory of education abroad as well as in this country. It is believed that most of the essential writings and a multitude of minor works on educational practice and theory in the principal countries of the world are present, and in the case of the more important works, first editions, as well as later critical editions. Especial attention has been given to the history of universities on the Continent and in England, as also to the English "public schools." The Library's public document collection provides a vast amount of educational material and is particularly strong for the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Germany, France, and the Latin American states.

For education in the United States the source material here collected is perhaps unequalled. It comprises besides books and pamphlets the nucleus of a valuable manuscript collection, and excellent runs of the school reports of states and the larger cities, and, for Massachusetts, of many towns. The collection of catalogues and pamphlets describing the early academies and private schools is particularly fine. Some 27,000 schoolbooks are arranged for the convenience of persons studying the development of methods of teaching. This textbook collection is particularly strong in American issues of the early and middle nineteenth century; it is supplemented by the collection of current schoolbooks in the special library of the Graduate School of Education. The books, pamphlets, catalogues, and reports relating to American colleges and

universities have been recently reclassified and this section is probably without a parallel; it comprises over 50,000 pieces. In view of the excellence of this source collection for American education several neighboring libraries have transferred to Harvard the responsibility of maintaining it and have contributed from their own non-duplicate collections. Among these are the Essex Institute of Salem, 20,000 pieces, the Massachusetts State Library, 1,200 pieces, Brown University, 10,000 pieces; and the Library of Congress has recognized it by a contribution of 10,000 pieces.

The special library of the Graduate School of Education comprises 50,000 volumes and pamphlets and collects the live material needed for current investigations. This library transfers books, reports, and pamphlets no longer needed there to the College Library, which maintains the historical and foreign collections.

English Literature

When the first edition of these "Notes" was issued, thirty years ago, the Library's collection of English Literature consisted of 19,000 volumes; now it has 86,000, or more than four and a half times as many. While a large part of this growth has come through the gifts of many friends, no single great library has contributed to it, such as that of Boulay de la Meurthe in French history, or of H. Nelson Gay on the Risorgimento. But these gifts have brought an unprecedented number of rare items of English literature. The library of Harry Elkins Widener included many rare books in all periods of English literature. Books given anonymously in memory of Lionel de Jersey Harvard, and the rare editions from the library of William A. White, '62, — the gift of members of Mr. White's family and of friends of the Library, — have greatly strengthened the earlier periods. For a later period came valuable books from Norton Perkins, '98, Harcourt Amory,

'76, Amy Lowell, to name only a few out of the many who have enriched the English literature collection.

The Chaucer collection numbers about 600 volumes. Of the early editions, it contains the folios of 1526 (the Huth-Widener copy), 1542, an undated edition (after 1542), 1561, 1598, and 1602. There are two issues of all but one of these, with varying imprints. It also has the facsimile of the first edition, and a vellum copy of the Kelmscott Press edition, the latter a gift of Henry Arthur Jones, of London.

In 1932 Professor Francis Greenwood Peabody, '69, presented his collection of the works of Sir Thomas More and of Utopian literature. It contained 600 volumes, including 64 editions of More's "Utopia" itself, in various languages, many of his other works, and more than 100 examples of other Utopias from St. Augustine's "De Civitate Dei," 1475, to Bellamy's "Looking Backwards," 1888.

The Shakespeare collection contains over 6,300 volumes. Among the books bequeathed by Harry Elkins Widener were a set of the four folios, a copy of the "Poems" of 1640, and the quartos of "The Whole Contention" (1619) and "The Two Noble Kinsmen" (1634). In 1928 the William A. White gift added 57 Shakespeare quartos, 19 printed before his death and the others before 1700. The Library has most of the important modern editions, including the facsimiles of the folios and quartos. Especially noteworthy is the edition by J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps in 16 folio volumes, 1853-65, as are his facsimiles of the quartos in 48 volumes, 1862-71. Of the latter only 31 copies of each volume were issued. Halliwell-Phillipps published a large number of privately printed books and pamphlets many of them of Shakespearean interest and usually in very limited editions. Of these the Library has 347 titles.* Besides the numerous editions of the works,

* See Bibliographical Contributions, No. 10. Justin Winsor, Halliwelliana: a bibliography of the publications of James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps, 1881. See also Harvard Library Notes, No. 12, 1923, pp. 255-257.

the separate plays, and the poems and sonnets, there are the principal biographies, commentaries, and critical works, and many volumes devoted to the Bacon-Shakespeare question. Annual gifts received for many years from Walter W. Naumburg, '89, have added many items of Shakespeariana. The bequests of the Shakespearian libraries of Walter Faxon, '71, and George R. Blinn, '85, both contained interesting series of scrap-books of magazine articles, etc. The Wendell library also added much Shakespearian material.

Of the other English dramatists of the pre-restoration period there is a large collection of the separate quarto plays. Most of these came from the library of William A. White, or were bought from the income of the Frank E. Chase Fund. Of the titles in Walter Wilson Greg's "List of English Plays Written before 1643," the Library has over seventy per cent. The work of the dramatists of the Restoration period and of the eighteenth century is remarkably well represented. Dryden may be especially mentioned; of his plays there are first editions of all but one or two and nearly all the numerous contemporary editions, including some important variants and one early manuscript.

Of the publications issued by the English and Scottish printing clubs, such as the Roxburghe, the Bannatyne, the Abbotsford, the Maitland, and the Spalding, there are nearly full sets. There are also complete sets of the publications of the principal English literary societies, such as the Chaucer, the Spenser, the Shakespeare, the New Shakespeare, and the Early English Text societies. The literary periodicals of the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries are nearly all present in complete sets.

The collection of the works of George Herbert and of works relating to him, gathered by Professor George Herbert Palmer, was given to the Library by Professor Palmer in 1912. Besides a practically complete series of the editions of Herbert, including copies of the principal manuscripts of his

poems, the collection contains the works of the brothers and other friends of George Herbert and various books relating to him.*

A collection of the works of John Donne was received with the Norton books in 1905; additions have been made from time to time from the income of the Norton fund and from various gifts. It is especially strong in early editions of the poems, and also includes several manuscript copies which give valuable variant readings. The collection now numbers 160 volumes.

Francis Bacon is well represented in the Library by a collection of 550 volumes. Of the "Essays," there are the editions of 1598, 1612 (2 issues), 1613 (2 issues), 1614, 1621, 1624, 1625 (2 issues); of his other works the Library has nearly all the first and contemporary editions.

There are original editions of most of the important English authors of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries; among them may be noted Sir Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser, Michael Drayton, William Drummond of Hawthornden, Francis Quarles, Richard Braithwaite, George Wither, John Taylor, Thomas Randolph, and Edmund Waller. In the Widener collection are to be found many rare editions of various writers of this period, including a number of books which are either unique or of which only one or two other copies are known to exist.

The Milton collection, now numbering about 1,800 volumes, had its foundation in the bequest in 1885 by George Ticknor, the first Smith Professor of French and Spanish literature, of over 100 volumes. Its growth to an unusual completeness began in 1925 in a series of gifts in honor of Lionel de Jersey Harvard, '15. It now includes nearly all the early editions of his writings. Its extent is illustrated by the fact that out of the 109 items published before 1700 listed in

* Bibliographical Contributions, No. 59, listed this collection which then numbered 158 volumes.

the catalogue of the Milton Tercentenary Exhibition at Christ's College, Cambridge, Harvard has 100, not to mention a few not included there. Among the scarcer works may be mentioned copies of the first edition of "Paradise Lost," with all its six variations in title-page; the Ludlow Castle copy of the first edition of "Comus," 1637; the first edition of "Lycidas," 1638, published in "Obsequies to Edward King"; "Poems" of 1645; "Tractate on Education," 1641.

In 1910 an anonymous gift enabled the Library to acquire the Alexander Pope collection gathered by Marshall C. Lefferts, of New York. Mr. Lefferts had been collecting for years with a view to issuing a complete bibliography of Pope, and the collection included much bibliographical material prepared by him. It contained nearly 500 volumes, of which 82 were Popeana. Since it was received, numerous additions have been made either from special gifts or from Library funds. In the Widener collection there are some unpublished letters of Pope.

A remarkable collection relating to the poet, John Gay, formed by Ernest Lewis Gay, '97, came to the Library in 1927 as a gift of his nephew, George Henry Gay. Among its 950 volumes were practically all the editions of his works, both separate and collected. Especially noticeable are the many editions, some with the score, of the "Beggars' Opera." In addition to the books are playbills, portraits of Gay, and of actors and actresses who appeared in his plays. There is some important manuscript material. The collection contains also numerous works falsely attributed to Gay and much miscellaneous material bearing on his life and writings. A bibliography of John Gay based on this collection is in preparation by Mrs. Flora V. Livingston, and is to be published by the Harvard University Press.

The literature of the period from the Restoration to near the end of the eighteenth century has been carefully built up. The collection contains not only first and other early editions

of all the chief writers of this period, but a large number of the works of the lesser known authors, and many anonymous poems and tracts. It has, for example, first editions of the novels of Richardson, Fielding, and Smollett, and a great many early editions of the writings of Defoe and Swift. There are also sets of the original issues of the "Tatler," the "Spectator," Swift's "Examiner," Defoe's "Mercurius Politicus," and several minor papers of the same character. A series of poetical tracts mostly in folio and quarto includes some 2,000 pieces. Among eighteenth century authors particularly well represented may be named Addison, Mrs. Behn, Chatterton, Gray, Settle, Steele, and Horace Walpole. The collection of Walpoliana formed by Edward Percival Merritt, '82, was presented in his memory by Mrs. Merritt, in 1934. It contains not only Walpole's own works and publications in practically all their editions, but also an extraordinary number of pamphlets and leaflets printed at the Strawberry Hill Press.

The Library is rich in the works of the principal authors of the nineteenth century. The collections of Burns, Shelley, Wordsworth, Tennyson, the Brownings, Thackeray, Dickens, the Brontës, George Meredith, and Thomas Hardy are fairly complete and contain all the first editions of some of them, and some of all of them. Their completeness is largely due to the Widener bequest, although the Norton and Amy Lowell collections also contained many rare first editions of several of these authors, while others have been bought from time to time, mainly from special gifts.

Of certain poets of this period, collections have reached unusual completeness. There are almost all of the first editions, and an extraordinary number of other editions of Byron; these now number about 1,700 volumes. While the Coleridge collection is not nearly so extensive, it is made important by letters and other manuscripts, and by books annotated by him. Many of these came as gifts from Norton Perkins, '98. From Miss Amy Lowell came a remarkable lot

of material relating to John Keats. Besides all the first editions, there are many association copies and letters, and the original manuscripts of some of his poems.

By the bequest of Harcourt Amory, '76, there came in 1927 the notable collection he had made of the writings of Lewis Carroll, both literary and scientific, containing 355 volumes and pamphlets, besides many letters and other manuscripts and memorabilia. The remarkable collection of the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson bequeathed by Harry Elkins Widener is referred to below on page 137. The Widener collection also contained many rare editions of Rudyard Kipling. To this have since been added by gifts from Mrs. Livingston numerous other editions of his stories and poems, and translations of them into the languages of nearly all parts of the world.

From gifts made by friends in 1929, and from the income of the Chester Noyes Greenough Fund there has been gathered an important collection of English prose fiction of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Supplemented by further gatherings of American novels of the same period the collection goes far toward illustrating the history of the novel in English. The recently built up section of literature of the nineteenth century by Irish authors naturally contains many novels that add to this group.

The collection of English poetry by twentieth century writers has shown a rapid growth in recent years through the purchase of books from the income of the fund given by Morris Gray, '77. Attention has naturally been directed toward the work of the better known poets such as Bridges, Yeats, and Masfield, but the fund provides sufficient income for procuring the work of lesser known writers.

The section on English literature is supplemented by the Child Memorial Library of 6,400 volumes, in a special room on the third floor of the Widener Building. It is a library of standard English literature, founded in 1897 in memory of

Professor Child, and mainly bought from the income of the Francis James Child Memorial Fund. The greater part of this income, about \$1,300 a year, is now used for the purchase of rare books in English literature or in folklore, which for greater convenience are placed in the regular classifications in the main Library.

The Farnsworth Room

The Farnsworth Room contains a collection of books brought together for cultural and recreational reading rather than for more formal study. The Room was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Farnsworth, of Dedham, in memory of their son Henry Weston Farnsworth, '12. He was a member of the Foreign Legion and was killed in action before Fort Navarin in the battle of Champagne, September 28, 1915. The room, which was opened to students in December, 1916, is furnished much in the manner of a fine club library, with comfortable easy chairs and sofas. The books, about five thousand in number, in cases lining the walls, are accessible to students, without any formalities.

"Primarily the library aims to have on its shelves such books as shall lay the foundation of literary culture and aid in forming the reading habit. The collection includes essays, travel, plays, poetry, critical writings, standard novels, popular science, philosophy, and history, the latter admitted only because of literary value and not simply as history. The Century Dictionary, an encyclopaedia, atlases, a large globe, and the Dictionary of National Biography furnish such reference books as a reader needs at hand. Books in English predominate, ranging from Beowulf and Chaucer and the early novelists and poets, down to the more modern writers, both English and American, such as Hardy, Conrad, Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, Hugh Walpole, Howells, and Edith Wharton. Greek and Latin classics are here both in the original and in

translation, as well as a limited number of French, German, Italian, and Spanish books. The Russians are represented in translation only. There is no attempt to keep up with the flood of ephemeral new books." *

Fine Arts

The main Library collection of some 40,500 volumes and pamphlets, covering the entire field of the Fine Arts, including Archaeology, in its historical, technical, and aesthetic aspects, is supplemented by over 10,000 volumes in the Fogg Museum. There is no attempt at rivalry. The Museum houses the volumes reserved for reading in undergraduate courses, and in addition is building up a large collection of museum and art sale catalogues.

The Fine Arts collection in the College Library, scattered though it is in shelf location, much of it being in Archaeology, Typography, etc., contains an abundance of study material both original and in reproduction. There is an important collection of illustrated Florentine and Venetian tracts, especially the works of Savonarola, and *Sacre Rappresentazioni*, both with quaint woodcuts. Most of these came from the libraries of Henry R. Newman and Fairfax Murray. In the library of Harry Elkins Widener are to be found his important collections of drawings and engravings of Cruikshank, Rowlandson, Ruskin, and others. The Caroline Miller Parker memorial collection, given by Augustin H. Parker, '97, contains hundreds of original drawings, sketch-books, illustrations for printed books, letters, etc., of Randolph Caldecott and Walter Crane, as well as an almost complete collection of the books illustrated by them. There is also much of fine arts value both in the portraits and in the illustrations of costumes in the Theatre Collection.

* A printed catalogue prepared by the librarian of the room was published in 1931 by the Library, under the title: "The Farnsworth Room in the Harvard Library; A Catalogue of Books for Readers."

The print room of the Fogg Museum contains, in addition to its collection of some 40,000 prints, a number of leaves from early illustrated books, often as valuable to the student of design and typography as complete books, and also a large number of reproductions which give practically a complete picture of fifteenth and sixteenth century engraving. Its photograph collection has practically doubled within the last five years, and now numbers nearly 115,000. Perhaps nowhere else can Spanish painting be studied photographically in such detail, and all countries are adequately represented. The Fogg Museum's collection of some 31,000 lantern slides supplies all regular illustrated lectures in the Department of Fine Arts.

The Museum and the Library are coördinating factors in bringing to the attention of fine arts students the wealth of material in their field available in the University.

Folklore

The collection of Folklore and Mediaeval Romances (about 26,500 volumes) is perhaps the largest in existence. In this class are included legends, superstitions, magic, early tales of popular origin, and mediaeval romances. Mythology proper, being placed elsewhere in the scheme of classification, is not included. The same is true of books relating to apparitions and ghosts, which are classed with philosophy. Much folklore material, illustrative of the manners and customs, superstitions and beliefs of various nations is also to be found in the numerous books of travel scattered on the shelves under the various countries. The folklore collection was built up mainly through the unremitting efforts of the late Professor Child, and the continuing zeal of Professor Kittredge. It is remarkably rich in English and Scottish popular ballads, including not only hundreds of broadside ballads, and practically all the printed collections, but also manuscript copies of

all the important collections of popular ballads in the British Museum which have not been printed, and of several other unpublished collections. The English and American broadside ballads and chap-books were catalogued in *Bibliographical Contributions*, No. 56 (1905). Since that catalogue was issued there have been many additions. Recently several large and important collections have been secured from the Huth, Christie-Miller, and Thorn-Drury sales. The manuscript material used by Bishop Percy in preparing his "*Reliques of Early English Poetry*" was acquired by the Library some years ago. Professor Child's own papers, including much material that he used in compiling his "*English and Scottish Popular Ballads*," came to the Library after his death. There is also a copy in manuscript of the great collection of French popular ballads (with the music) which was made by a commission appointed by Napoleon III.

One of the noteworthy features of this section is the large collection of English and American chap-books, of which the Library has several thousand examples. Many of these are contained in a series of 55 volumes, said to have been formed by James and Sir Alexander Boswell, and acquired from the Medicott library in 1878. There is another smaller collection in three volumes made by James Boswell, with an autograph note by him in one of the volumes; this was bought in 1902. The Library has several hundred American chap-books. Other languages are represented also, the most notable collections being one of about 350 in Swedish, bought in 1895; a lot of about 150 in Spanish and Catalan; one of 150 in Dutch, besides 74 Dutch broadsides; and many in Italian.

While the general collection is naturally strongest in English folklore, that of other countries has not been neglected. Particular mention should be made of the German, French, Slavic, and Scandinavian portions.

The section of mediaeval romances, numbering about 2,500 volumes, is strong both in early and in critical

editions and in commentaries on the romances of the several groups.

The section on alchemy contains 600 volumes, including many of the early treatises on the subject. It is especially strong in French works, and includes a number of old manuscripts also in French. These have been bought with the income of the Degrand Fund. The section on witchcraft contains 800 volumes; in it are many rare and early books and tracts, and reports of individual cases and trials. Photostats have been obtained of many books and manuscript records otherwise inaccessible.

Closely connected with folklore is a collection on proverbs, emblems, and the Dance of Death, given in 1893 by John Bartlett, of Cambridge. The section on proverbs, largely increased by later purchases, includes 625 volumes in many languages.

French History

The collection on French History numbers 52,400 volumes, including about 1,900 documents. The section of mediaeval history is particularly strong and is notable for the number of cartularies it contains. This is supplemented by a large collection of "coutumes" in the Law School Library. The collection of books and pamphlets relating to Jeanne d'Arc formed by Francis Cabot Lowell, '76, was left by him to the Library in 1911. It consisted of about 500 titles, and large additions have since been made from the income of the fund given in his memory.

Among official publications there are full sets of the *Documents Inédits*, of the *Moniteur* and *Journal Officiel*, from 1789 to date; a nearly complete set of the *Archives Parlementaires*, and a set (in 625 volumes) of the *Inventaires Sommaires des Archives Départementales de la France*. Of this last set, many of the volumes being published by the local archivists, it is particularly difficult to procure anything like a complete

series. In forming the French history collection, special attention has been paid to local history, and the series of the publications of local historical societies and academies is fairly complete. There are probably few cities and towns in France that are not represented by histories and monographs. The books on Paris number 1,550 volumes: many of these were bought with gifts from Lawrence S. Butler, '98. The collection on Alsace-Lorraine was greatly strengthened by books from the library of Rodolphe Reuss, of Strassburg.

The unusual strength of the section relating to the French Revolution is mainly due to the private libraries of two prominent historians of that period, — Count Alfred Boulay de la Meurthe and Alphonse Aulard. The former, purchased with various funds in 1927, was estimated to comprise 10,000 volumes, 30,000 pamphlets, and many broadsides and newspapers. (Many of these, of course, were later rejected as duplicates.) It especially emphasized the religious aspects of the Revolution. The Aulard library, given anonymously in 1931 in memory of Archibald Cary Coolidge, numbered about 3,500 volumes and pamphlets. Differing in scope from the former collection, it duplicated it surprisingly little and added greatly to the strength of the whole. But before the acquisition of these two libraries, Harvard had much important Revolutionary material, largely received as gifts from Professor Coolidge. The most notable part of this was two collections of contemporary newspapers, obtained through Edouard Champion, the Paris bookseller, and containing issues of 375 different papers.

The history of the Napoleonic period, already strong, was enriched in 1932 by the gift from John A. Roebling, of the collection on Napoleon of 720 volumes formed by William L. Fish, of Montclair, New Jersey. While mainly in English, it contained many rare books and pamphlets. The revolution of 1848 is represented by important contemporary pamphlets, newspapers, and broadsides, and the same is true for the

Commune and the Siege of Paris. On the Dreyfus affair there is a special collection of over 200 volumes and pamphlets.

The section of French military history includes a long series of regimental histories. The books on the Foreign Legion alone number 50 volumes.

French Literature

The division of French Literature contains 39,475 volumes, including 6,935 volumes of French periodicals of a literary or miscellaneous character. From a gift received in 1908 in memory of Arthur Sturgis Dixey, '02, there were bought a number of early and rare editions of many French writers, — among others, of Desportes, Pascal, and Ronsard. A portion of this gift was used to form a special collection devoted to Rousseau, including first editions of nearly all his works. Gifts received in 1924 from John B. Stetson, Jr., '06, and other friends of French literature, enabled the Library to buy from the sale of the library of M. Edouard Moura a number of rare books, mostly of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, both poetry and prose. Two years later further gifts gave the opportunity for an officer of the Library, then in Paris, to fill gaps in this field by the purchase of nearly two hundred volumes. Portions of the library of the late Professor Ferdinand Bôcher were presented in 1903 by James Hazen Hyde, '98. These comprise the collections on Molière,* numbering 1,786 volumes and pamphlets; on Montaigne, 341 volumes and pamphlets; and editions of the French dramatists contemporary with Molière, numbering 356 volumes and pamphlets. The Montaigne collection has grown to 711 volumes. The Bossuet collection is now a notable one. Among its 337 volumes are several editions said to be unknown elsewhere. The Molière collection, which with the additions that have been made since the Bôcher books were

* See Bibliographical Contributions, No. 57, Catalogue of the Molière Collection.

received now numbers over 2,385 volumes, is especially rich and contains many of the early editions of the works, translations into various languages, and much biographical and critical material. The French dramatists since the beginning of the last century, and the poets of the later nineteenth century are at least well represented. There is also a fairly good collection of Provençal literature, mostly bought in 1917.

A special French Department library occupies a room on the third floor of the Widener Building. It consists of 3,100 volumes of standard French literature, with the principal reference books, which supplement and largely duplicate the collection in the Main Library.

French Science

Peter Paul Francis Degrand, a Frenchman by birth, but long a leading merchant in Boston, left to Harvard by his will a legacy "the income of which is to be employed in French works and periodicals on the exact sciences, and on Chemistry, Astronomy and other sciences applied to the Arts and to Navigation." Although Degrand died in 1855, the estate was not settled until 1917, when this bequest, then amounting to \$87,182, was turned over to the Library for the purchase of books in the subjects named in the ancient will. The income of this fund is so ample that the Library is not only able to buy all the necessary current books in the field of French science, but to build up a comprehensive collection of the older works, often of great importance from an historical standpoint. Owing to the size of the fund, a liberal interpretation of the terms of the bequest has been adopted, and books written by Frenchmen in other languages, especially Latin, have been bought where thought desirable. In this way a noteworthy collection of books and manuscripts on alchemy has been brought together.

Frisian Literature

This collection now comprises about 350 volumes and is classified in the larger collection relating to the Netherlands, since the Frisians are settled on the mainland and on the islands along the coast of the North Sea from Holland to Schleswig-Holstein. It is largely the gift, in 1930, of Henry Harmon Stevens, Ph.D., '16, formerly an instructor in German, and was once the property of a private collector in Holland. It has been said to be the finest collection in existence after those of the Frisian Society at Leeuwarden, and the British Museum. Frisian literature is not extensive, and it is well represented in this collection. Most of it is in West Frisian, but there are a few titles in East Frisian and North Frisian dialects. There is some representation of eighteenth and nineteenth century Frisian literature including editions of the brothers Halbertsma, of Salverda, and of Dijkstra. Aside from literary works there are a number of grammars, dictionaries, school readers, children's books, and philological treatises in both German and Frisian, classified under their various subjects. The most valuable portion of the collection, however, is the section of periodicals and almanacs. Only twenty periodicals are recorded as having been published in Frisian, and of these the Library now has fifteen.

German History

The collection on German History comprises some 31,000 volumes. It owes its great extent primarily to the efforts of Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge. To commemorate the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Harvard on March 6, 1902, the Hohenzollern collection was started. With the exception of the books on Frederick the Great, bequeathed by Thomas Carlyle, all books on German history in the Library were gathered together to form the nucleus of this collection. To

these Professor Coolidge added over 11,000 volumes, the first 2,700 having been selected from the library of Konrad von Maurer, of Munich. Many of the books presented by Professor Coolidge were bought by a special representative of the Library, Walter Lichtenstein, '00, who spent over a year in Germany collecting them.

During recent years the collection has again had a steady growth, the books being purchased for the most part from the regular funds. Two very noteworthy collections have been added. In 1928 the library of Rodolphe Reuss on the Thirty Years War, comprising some 2,600 volumes and pamphlets (mostly contemporary) was acquired. In 1933 were purchased 2,690 volumes and pamphlets which came from the library of the Princes of Stolberg at Wernigerode. These books, which formed a part of the section of legal and political sciences, are therefore a part of the working library of a reigning prince of the Holy Roman Empire. They are of the greatest value in throwing light on an ordinarily neglected phase of German history.*

The collection is especially strong in sets of historical periodicals, notably those of a local type. It is likewise unusually strong in source publications. Besides the obvious "Monumenta Germaniae Historica" the Library has most of its predecessors, such as Leibnitz, "Accessiones Historicae," and of local publications there are not only the large ones, such as the "Monumenta Boica," but the countless source books and *Urkundenbücher*. Few indeed are the titles in the "Union List of Collections on European History in American Libraries," published in 1912 by E. C. Richardson, — not only for German history but also for that of other countries — for which one would look in vain in the Harvard Library.

The secondary material, although in places inferior in ex-

* See "Some Notes on the Stolberg Library," by Hilmar H. Weber, in *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, April 27, 1934.

tent to the primary, covers the field of German history very evenly and leaves no serious gaps. The following phases, however, are so very fully represented as to offer unusual opportunities for research:— the early Middle Ages, the period of the Reformation, the Thirty Years War, the period of the founding of the Empire, the Revolution of 1848, the Franco-German War, and finally contemporary Germany (including a collection of about two hundred items on the National Socialist movement). Through the purchase of the Pfister library in Munich, in 1906, Bavarian local history is especially well represented. There is a fair collection of material on local history for northern Germany. The rather full collection on the German Army has been mentioned in another connection.

With the Stolberg collection, the Library acquired 80 volumes of the documents of the Perpetual Diet at Regensburg, many items of which are in manuscript. Since it was a jealously guarded privilege in the Holy Roman Empire to receive these papers, it is doubtful whether another set will readily be found outside of state archives.

The German government added to the Hohenzollern collection complete sets of the reports of the Imperial Diet, and these were supplemented by gifts from the Prussian and other governments. It was possible, from the Stolberg collection, to make the Prussian series complete, and add the legislative reports for the Kingdom of Hanover.

The dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has made itself felt in the collection on Austrian history, which numbers now but six thousand volumes. Of these such source publications as the "*Fontes Rerum Austriacarum*" and periodicals such as the "*Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung*" and publications of the K. K. Heraldische Gesellschaft Adler are indispensable to the student of German mediaeval history. The practice of placing the books on the Holy Roman Emperors after Charles V

under Austria makes this part of the collection a valuable addition to the material on German history.

German Literature

The German Literature collection contains 25,700 volumes, including 3,235 volumes of periodicals mainly literary in character. The Goethe collection of 2,150 volumes includes a set of his works in 39 volumes presented by Goethe himself in 1819;* a presentation copy of the first edition of "Hermann und Dorothea," with the author's autograph, from the library of Miss Amy Lowell; half a dozen early editions of "Faust," including the first, the bequest of Francis Bullard, '86; and eighteen first or early editions of his other works, presented in 1927 by Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, of Boston. Mrs. Sears's gift also included many first editions of Lessing, Schiller, Heine, Uhland, and Bürger. Many of the books in this gift came from the library of the poet, Ferdinand Freiligrath. The collection is supplemented by the gift from Miss E. E. P. Holland, of Concord, to the Germanic Museum of a collection of portraits of Goethe and illustrations of Faust some three hundred in number. Recent German literature is fairly well covered. A series of gifts from the late Ellis Loring Dresel, '87, provided a good addition in the field of modern drama.

The German Department has a special library of 2,187 volumes on the third floor of the Widener Building, which forms a fair working collection for students of German literature and philology.

Harvard University

The Archives of Harvard University, naturally large, are divided into two classes: I. Administrative records, consisting mainly of original manuscripts and manuscript material from different departments of the University, each group

* For an account of this gift see Goethe Jahrbuch, 1904, vol. XXV, pp. 3-37.

being classified in four general divisions as follows: (1) Minutes and papers; (2) Records of committees; (3) Routine records, arranged alphabetically; (4) Papers of less or incidental importance, arranged chronologically. II. Material relating to Harvard activities, — works about the University, catalogues, student life and undergraduate societies, biographical matter, records of alumni, periodical publications, and other matter relating to the various departments.

In the first class, which contains about 5,000 volumes or their equivalent, there are major divisions as follows: Corporation, Overseers, Immediate Government (Faculty of Arts and Sciences since 1890), Divisions responsible to Immediate Government in the order of their establishment, the Library, self-governing departments of the University, and semi-official establishments in the order of their foundation.

The records of the Corporation are of special importance and comprise minutes and papers relating to meetings, and votes taken at meetings, including a College Book Series to 1827 and the College Record Series from 1828. The College Book Series to 1750 has been printed in the Colonial Society of Massachusetts Publications, volumes XV and XVI.

The routine records of the Corporation include important aspects of that body's authority not likely to be brought out in detail in its minutes, and in alphabetical arrangement are papers relating to the following subjects: Admissions, Buildings, Charters, Commons, Deeds, Disorders before 1725, Donation Lists, Gifts, Honorary Degrees, Lands, Professorships, Seals, Subscription Lists, and Wills. Divisions responsible to the Corporation, whose Archives are classified after its records, are the offices of the Treasurer and the Bursar. Next stand the Minutes of the Board of Overseers, and a file of Reports made to them.

The Archives of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences form another collection of importance and include the Minutes since its inception as the President and Tutors in 1725, papers re-

lating to Faculty committees or committees reporting to the Faculty, and an exceptionally complete series of routine records on such subjects as Absences, Admission Books, Class Rank-Lists, Course Lists, Diploma Specimens and Blank Forms, Grade Sheets, Rank Scales (from December 1827), Registration Cards (which, with the admission books, form a file of autographs of all Harvard students since September, 1823), Student Aid, and Term Books.

Notes on some of the earlier records by Andrew McFarland Davis were issued as Bibliographical Contributions, Nos. 27 and 50. More recently Professor Samuel Eliot Morison has published results of extensive and careful research on several aspects of College affairs, particularly in the seventeenth century, in the publications of the American Antiquarian Society, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and in the Harvard Graduates' Magazine. Albert Matthews, '82, has published a number of studies chiefly in the publications of the Colonial Society.

The second class of material consists of about 10,000 volumes and certain special collections. It comprises routine publications (reports, catalogues, admission requirements, examination papers, programmes, circulars, etc.) issued by the University and its various departments; miscellaneous historical and descriptive matter, — books, pamphlets, and photographs; biography of officers and graduates, including the class reports, lives, and photographs; theses submitted for degrees; prize essays; lectures on various foundations (Dudleian, Noble, etc.); matter relating to student life and societies; fiction and poetry descriptive of college life; books written by officers; periodicals published by departments and students. The series of Commencement Theses and Quaestiones, Triennial Catalogues, and early broadside programmes, etc., has been made as complete as possible by procuring photographic copies of unique issues preserved elsewhere. Special mention should be made of a collection of photographs

and other prints illustrating the history and topography of the College and a collection of portraits, photographic or engraved, of officers and graduates of the University. There is also an extensive collection of mounted newspaper and periodical clippings.

The material relating to the Library and its activities is a collection of special interest. The earlier history is to be found in the manuscript Records of the Corporation and of the Board of Overseers, which contain frequent notices of the Library and of the appointments of Librarians; lists of books given; codes of laws for its administration, and amendments thereto; and other matters of importance. The Treasurer's books and the books of letters, especially those from Thomas Hollis, also contain much of value. The Library's own manuscript records are scant before the fire of 1764, and for the period from that date to 1800 consist chiefly of manuscript catalogues and shelf lists, and miscellaneous papers relating to general matters. Most of the routine series, such as Accounts, Binding Schedules, Donation Lists, Invoices, and Orders for Books, begin shortly after the turn of the century. There is also a chronological file of Librarians' papers beginning with President Leverett's note to the Treasurer to pay Mr. Welsted £8.0.0 for his tenure as Library Keeper, dated September 28, 1720. This appears to be the earliest separate document relating to the Library.

Hebrew

Although the present collection of Hebrew books, over 16,000 in number, is largely of recent origin, the Library had from its earliest days many books in that language, and one of its present treasures is the Hebrew Bible owned and used by Harvard's first President, Henry Dunster. The collection grew slowly in the College Library and was scattered in many classifications and even in unclassified groups. The Divinity

School Library, established in 1826, had a good many Hebrew theological books, and to these were added in 1911 many more, when the Library of the Andover Theological Seminary was transferred to Cambridge. The Semitic Library, established mainly through gifts from Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, contains nearly a thousand volumes, in Hebrew and in other languages, on Jewish topics. Among them are many rare items of Biblical and rabbinical texts. The real growth of the Hebrew collection in the College Library began within the last decade. In 1926, Leon Nathan Alberts, '09, presented some four hundred volumes from the library of his father, Morris Z. Alberts, who had been a Hebrew scholar and author. In the spring of 1929 a New York bookdealer offered for sale a collection of some 3,000 volumes in Hebrew. One part of the collection came from the Orient and consisted of various branches of rabbinic literature and was rich especially in oriental prints. Another part of the collection consisted of representative works of modern Hebrew literature, poetry, fiction, essays, historical writings, and many rare periodicals. Julius Rosenwald bought it, and presented it in honor of Judge Julian W. Mack, LL.B. '87.

In the fall of the same year there came on the market the Ephraim Deinard collection. Mr. Deinard, then of New Orleans, but who has since died, had been known for over fifty years as a collector of Hebrew books, traveller, bibliographer, and author. The collection consisted of about 12,000 printed volumes and 29 manuscripts gathered during a lifetime of travel in all parts of the world. It was representative of every phase of Hebrew literature and of every period and center of Hebrew printing. It contained sixteen incunabula, eleven in Hebrew and five in Latin, including the first dated Hebrew book printed, and it abounded in sixteenth century prints, first editions and many other bibliographical rarities. Through the generosity of Lucius Nathan Littauer, '78, who had previously endowed a professorship in Jewish

literature and philosophy in memory of his father, the Library was enabled to acquire this valuable library to be known as the Nathan Littauer collection. Further gifts from Mr. Littauer provided for the adequate cataloguing of the Hebrew books.*

Iceland

The Library acquired in 1930 a private collection of books, pamphlets, broadsides, and leaflets relating to or printed in Iceland and numbering some 10,000 pieces. This material had been brought together by the indefatigable industry of Mr. Kristján Kristjánsson of Reykjavik, Iceland. The acquisition of his remarkable library was made possible by Mrs. William Henry Schofield, who presented it in memory of her husband, Professor of Comparative Literature at Harvard from 1906 to 1920. The Kristjánsson collection added many items of importance to the section of the Library, already notable, devoted to the Sagas and Eddas, and it brought a wealth of new material relating to every phase of the social, economic, religious, and intellectual life of Iceland. Thanks to the new accessions the Library has very many valuable early books, of which a copy of the Holar Bible of 1584 stands preëminent. The collector claimed that he was successful in acquiring practically all that is of importance of the output of the Icelandic press since 1800, including not only books, but ephemeral broadsides and fugitive leaflets, political, religious, and literary. The modern literary movement is naturally fully represented. The collection of newspapers and periodicals is exceptionally complete, and embraces many files of short-lived periodicals now impossible to procure.

* See an article by Professor Harry A. Wolfson in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, April 29, 1932, for a fuller account of the Hebrew collection.

Imitatio Christi

In 1922, the Library's attention was called by Lathrop Harper, a member of the Visiting Committee, to a remarkable collection of the "*Imitatio Christi*" of Thomas à Kempis then on the market. It had been formed by William A. Copinger, a writer and bibliographer, of Manchester, England. It consisted of ten early manuscripts, at least one of which was written in the author's lifetime, fifteen hundred printed editions in fifty different languages, and a hundred and twenty items relating to the book or its author. It was said at the time to be larger than that in the British Museum. The generosity of James Byrne, '77, then a member of the Corporation, brought this collection to Harvard. Additions were made from time to time by gift and by purchase, until in 1932 a Barcelona dealer offered a collection of over six hundred editions. From these the Library was able to select 422 new titles. With this addition the Thomas à Kempis collection numbers about 2,400 volumes.

There are thirty-four editions printed before 1500, including the *editio princeps*, printed by Gunther Zainer at Augsburg about 1471.

Incunabula

Of Incunabula the College Library possesses upwards of 1,515 examples. One hundred of these were received in the Riant collection in 1899 and are mainly on subjects relating to the Ottoman Empire, the Crusades, or the Holy Land. They are unequalled by any other single group for rarity, immaculate condition, and intrinsic interest. Others were contained in the Sumner bequest (1874); forty were among Professor Norton's books received in 1905, and additions have subsequently been made from the Norton Fund; twenty were included in Professor Morgan's Persius collection; fifteen

were received with the Fearing collection in 1915; several are in the Dante collection; many others have been acquired from time to time either by gift or purchase; and over four hundred were received in 1908 as part of the Weld Memorial gift of the library of Richard Ashhurst Bowie, and are mainly early editions of the classics and of the church fathers. Later gifts from Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, of Brookline, received in 1911-12, added a number of incunabula of the classics to the Weld Memorial collection. The earliest specimen in the Library is probably St. Thomas Aquinas's "Summa de Articulis Fidei," printed at Mainz about 1460 and attributed to Gutenberg. There are several fine Florentine and Venetian illustrated books. An important English example is a perfect copy of Caxton's "Royal Book" (1487?) in the Harry Elkins Widener collection. Noteworthy among the Spanish items is the "Usatges de Barcelona e Constituciones de Cathalunya," printed at Barcelona about 1495. Among the Portuguese incunabula is a Hebrew Bible printed in Lisbon, in 1490. Altogether the work of some 334 of the fifteenth century printers is represented. The greater part of the incunabula have been brought together into one collection. These have been arranged in the order of Proctor's List (chronologically by countries, towns, and presses) and his numbers have been used as shelf marks, titles not in Proctor being intercalated with a point and added number.

Several of the Departmental Libraries also possess a number of incunabula. The Law School has 170 examples, including books from the presses of Pynson, Wynken de Worde, and Rood; many of these came from the Dunn collection, received in 1913. In the libraries of the Arnold Arboretum and the Gray Herbarium are to be found twenty-seven incunabula of botanical interest. The Medical School holds ten medical incunabula. The Andover-Harvard and the Astronomical libraries each have a few fifteenth century books. The Fogg Art Museum has, besides seven illustrated incunabula, a re-

markable collection of upwards of two thousand prints and leaves from illustrated incunabula arranged by country and by engraver, or if anonymous, by city, chronologically.

India

The collection on India and Indo-China (7,125 volumes) is largely in English, although there are some works in French and German. Notable in it are the many memoirs and biographies of British officers, both civilian and military, who have served in India. It is especially strong in books dealing with the Indian Mutiny; many of these were gifts of Professor Charles Eliot Norton, and others have been bought from time to time. Notable also are the series of the official gazetteers of the different provinces, and the important publications of the Indian Archaeological Survey. Most of the books on Burma, 260 volumes, came as gifts from Assistant Professor John Hays Gardiner, or were bought from the fund given in his memory.

Indic Literature

The Library's collection of Indic Literature (3,650 volumes) may fairly be described as important, including texts and translations of all the principal Sanskrit and other Indic authors, and the principal periodical and society publications. It is especially strong in books dealing with the Veda, the Indian Epics, and Buddhism. Its formation is due mainly to gifts and bequests from George Washington Wales, A.M. '75, and Henry Ware Wales, of the class of 1838, and to gifts from Henry Clarke Warren, '79, Fitzedward Hall, '46, and Professor Charles Rockwell Lanman. The collection is supplemented by the special Sanskrit Library, in a separate room in the Widener Building. This contains about 1,000 printed volumes and nearly 2,000 manuscripts of Brahmanical, Jaina, and Buddhist works in Sanskrit, Prākṛit, and Pāli

respectively. This collection of Indian manuscripts is probably the largest in the country. It has never been catalogued, but a catalogue is now in process of compilation.

Italian History

The collection on Italian History numbers some 23,000 volumes, 15,000 pamphlets, and 5,000 broadsides. In general it is well rounded out and contains most of the long series of important historical sets published either by the government or by societies.

In one field Harvard is almost unrivalled even in Italy, and that is the history of the Italian Risorgimento, 1815-1871. The late H. Nelson Gay, A.M. '96, for over thirty years devoted much of his time to collecting books, pamphlets, newspapers, and broadsides on this subject until he had gathered a library said to contain some 40,000 items. Shortly before his death in 1932, he decided to dispose of his entire collection, and the Harvard Library was able to purchase it through the use of the Archibald Cary Coolidge Fund. While by far the greater part of this material is classified under history, there are many volumes put into other groups such as literature, economics, etc. Besides the usual volumes of histories, memoirs, correspondence, and speeches, there are many public documents, such as the acts of short-lived parliaments, reports of various commissions, of trials, and much similar material, some of it of the greatest rarity. An important feature is the collection of newspapers issued in different towns of Italy and some in other European cities where the editors were in exile. Of several of these papers, printed in small editions, often surreptitiously and frequently seized and destroyed by the hostile authorities, no other complete files are known to exist. Of almost equal importance are the broadsides, nearly 5,000 in number, that Mr. Gay had managed to collect. These like the newspapers were printed in various

parts of Italy and are even harder to find. For example, there are nearly a thousand of them printed in Naples in 1848, and 326 from Modena in 1831. The pamphlet material is also of great importance. Several thousand of them came to Gay at the Crispi sale in 1907 and bear that statesman's autograph. The collection of Sicilian material for this period is especially notable for its completeness and its scarcity. Other important gifts to the Risorgimento collection came from the library of William Roscoe Thayer, '81, and the library of Count Boulay de la Meurthe also added its quota.

The field of Italian local history has been carefully cultivated. The collection of *Statuti* of the various towns and cities is unusually complete; it contains about 425 volumes, many of them early and rare. The collections relating to Venice and Florence, the former purchased mainly with gifts from Francis Skinner, and the latter from gifts of William Bayard Cutting, Jr., '00, are especially large. The books relating to Sicily form a good working collection.

Italian Literature

Since the Nash Fund was received in 1925 the collection of Italian Literature has grown rapidly and gained real importance. This fund, now amounting to \$85,124 was the bequest of Mrs. Mary P. C. Nash in memory of her husband, Bennett Hubbard Nash, instructor and professor of Italian and Spanish, 1866-94. The collection numbers 21,513 volumes. In this count is not included a group of some 2,000 pamphlets. Furthermore a fair proportion of the collection of 2,550 Italian periodicals may be classed as literary.

The collection of books by and relating to Dante numbers 4,700 volumes. In 1884 Professor Charles Eliot Norton gave the larger part of his valuable Dante collection to the Library, and since that time the Dante Society has made many special appropriations for the purchase of books in this department,

and further additions are made from the Nash Fund. In 1896 the Dante collection formed by Professor George Ticknor was given to the Library. Gifts from Alain C. White, '02, added a number of early editions and commentaries. Although without much manuscript material, the collection possesses most of the important printed editions, including eleven incunabula.*

The Tasso collection, received in the Riant library in 1899, contained many editions of the "Jerusalem Delivered," together with lives and commentaries. Other editions of the "Jerusalem," and also editions of Tasso's various other works, have since been bought, till the collection now numbers over 600 volumes.

There are 463 editions of, and commentaries on Petrarch, including eleven incunabula; and additional items are picked up from second-hand catalogues as often as possible. In general, effort is constantly made to develop the section devoted to the works of the poets, dramatists, novelists and other writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The collection of plays of this period is especially strong. Among the authors whose work in this field is well represented are Cecchi, Dolce, Doni, Piccolomini, and Torelli. Among other early Italians to whose work special attention is paid may be mentioned Aretino, Ariosto, Boccaccio, Castiglione, and Machiavelli.

A collection of plays, mostly of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, over 800 in number, and bound in 121 volumes, was purchased in 1909. Attention should also be called to a series of 224 manuscript volumes containing the words of over 1,500 Italian operas, sacred dramas and cantatas, covering approximately the same period as the plays

* See Bibliographical Contributions, No. 34: The Dante Collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public Libraries, by William C. Lane, 1890. The Harvard collection of Dante material has much more than doubled since this catalogue was printed. The annual accessions have been listed in the Reports of the Dante Society.

mentioned above. These were presented to the Library in 1890 by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Later fields are not neglected and the current twentieth century literature finds its place in the collection.

Japan

The collection of books in English and other European languages on Japan now comprises 1,700 volumes, many of which were bought from gifts in memory of John Chandler Bancroft, '54. Of special importance is a collection of 109 early volumes mainly by Jesuit missionaries to Japan, the greater part of which was formed by James Carson Brevoort, of New York, and purchased in 1909 from the American Antiquarian Society. Works in Japanese form part of the Chinese-Japanese Library (6,900 vols.) developed by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. The collection emphasizes Buddhism, philosophy, philology, belles-lettres, and learned journals.

Latin America

The collection of works on the history, geography, and literature of Latin America now numbers about 33,000 volumes. Here, as in other branches of Americana in the Library, the early works on the discovery, exploration, and conquest are well represented. These are classified with United States history, except when they relate to a particular Latin American country. Many rarer volumes were secured with the Ebeling library or in the Prescott bequest, but the greater part of the collection has been acquired within the last two decades. Additions were made in 1906 and 1909 by means of gifts from Enrique de Cruzat Zanetti, '97, for the purchase of books on Cuba. In 1906, there was also received from Rear Admiral John G. Walker a notable collection of works relating to the Panama Canal and to the history and construction of great canals generally, a collection made by W. Cameron

Forbes, '92. In 1909 Professor Coolidge and Clarence Leonard Hay, '08, of Washington, presented to the Library the private collection of the late Luis Montt, of Santiago, Chile. Señor Montt was long the librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional, and his own library was particularly rich in broadsides, newspapers, and periodicals, as well as in books and pamphlets on the politics of his country during the past century. In 1913-14, Walter Lichtenstein, '00, then librarian of Northwestern University, visited the countries of South America on behalf of several American libraries. Through his trip the Harvard Library obtained, besides many miscellaneous works, a large portion of the private libraries of Manuel Segundo Sánchez, librarian of the National Library of Venezuela and author of the *Bibliografía Venezolanista*, and of Donato Lanza y Lanza of La Paz, Bolivia, and the whole of that of Blas Garay, of Asuncion, Paraguay. In 1915, Julius Klein, Ph.D. '15, spent several months in Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay on a travelling fellowship, and purchased some 2,000 volumes and pamphlets. Finally, in 1917, Thomas Barbour, '06, of the Harvard University Museum, aided Harvard in securing a collection of about 2,000 volumes and pamphlets on Cuba, formed by José Augusto Escoto of Matanzas, librarian of the Provincial Library at Matanzas. From 1918 to 1926, purchases from the Escoto library added about 2,500 volumes. This total was further increased by many gifts from Señor Escoto, and by the gift in 1932 of about 1,000 items from Thomas Barbour.

The Harvard collections attempt to cover as far as may be the history, geography, politics, and economics of the various countries. Special effort has been made to secure sets of periodicals, and the collection of these comprises about 3,000 volumes. There is also about the same number of official documents. For many of the countries, especially Chile, Venezuela, and Bolivia, the collections of political pamphlets and broadsides are large and important.

A characteristic of this section of the Library is the remarkably even development it has undergone, so that all countries have some representation. The Argentine collection is probably the strongest, although those for Chile, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Brazil are important. The collection on Mexico, while by no means complete, is nevertheless extensive. Cuba is also well represented both as to its history and literature. The Escoto library, which serves as its foundation, contains some documentary material and a number of manuscripts.

The collection relating to Latin American history and politics now contains 22,324 volumes while belles-lettres in the same region comprises 5,266 volumes. The greatest strength probably lies in Chilean literature, especially poetry. These figures do not include any attempt to enumerate pamphlet material relating to Latin America of which the Library contains some 6,000 pieces. Much of the general strength in different collections is due to the continued gifts of national libraries in their respective countries.

The Law School Library is exceptionally well provided with South American legal and documentary material. It has a large collection of the voluminous publications called forth by frequent boundary disputes and contains complete files of the laws of the various countries. Its collection of provincial Argentine law is probably unsurpassed in any other library in the world.

Linguistics

In Linguistics the collection numbers 30,000 volumes, including 5,900 of philological periodicals. These figures, however, do not include a group of philological works printed in Hebrew, in the Library's collection of Hebraica. The collection has had a steady and even growth and thus contains few special features. There are dictionaries, grammars, philological treatises, etc., of all the principal languages. Special attention has been given to gathering dictionaries and gram-

mars of the lesser known languages; also in this group are many of the products of missionary presses, Bibles, catechisms, etc. Thus there is a large group on the Malayan-Polynesian languages, especially Hawaiian, and on the African languages. (See Congo Languages above, p. 68.) The former is supplemented by the collection in the library of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. So too the really important collection of books on the languages of the American Indians is augmented by books in the Peabody Museum. The Montt library, acquired in 1909, and the Schuller library, 1915, both contained rare books on South American linguistics. In English philology, the sections on the dialects of the different counties and on place-names have been especially developed. The collection of Bibles (see p. 57) supplements this division by furnishing texts in a great variety of languages and dialects.

The Amy Lowell Collection

In 1925, Miss Lowell bequeathed to the Library her own library, to be kept together and known as the "Amy Lowell Collection of Books and Manuscripts." This comprises about 4,000 volumes and is placed in its entirety among the books in the Poetry Room.

The collection falls into two principal classes: (1) that portion containing the modern poets, and (2) first editions, association copies, and other rarities. Preëminent in this latter group is the Keats material, especially rich in original manuscripts, of which the most notable is that of the "Eve of St. Agnes." There is a complete set of first editions, among them the copy of "Lamia" given by Keats to Fanny Brawne, and seventeen volumes which once belonged to Keats, some with his manuscript annotations.

Familiar figures in English and American literature are well represented. Notable among these is the complete set

of Thomas Hardy first editions; the Locker-Lampson copy of Shelley's "Adonais" with an autograph letter from Shelley; the original manuscript, proof sheets, and first edition of Walt Whitman's "Passage to India"; original drawings by William Blake; nine volumes of the miniature magazine in the handwriting of the Brontës; the Locker-Lampson copy of Browning's "Pauline," with corrections in Browning's hand (1867); the extremely rare "School Boy Lyrics" by Kipling and the manuscript of his "Without Benefit of Clergy." Among the many original letters, the love letters of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton are of particular interest.

The section containing the modern poets of England and America is notable, many of the volumes bearing inscriptions from the authors to Miss Lowell. The work of modern French poets is also well represented, especially that of the authors discussed in her "Six French Poets."

Of Miss Lowell's own works, there is a complete set of first editions, some in duplicate, as well as a set of the individual poems and articles as first printed in periodicals. The collection also contains two poems in Miss Lowell's hand, the typewritten manuscript of "East Wind" and of fifteen poems from "Pictures of a Floating World" and "Ballads for Sale," proof, with corrections, of many of her works, and all the notes gathered in the preparation of her "John Keats."

Manuscripts

Most of the 3,000 manuscripts (in the narrower sense of the term) in the University Libraries are in the College Library. The collection of 2,000 Indic manuscripts in Sanskrit, Pāli, Hindi, and other dialects, mentioned above under Indic Literature, forms probably the most important part of this group. But a valuable series of Greek papyri (part of the Oxyrhynchos and Hibeh finds), and a collection of Syriac (200) and of Arabic (585) codices are placed in the Semitic Museum. Most

of the manuscripts in the College Library are kept in the Treasure Room. There are about 250 Latin manuscripts, but only twenty in Greek, — some of the latter dating from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Among the manuscripts in the vernacular may be mentioned, in the English field, two early Lydgate. Manuscripts in European languages, both classical and vernacular, older than 1600, will be listed in Seymour de Ricci's forthcoming "Census of European Manuscripts in American Libraries."

In addition to the manuscripts proper, the Library contains an enormous amount of manuscript material, especially of the more recent period, such as letters, diaries, manuscripts of literary works, records, and memoranda of various types. Some of these are the work of outstanding writers of England and America: thus there are manuscripts of Burns, Shelley, Keats, and Tennyson; of the Brontës, Dickens, and Thackeray. Of American authors the Harvard collection has original manuscripts of Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, and many others contemporary with and posterior to those mentioned. The collections of the letters to and from Lowell, Norton, Emerson, Margaret Fuller, and Braithwaite contain material of great value to the historian of American literature. Other series of documents are historical in content, such as the Arthur Lee papers, the Sparks collection and the Sumner letters. It is hoped that in the not too distant future a catalogue, or at least a calendar, of Harvard's manuscripts may be prepared and published, and that this rich body of source material may be made available for research scholars everywhere.

Supplementary to these holdings is the John Pierpont Morgan Collection of Photographs of Manuscripts, which have been largely gathered from the monastic libraries of the Near East and of Europe by the efforts of Professors Kirsopp Lake and Robert P. Blake. It contains materials from Greek, Georgian, and Armenian manuscripts covering the Biblical

and patristic fields. All told, there are about 70,000 folia in the form of negatives and prints, both photographic and photostatic, largely from unknown or imperfectly known codices.

In this connection should be noted the modern practice, which is becoming increasingly important, of obtaining photostats of manuscripts in European libraries. Many have been secured in the fields of literature, history, folklore, especially witchcraft, and in other subjects. Conversely, photostats of some of the Library's own manuscripts have been made and sent out.

Maps

The collection of Maps numbers about 37,500 sheets. Its basis was the collection of nearly 10,000 maps formed by Professor Ebeling of Hamburg, which came to the Library with his collection of Americana in 1818. It has been added to constantly, particularly with a view to completing the cartographical publications of the United States government, and the ordnance and geological surveys of the principal European countries. Of bound maps and atlases there are about 1,600 volumes, including such facsimile collections as those of Santarem, Nordenskiöld, etc., and many of the printed editions of the early geographers, Ptolemy, Mela, Wytfliet, Münster, Mercator, Ortelius, etc. A number of early French atlases have been bought with the Degrand Fund. In maps illustrating the historical geography of America the collection is strong, and it contains many early maps of great rarity. The various maps useful in the study of the World War are referred to below on p. 138.

This collection is supplemented and greatly strengthened by the maps contained in the Institute of Geographical Exploration (see p. 155, below), which now has 13,000 sheets. Some of the modern maps belonging to the College Library have been transferred to the Institute, in order that there

shall be no conflict of interests and unnecessary duplication. Geological maps are mainly concentrated in the Geological Museum.

Mathematics

The Mathematical collection consists of 11,000 volumes, including about 3,000 volumes of periodicals and publications of mathematical societies. In addition to this is a collection of about 4,000 pamphlets, largely unbound. The series of collected editions of the works of leading mathematicians of all countries is practically complete. The group of works by French writers on all branches of the subject is especially developed, owing to the Degrand Fund. It includes many rare early works. The collection is supplemented by the adjoining section, Astronomy (3,000 volumes, and 2,000 volumes of periodicals and transactions).

The collection is further supplemented by the special library of the Division of Mathematics. This consists of 1,928 volumes, and contains, besides reference works and general treatises, the collected editions of the chief mathematicians. These are almost all duplicates of the same books in the College Library.

Mediaeval Literature

The collection of Mediaeval Literature, both prose and poetry, in all the principal languages of Europe, is strong, though its size cannot be stated in numbers. The bulk of it is classified with the early literature of the countries of the various authors. The rich collection of mediaeval romances is placed with the Folklore group and includes some 2,500 volumes. The Latin writers of the Middle Ages and of the Renaissance have been brought together in one classification, which includes 2,300 volumes; but it should be noted that many Latin works of this period are classified under the

special topics with which they dealt, as Church History, Alchemy, etc.

Military History

The Library offers quite unusual facilities to the student who wishes to approach the study of wars not from the political but from the technical, military side. The publications of the Historical Sections of the General Staffs of the different countries — notably Germany, France, Austria, and Italy, comprise not only the histories of the more recent wars, but also, as in the case of the German publication "*Die Kriege Friedrichs des Grossen*," studies of earlier wars from the point of view of modern military science.

The regimental history, seldom found outside of the purely military library, and then only in small numbers, is unusually well represented. For Great Britain there are 375 volumes, including the old official histories which were published at the command of William IV, and continued into the early years of Victoria. Covering all the contingents of the German Army there are 250 histories, ten per cent of which are not even listed in the standard bibliography. For France there are over 200, while the collection of Austrian histories amounts to 160. Although according to generally accepted practice, accounts of a regiment during a single war only are not counted among regimental histories, mention should none the less be made of the several hundred volumes on the activities of American regiments (and also higher commands) in the Civil War and the World War. In the World War section there is the set of "*Erinnerungsblätter deutscher Regimenter*" which contains about 330 volumes, and about 175 volumes deal with different units of the British Army. Special mention should be made of the large mimeographed "*World War Records*," of the 1st and 2nd Divisions, A.E.F. The Library contains a virtually complete set of the official Prussian Army Register from 1798 to the last volume published in

1914. For England there are the official registers from 1767 to 1850, and from then on a private publication. For France there is the "État Militaire" from 1758 to 1805, and the "Annuaire de l'Armée" from 1877 on.

The section "War" contains 5,200 volumes, and is especially rich in military periodicals, such as the "United Service Journal" and the "Militär-Wochenblatt." The collection also contains numerous technical regulations.

Mountaineering

The books on Mountaineering are for the most part scattered under the headings of travels or geography of the various mountainous countries, as Switzerland, Italy, and Austria for the Alps, the United States and Canada for the Rockies, etc. It is therefore difficult to estimate their number. In 1932 the Harvard Mountaineering Club prepared and handed to the Library a bibliography of the most important books needed to make up a really good collection on the subject. It contained 769 titles. While it was obviously impossible to purchase all of these at once, a selection of the more important was ordered from contributions of Friends of the Library, and well over a hundred added. The Library still lacks many periodical sets necessary for a reasonably complete collection on mountaineering.

Music

The Music collection contains 17,800 volumes besides a great and uncounted mass of sheet music. It includes the collected works of all the most prominent composers and also the full orchestral scores of many important operas, among them all of Wagner's. The original manuscript scores of nearly all the compositions of the late Professor John Knowles Paine are treasures of the collection. Besides music the collection is strong in treatises, histories of music in various

forms and in different countries, biographies of composers, singers, and performers, and in books on different instruments, such as the violin and organ. With the income of the Elkan Naumburg Fellowship Fund, in years when no fellowship was awarded, the Library has been able to acquire many rare early books on music. There is a good collection of English ballad operas of the eighteenth century, including a practically complete set of editions of Gay's "Beggar's Opera," the gift of Ernest Lewis Gay, '97. A great many American and English imprints of the early and middle nineteenth century are contained in the special collection of opera librettos which numbers over a thousand. Further there is a series of 224 volumes containing in manuscript the words of over 1,500 Italian operas, cantatas, and sacred dramas. These are not separately catalogued but there is an index in the last volume of the set.

The collection of sheet music is of great size and real importance. It has not been actually counted, but it is estimated to contain at least 50,000 pieces. The greater part of it is song music, mostly received in the bequest of Evert Jansen Wendell in 1918. The songs are for the most part arranged alphabetically by title, although poems of Shakespeare, Burns, Tennyson, and other well-known authors have been brought together, and in other cases where the lithographed covers represent historic or topographic scenes they have been segregated. The instrumental sheet music, perhaps of less general interest, has been arranged by composers.

Three other collections which might have been classed with music are placed for various reasons elsewhere in the stacks. The first of these, liturgics and other material on church music, is classified with Church History. The second, a good collection of hymnology, is scattered in several places and is supplemented by a similar collection in the Andover-Harvard Theological Library. Finally, there is much folk music of all countries, but especially English and American. This is made

up of ballads, in broadside or collected form, and songsters. There are also several manuscript collections of American and English folk songs, and folk dances. The most important of these are the collections made by the late Cecil James Sharp, of London, consisting of typewritten copies of his manuscripts, accompanied by photostats of the music, as he had taken it down on various collecting tours in England and the southern part of the United States.

North Africa

Covering the history and description of North Africa the Library has noteworthy collections, classified under Africa. They comprise at present slightly more than 1,000 volumes, of which 75 volumes are periodical literature. On Morocco there are about 500 volumes, and on Algeria 450. A comparison with Playfair's Bibliographies shows that while far from complete, both these groups are remarkably strong. While the main strength of the collection is naturally the group of books on general history, there is much material as well on geography and travel. There are two smaller groups of works on Tripoli and Tunis.

The Norton Collection

Through the timely and generous action of a number of Professor Charles Eliot Norton's friends, the Library acquired in 1905 the more valuable part of his library. Some of the rarer books were transferred immediately, or at intervals as Professor Norton chose to part with them, and the remainder passed into the Library's possession after his death. In all several thousand volumes were received, of which the more precious, about seven hundred, were kept together as a memorial. Professor Norton's own description of his books is as follows:

"The moderate distinction of my library . . . largely consisted in its containing a considerable number of books of special interest. Most of these fall into two classes, — one that of early typography, and of early wood-cut engraving, mostly Italian; the other that of books with interesting associations from having belonged to or from containing the autographs of eminent men, or from being the gift of their authors, or from being first editions. Some rare Americana, and some scarce works on the Fine Arts, especially on Architecture, formed two minor classes."

The collection contains volumes which have formerly belonged to Ben Jonson, Sir Henry Wotton, Isaac Casaubon, Martin Luther, Horace Walpole, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gray, Samuel Johnson, James Boswell, William Wordsworth, Thomas Campbell, Leigh Hunt, Charles and Mary Lamb, Sainte Beuve, Increase Mather, Jeremy Belknap, and George Washington; volumes received as gifts from Ruskin, Dante Gabriel Rossetti (a copy of "The Germ"), Clough, Carlyle, Dickens, Matthew Arnold, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and others; some American and English books of great rarity, such as the Boston edition (1693) of Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World"; Wordsworth's "Evening Walk," 1793; Shelley's "Adonais," 1820; several rare editions of the *Hypnerotomachia*; a remarkable collection of early editions of John Donne, with manuscripts of his poems; about forty incunabula; many Aldine editions of classic authors; early editions of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio; and a number of manuscripts, including church-service books, three manuscripts of Boethius, and texts of Leonardo Aretino, St. Augustine's "De Civitate Dei," Peter Lombard's "Sententiae," Lucan's "Pharsalia," and Cicero's "Tusculanae Quaestiones."

The income of the Norton Fund, amounting to about \$400 a year, is used for adding appropriate books to the collection.

Numismatics

The collection on Numismatics (2,275 volumes and pamphlets) includes nearly all the principal numismatic periodicals in English, French, German, and Italian, and most of the more important works giving reproductions of ancient, mediaeval and modern coins. Many of the sets of periodicals were presented by Harold Wilmerding Bell, '07. The Library also has a collection of coins and medals comprising some 7,000 specimens. The collection has grown slowly, almost entirely by gifts. Among the earliest of these was a lot of 450 coins from James Winthrop, of the Class of 1769. The American Antiquarian Society and the Massachusetts Historical Society have each from time to time given considerable collections of coins. But the most constant and liberal givers have been members of the Storer family, two of whom have been Curators of the collection, John Humphreys Storer, '82, from 1885 to 1898, and Malcolm Storer, '85, from 1898 to 1922. Especial effort has been made to collect medals granted to Harvard graduates and holders of honorary degrees, and in this field the collection is fairly complete. Also special attempts have been made to obtain medals of educational interest.

Oceania

The collection of books on Australia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean, numbering 4,300 volumes, contains some rare early works and many of the more important modern books. It is supplemented by many volumes of voyages classified with general geography. The strongest single group is that on the Hawaiian Islands (659 volumes and pamphlets), and the increase of this group is provided for by a fund of \$2,000 given by the late William R. Castle, of Honolulu. There are many early Hawaiian imprints, some of them of great rarity; and the files of Hawaiian newspapers and periodicals are unusually complete.

The Ottoman Empire

The collection of books on the Ottoman Empire, one of the best on this subject ever brought together, numbers about 7,000 volumes. In it are included the library of the late Count Paul Riant, of the French Academy, acquired in 1900 mainly by gift from Joseph Randolph Coolidge, LL.B. '54, of Boston, and Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge. These are fully described in the printed catalogue of the library of Count Riant (Paris, 1899, 2 vols., 8°), and in an account of it by A. L. P. Dennis in the *Library Journal* for December, 1903. The collection also includes 445 volumes from the library of Charles Schefer, of Paris, given in 1899 by J. R. Coolidge. Extensive additions have been made to the books received in these two libraries. The collection includes numerous manuscripts and incunabula and other early printed books; among the manuscripts is the original unpublished Latin text of Cantemir's "History of the Ottoman Empire." Its greatest strength is perhaps in the number of contemporary pamphlets, in Latin, German, French, and Italian, descriptive of events in the various wars against the Turks. For example, on the battle of Lepanto (1571) there are about two hundred titles, including a series of more than eighty Italian poems on the battle; and on the siege of Vienna (1683) there are over a hundred volumes or pamphlets.

Pamphlets

The importance of the contemporary pamphlet as an essential primary source has always been fully recognized, particularly in the sections of the Library devoted to history, economics, and the social sciences. Thousands of pamphlets have been separately bound and treated as books. The older method of forming so-called "tract" volumes has been discontinued except in rare cases where such treatment seems ad-

visible. A forbidding row of 1,200 volumes containing some 10,000 items, mostly bound up several generations ago, is kept in the Treasure Room, each pamphlet presumably represented by at least an author card in the public catalogue. More and more it is the custom to bring the pamphlet literature together into chronological series under rather broad subject divisions. Insufficiency of funds for cataloguing has prevented in most instances the preparation of catalogue cards, but the Library has quieted its conscience by denominating these groups as "self catalogued," and inserting general descriptive cards under appropriate subject headings in the public catalogue. The most notable of these groups is the chronological file of over 25,000 English tracts of the seventeenth century covering a wide variety of topics that can be considered as relating to "public affairs," which at that period embraced much ecclesiastical and theological controversy. The foundation of this collection was made by Frederick Lewis Gay, '78, and it has been named in his honor. Netherlands of the seventeenth century is represented in similar fashion by over 2,000 pamphlets. In some cases special collections have been classified and bound into collective volumes, as was done with 14,000 from the library of Count Boulay de la Meurthe relating to political and ecclesiastical affairs in France during the Revolution and Napoleonic era. A series of 700 Jansenist pamphlets is in the Church History collection (with a descriptive list). At the present time 20,000 uncatalogued Italian pamphlets, in major part pertaining to the period of the unification of Italy (1815-71), are being prepared for binding. These were acquired with the library of H. Nelson Gay elsewhere described in these "Notes." Hardly less important are 8,000 political pamphlets in the Latin American section of the stacks, Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, and Venezuela being particularly well covered. The propaganda literature of the World War (2,000 pieces), has been bound into volumes. In the United States history section the most

notable series of pamphlets are those of the anti-slavery controversy (including the Sumner and Higginson pamphlets, over 2,000 pieces), the Nolen collection of 2,500 Lincoln pamphlets, and the Mormon pamphlets (1,000 pieces). It is believed that all American political pamphlets before 1850 are now catalogued. In many places throughout the stacks small chronological groups have been formed, such as prevention of war, American temperance questions, and American educational pamphlets, also American industrial and economic history, American public finance, tariff, railroads, and labor. There are hundreds of pamphlet envelopes and boxes scattered under appropriate classifications in the stack, each containing several pamphlets.

In some fields it has seemed desirable to bring the pamphlets together into alphabetic files, arranged by author, which may include many reprints from scientific journals, German and American doctoral dissertations, and, to some extent, French theses. Such files have been formed for mathematics (4,000), the pure sciences (5,000), classical studies (1,500), agriculture (5,000), engineering (2,000), psychological and philosophical pamphlets and reprints from the library of Professor Hugo Münsterberg (3,000) and sermons (8,000). In general, reprints appearing in such files are not catalogued, but all German doctoral dissertations and the bulk of the American have at least author cards in the public catalogue. Worthy of note are the files of sale catalogues of private libraries, embracing some 3,000 pieces, a huge collection of booksellers' catalogues of "antiqua," and a much smaller file of dealers' sale catalogues of coin collections.

*Periodicals, Learned Societies, and Other Serial
Publications*

This Library has for years considered it a prime duty to meet the demands of research specialists for periodicals and society publications. It has been estimated that some 13,000

serial publications are being received currently, this figure including such "continued" publications as annual reports, bulletins of societies, state and municipal bureaus, and the like. No attempt has ever been made to estimate the total number of periodicals, using the term in its stricter sense. In the twenty-five groups confined specifically to periodical publications, there are nearly 150,000 volumes, and scattered through the stacks in other classifications there are at least as many more. In general it has been the aim to avoid the duplication of expensive sets acquired by the departmental libraries, and for this reason the collection is richest in the humanities and the historical, social, and political sciences. In history, continuous effort has been made to acquire original source material, and this has brought in a large quantity of local periodicals and society publications of all countries. This same demand for original sources has led to emphasizing the importance of contemporary periodicals and news sheets. For example, there is a fine collection of English news sheets of the seventeenth century, another of the ephemeral political journals of the French Revolution, and an unusually full collection of Italian political journals of the Risorgimento period. The Ebeling collection of American newspapers of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries contains many unique items. The proceedings, journals, and other publications of the leading learned academies and scientific societies of the world are regularly procured.

Philosophy

The collection on Philosophy, now numbering about 40,000 volumes, has more than doubled in the last eighteen years, and has developed from a mere general collection into a highly comprehensive one. This growth is due to several causes: to the use of part of the income of the George Schünemann Jackson Fund; to the careful selection of books over a long

period of years by Dr. Benjamin Rand, librarian of the Philosophical Library, this selection being based largely on his own exhaustive "Bibliography of Philosophy"; and to a series of important gifts. The English and German sections are strongest, but the works of philosophers of other countries, especially France, Italy, and Sweden, are more than fairly represented. Of single writers, the collection of the works of Immanuel Kant undoubtedly is the best and most nearly complete. In it are almost all of the first editions of his works, together with most of the others published during his life, as well as later edited and collected editions. The Library has eighty per cent of his works issued separately before 1838 as recorded in Warda's Bibliography.

In 1919 Professor George Herbert Palmer gave the Library his collection of rare and first editions of philosophical classics, ranging from Bruno and Paracelsus down to Herbert Spencer. Besides the books, numbering 182 volumes, there were many autograph letters and a collection of Hegel manuscripts. In 1917, friends of Professor Hugo Münsterberg gave his library of nearly 10,000 books, pamphlets, and manuscripts. Among the books were a large number on experimental and applied psychology. Books from the library of the late Professor Josiah Royce brought another, though smaller, addition to the Philosophy shelves, including many of his notebooks and manuscripts. In 1923, the family of Professor William James gave over a thousand books from his library. These dealt with philosophy, psychology, psychical research, spiritism, and similar subjects. Most of them contained interesting and valuable marginal notes by Professor James. Another library of philosophical books, many of them also annotated, was that of Francis Ellingwood Abbot, '59, who had been an instructor in philosophy at Harvard, which came as the gift of his children in 1919. These, 329 in number, were largely on modern and advanced philosophic and religious thought.

An interesting gift in 1933 by Benjamin Rand, '79, of a

portrait of John Locke, may be mentioned in this connection. It is a chalk drawing on copper by Edward Lutterell, an English artist who flourished between 1700 and 1710. It hangs in the Treasure Room near Professor Palmer's gift of philosophical rarities.

The Library of the Philosophical Department in Emerson Hall, containing 9,000 volumes, is mainly the result of gifts from Reginald C. Robbins, '92, and a few others. It consists of standard as well as current books in philosophy and psychology, for the most part duplicating those in the College Library, but in addition it has a special collection of the works of Schelling, given by Professor Josiah Royce.

Portuguese History and Literature

The Portuguese collection includes some 9,000 volumes and pamphlets. It has had its greatest growth since 1922 through the continuous accumulation of the books presented by John B. Stetson, Jr., '06, in memory of Aleixo de Queiroz Ribeiro de Sotomayor d'Almeida e Vasconcellos, Count of Santa Eulalia. The most important of these gifts was the entire library of Fernando Palha, historian and member of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon. This library of some 6,700 volumes and pamphlets covered the whole field of Portuguese history and literature, and contained many early works of the greatest rarity. Besides these books it had a good deal of material in other languages, especially Spanish.*

The collection of Portuguese history is strong in the publications of learned societies, periodicals, and documentary material, including several early local constitutions and other books of extreme rarity. It includes a complete set of the *Gazeta de Lisboa*, beginning in 1815. There is a considerable number of political pamphlets of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

* A catalogue of the Palha library was printed in Lisbon in 1896.

In literature, the Palha library, together with individual gifts of Mr. Stetson, has made the collection particularly strong for all periods. There are many rare editions — a few said to be unique. The Camoens collection of over 1,000 volumes is unusually complete, and includes many early and rare editions from the Monteiro and Palha libraries.

There were many manuscripts in the Palha library, the most important of these being a series of letters, 372 in number, of João III of Portugal (1521–37). They were published by the Harvard University Press in 1932. In addition there were 175 letters by his Queen, Catherine, and other members of the Court.

Other noteworthy parts are a special collection of 500 plays; a group of so-called “autos,” one of the most popular forms of the early Portuguese theater; and eighteenth century anonymous humorous and satirical writings. For modern literature, Mr. Stetson’s purchases have procured an unusually complete collection.

Scandinavian

The collection of Scandinavian history and literature now numbers some 16,000 volumes and pamphlets, which include satisfactory files of periodicals and society proceedings. The portion devoted to the Sagas and Eddas is unusually complete, and it is supported by a fine collection of material relating to Scandinavian antiquities, mythology, and older Scandinavian literature, embracing many rare works. Historical source materials abound, and there is a good collection of modern Scandinavian writers, considerable addition having been made recently to the section devoted to Swedish poetry. There is a special Strindberg collection, the gift of Henry Harmon Stevens, Ph.D. '16. The collection of works relating to and printed in Iceland stands as one of the best ever brought together (see p. 97).

As early as 1835 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow collected Scandinavian books for the Library when on his northern tour; the library of Konrad von Maurer, of Munich, presented in 1904 by Archibald Cary Coolidge, added over 5,000 volumes and pamphlets to the Scandinavian sections; and recently the library of Kristján Kristjánsson of Reykjavik (10,000 items) was given as a memorial to Professor William Henry Schofield. Others whose generosity has contributed are Mrs. Emil Christian Hammer, of Boston; the Viking Club of Boston; John Allyne Gade, '96, who helped fill the gaps in the historical sections and later gave his own books on Charles XII and Christian IV. Henry Goddard Leach, Ph.D. '08, has contributed from time to time, and is also responsible for the establishing of a union catalogue locating Scandinavian books in a score of American libraries, including all the larger collections. This catalogue, although deposited in this Library, is the property of the American Scandinavian Foundation.

Siam

The books on Siam number 230 volumes. The greater part of them have been bought with a fund in memory of Edward Henry Strobel, '77, who for some years had been adviser to the King of Siam. After his death in 1908, the King of Siam, the Crown Prince, other princes and Siamese officials, and friends residing in that country gave a fund amounting to about \$2,000 to be used for the purchase of books on Siam. With this income a good collection has been built up, although there is comparatively little material in Siamese. Indeed, after a time, the income more than sufficed for the needs, and with the consent of Jens Iverson Westengard, LL.B. '98, Mr. Strobel's successor as adviser, and the principal mover in securing the fund, part of the income is now spent on countries adjacent to Siam.

Slavic History and Literature

The Slavic collections number some 30,000 volumes and pamphlets, of which 25,000, covering the literature, history, and geography of all the Slavic nations, are kept together. Of the scattered portions, the most important are a notable group in Folklore (1,000 volumes), a small but rather complete lot on early Russian art (over 400 volumes), the linguistic collection (800 volumes), and some 600 volumes of ecclesiastical periodicals, including files which, so far as is known, are not duplicated elsewhere in this country. Professor Francis James Child, during his life, built up the folklore collection, but the remainder is very largely due to the inspiration of Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge who, in 1895, purchased as a basis the entire lot offered by Harrassowitz in his catalogue No. 202. Professor Coolidge continued persistently to add to this collection, particularly during and immediately after his visit to Russia in the winter of 1921/22 as a member of the Hoover Relief Commission. The strength of the historical section rests upon the important files of periodicals and society publications, and the rather complete collection of published documentary sources relating to Russia, Poland, and the minor Slavic countries, even the latter being well represented. It has always been the aim to acquire books in English, French, and German relating to the Slavic countries, and English translations of Russian and Polish authors have been procured when possible.

The collection of travels and other works describing Russia is notable, the earliest in English being Giles Fletcher's "Of the Russe Commonwealth," printed in London in 1591. Another rare book is a copy of John Milton's "Brief history of Moscovia." A group of works on the development of the Revolutionary movement during the nineteenth century deserves special mention; they were in large part given by Ivan Panin and Mr. Coolidge, and include the minor writ-

ings of Count Leo Tolstoi printed in Geneva and London at times when it was not possible to print them in Russia. The books relating to Poland should be noted especially, as well as a collection of books in Slovak, gathered in southern Europe by Professor Leo Wiener, and said, at the time, to be equal if not superior to any in existence; it comprises the library of the Slovak author, Lombardini of Sollein. The section devoted to the Soviet Republic contains over 1,500 volumes.

Sociology

The collection on Sociology includes a little over 29,000 volumes. It is general in its character, covering all the usual branches of its field, such as socialism, communism, labor, charity, crime, etc. No one of the branches has been especially built up, but the section on communities may be separately mentioned, and also that on labor. Under the latter head there are many series of labor periodicals, mostly bought with annual gifts continued for many years by the late James Loeb, '88. The special library of Sociology and Social Ethics in Emerson Hall is a working collection of 15,550 volumes, including current books and reports in all branches of the subject.

Spanish History

The collection of Spanish History includes about 6,500 volumes. It contains many government documents, a good number of historical periodicals, treatises on constitutional history, and a number of political pamphlets and broadsides. Local history has been well developed, especially the Catalanian section, which includes some seventeenth century pamphlet material, and works on the separation question. There is a good series of *fueros*, or statutes, of various places. In 1859 William Hickling Prescott, of the class of 1814, bequeathed the collection of books that he had made for the

preparation of his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella." It consisted of 282 volumes of printed books, and five thick folio volumes of manuscripts. Beginning with this reign, and continuing through the reign of Philip II, the collection is especially strong. In recent years an effort has been made to gather material for the period of the Rivera dictatorship, and the revolution of 1931.

Spanish Literature

The collection of Spanish Literature, now numbering 7,800 volumes and 6,000 pamphlets, is a general one and contains no specially marked features. In addition there are 1,200 volumes of periodicals, many of them literary in character. Among the earlier books is a fair sprinkling of works printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Additions to this section are made from time to time from the Bennett Hubbard Nash Fund, and a number of important accessions came with the library of Fernando Palha in 1928. The Cervantes collection, while not rich in early editions, is strong in modern critical material, and the same is true of Lope de Vega. On the other hand, there is a good number of early editions of Antonio de Guevara. The writings of the novelists and dramatists of the last fifty years or more are well represented. Most of the 6,000 pamphlets referred to above are plays of the nineteenth century. About two-thirds of these are to be found in a series of collective bound volumes, arranged alphabetically.

An important addition was made in 1933 by the purchase of a collection of over ten thousand broadside poems both in Spanish and Catalan. These verses, known in the former language as "Gozos" and in the latter as "Goigs," are in praise of the Virgin or of some saint. They date from early in the seventeenth century to the present day, and were printed not only in Madrid and Barcelona, but in many provincial towns.

While the division of Catalan literature is not large it is representative, and of late years efforts have been made to build it up. Mention should also be made here of the literature of the Spanish American countries (see p. 104).

The Sumner Collection

Charles Sumner, United States senator from Massachusetts, bequeathed to the Library his books and autographs; the more notable of them are described in Bibliographical Contributions, No. 6. The collection, received in 1874, which consisted of 3,750 volumes, was a general one, but embraced, besides standard works in history and literature, many books of great bibliographical interest, and many others valuable because of their bindings or their personal associations. It also contained a number of early manuscripts, including several illuminated missals, besides many rare and interesting autographs. Milton, Bunyan, Swift, Dryden, Addison, Pope, Byron, Coleridge; Queen Elizabeth, Henry VIII; Charles V, Louis XIV, Henry of Navarre; Richelieu, Mazarin, Mirabeau, Voltaire, are some of the names that are found in books or albums of this collection. During his lifetime Mr. Sumner had also been a frequent and generous giver of books and pamphlets. For many years the books of his bequest were kept together in a special collection; but later, in order to make them more generally useful, the larger number were put in their proper places in the classifications, those of especial bibliographical or associational interest, together with the manuscripts and autographs, being retained in the Treasure Room as the "Sumner Collection." Mr. Sumner's letter-books, containing (in 177 volumes) the letters received by him from 1830 to 1874, were given to the Library in 1898 by the sons of Edward Lillie Pierce, Sumner's literary executor.

Switzerland

The collection on the history of Switzerland, now numbering about 3,646 volumes, is mainly the result of frequent gifts from William Bayard Cutting, '00, and of purchases made from the income of the fund bequeathed by him. In it are included most of the important historical periodicals and society publications, both general and local, issued in the country. The history of the various cantons and principal towns is also represented; for example, there are 86 volumes on the city and canton of Geneva. There is also a group of works, consisting of 100 volumes, on the history of the Grisons. Here, also, are many books on mountaineering in the Swiss Alps.

Theatre

The number of volumes included in the Theatre collection, 13,160, conveys a most inadequate view of its real value and extent. In the first place, the collection brought together in the Library under this heading is confined to the English and American stage; the books on the theatres of other countries are at present classified with their literatures. Secondly, it must be remembered that this section does not include plays (except prompt and manuscript copies), or literary criticism. Finally, perhaps the most important and significant part of it, the enormous collection of playbills, prints, photographs, clippings, and similar material, can hardly be enumerated.

The foundation of the collection was the library formed by Robert W. Lowe, of London, historian and bibliographer of the English theatre, received in 1903 as a gift from John Drew, of New York. This library, which consisted of about 800 volumes, was especially strong in material for the history of the stage in Great Britain. Later gifts from Winthrop Ames, '95, Frank E. Chase, '76, and John Craig, of Boston,

not only added to English theatrical history much important material, but helped to build up the American, French, and German sides of the subject.

The Library's resources on the history of the theatre were enormously increased in the summer of 1915 by the gift of the great collection formed by Robert Gould Shaw, '69, of Boston. Through his generosity there is now accessible to students a collection of theatrical material that is almost without rival. It consists of over a thousand books, scores of thousands of playbills, tens of thousands of portraits — etchings, prints, or photographs — of actors and actresses, and several thousand autograph letters of theatrical interest. Among the books, which include some of the rarest items of theatrical literature, are a number of extra-illustrated volumes. Only a few of these can be noted here: there is a copy of the work edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton on the "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States," which, originally in five volumes, was extended by Mr. Shaw to eighty volumes by the insertion of thousands of playbills and portraits; there is the well-known copy of Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," in forty-nine volumes, extra-illustrated by Augustin Daly; there are the "Reminiscences" of Macready, extended from two to six volumes, and the life of Kemble extended from two to eight volumes; there is the "History of Vauxhall Gardens," with over twelve hundred portraits, views, playbills, and letters, and the "History of Bartholomew Fair," in nine volumes, similarly illustrated. The Harry Elkins Widener collection also contains several extra-illustrated theatrical biographies, — such as those of Nell Gwyn, Edmund Kean, and Peg Woffington.

The collection of playbills is so large and comprehensive that through it the student can trace the career of almost any famous actor, the history of a particular theatre, or the stage history of a play. Among the miscellaneous playbills are

many of special historical interest, such as those giving the first performances of celebrated actors, the first nights of famous plays, a copy of the original and authentic bill at Ford's Theatre in Washington on the night when Lincoln was shot, and an example of a Bartholomew Fair bill that is supposed to be the earliest English playbill extant. There are few actors and actresses of prominence of whom there are not portraits. The series of pictures of Garrick, of Edmund Kean, and of Sir Henry Irving are almost complete. There is also a probably unequalled mass of material on the Booths and the Wallacks. Nor has the more modern period been neglected, for the collection contains thousands of playbills and portraits of such more recent actors and actresses as John Drew, William Henry Crane, Maude Adams, Mrs. Fiske, George Arliss, Sam Bernard, May Irwin, Ada Rehan, Julia Marlowe, and dozens of others.

Mr. Shaw's generosity did not stop with the gift of his collection; he continued to make frequent additions to it, and more than that, he gave his own almost constant service. Appointed Curator of the Theatre Collection in 1915, he worked there nearly every day until his final sickness and death in 1931. And, with the aid of competent assistants, he saw that the whole vast collection was carefully arranged and indexed. Further, he established a fund, now amounting to \$104,000, for the maintenance of the collection.

Other additions have been made to this collection from time to time. The largest of these was received in 1918 under the will of Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, of New York. Wendell and Shaw had long been friendly rivals in the collecting of theatrical material, and their collections were perhaps nearly equal in size, yet there was surprisingly little duplication. The two lots seemed to supplement each other to an unexpected degree. The Wendell collection, like the Shaw, contained thousands of playbills and portraits, besides great quantities of other theatrical memorabilia, including much

interesting manuscript material. Its playbills alone at the time were said to number 90,000.

There are many other donors deserving mention. Henry M. Rogers, '62, has given a large number of letters from actors, singers, and other celebrities of the last two generations, and also many books, manuscripts, and portraits. He has provided filing cases and bookcases for them. Edwin F. Edgett, '94, presented a long and important series of newspaper clippings, mostly dramatic criticism. Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw made a number of important gifts, notable among them being autograph letters of David Garrick and John Howard Payne. In 1933, the collection received an important addition by the bequest of Roswell P. Dague, of New York, a well-known dramatic critic. Among the six hundred books the most important was Mr. Dague's personal chronicle of his many years of professional playgoing, contained in 81 volumes of carefully made scrap-books. The collection also contained many programs, clippings, and portraits. One other earlier gift should be noted, — the collection of plays, prompt books, playbills, and scrap-books formerly the property of the comedian, John Gilbert, presented by his niece, Mrs. George Peirce, of Brookline.

The Theatre collection is rich in manuscript material. Besides the Garrick and Payne manuscripts already mentioned, there are letters from hundreds of other notable actors. There are also many account books of theatres both in England and the United States, and many contracts between managers and actors, — some of quite early dates.

The engraved portraits in the collection have been listed, and a catalogue of them, carefully prepared by the custodian, Mrs. Lillian A. Hall, is in course of publication.*

* "Catalogue of dramatic portraits in the Theatre Collection of the Harvard College Library," Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1930-34, 6 vols., of which 4 have been published.

Tobacco

The collection on Tobacco in its various aspects contains nearly 1,200 volumes and pamphlets, its nucleus being a gift of about seven hundred items received in 1915. There are many early works, including Gohory's "Instruction sur l'Herbe Petun," 1572, said to be the first separate treatise on tobacco, and three works published in London in 1602, "The Metamorphosis of Tabacco," "Work for Chimny-sweepers," and "A Defence of Tabacco." Two other rare English books came with the William A. White library: the first edition, 1604, of King James, "Counterblaste to Tobacco," and Gardiner's "Triall of Tabacco," 1610. The collection is not confined to early books but contains works down to the present day, treating tobacco from many points of view, — its use and abuse, its cultivation and manufacture, its taxation, the social customs connected with it, etc. Many languages are represented and additions are made from time to time from special gifts. This is perhaps a somewhat out-of-the-way subject, and might be considered of comparatively little importance. Yet a graduate student studied it for nearly a year in connection with his thesis, another scholar from a New York college spent several weeks over these books, and a bibliographer from the same city found material he could not find in the larger tobacco collection he was cataloguing. Thus are some so-called "Special Collections" justified.

The Wendell Collection

Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, was a most indefatigable collector of books, plays, playbills, and music. After his death, in 1917, it was found he had left his entire collection to Harvard. It proved the largest single bequest or gift the Library had ever received. After the duplicates had been rejected, there remained approximately 35,000 volumes and pamphlets, 50,000 pieces of sheet music, 90,000 playbills, 100,000 photo-

graphs and engravings of theatrical interest, and thousands of miscellaneous portraits and views. While the main feature of this great collection was devoted to the theatre, there were few parts of the Library that did not receive something from his hoardings. American history, biography, and politics, especially of New York City and State; American plays — nearly 10,000 of these including some early ones of great rarity; song-books and murder trials; sporting books; thousands of autographs and manuscripts of all kinds; — these are some of the items that made up the Wendell collection. As Mr. Wendell often bought his books and pamphlets in lots, and as in many cases he never opened the packages in which they were delivered, there were not unnaturally many duplicates. These under the terms of his will were sold at auction for the benefit of the Library at the American Art Association in New York, October 15th to 25th, 1919. The sales catalogue was in six volumes. The net proceeds of the sale (\$22,000) were used toward defraying the cost of cataloguing the books.

*The Widener Collection **

The books left to Harvard by Harry Elkins Widener and formally presented to the Library by his mother at the dedication of the Widener Memorial Library on Commencement Day, 1915, number only 3,300 volumes. But it is a collection in which quality, not quantity, counts. The books in this

* CATALOGUES OF THE WIDENER COLLECTION

A catalogue of some of the more important books, manuscripts, and drawings in the library of Harry Elkins Widener. Philadelphia: privately printed. MDCCCX. 4°. pp. [8], 233. *facsim.* 102 copies printed.

A catalogue of the books and manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson in the library of the late Harry Elkins Widener, with a memoir by A. S. W. Rosenbach. Philadelphia: privately printed. 1913. 4°. pp. xi, 266. *facsim.* 150 copies printed.

A catalogue of the books and manuscripts of Harry Elkins Widener, by A. S. W. Rosenbach. Philadelphia: privately printed. 1918. 2 vols. 4°.

A catalogue of the works illustrated by George Cruikshank and Isaac and Robert Cruikshank in the library of Harry Elkins Widener, by A. S. W. Rosenbach. Philadelphia: privately printed. 1918. 4°.

library are either in themselves each intrinsically valuable, or they are important as rounding out the collection on some special author or some special subject. Harry Widener was only twenty-seven years of age when he met his death by the sinking of the "Titanic," but he was a book-lover and collector with a taste and judgment far from immature. Yet his library shows that he had worked along several fairly distinct lines. What the most distinctive feature of his collection would have been had his life been spared longer, it is hard to say. His latest purchases had been in the field of the rarities of early English literature, and perhaps that would have been his ultimate goal. As it stands to-day his library shows several lines of collecting: English literature, association books and authors' manuscripts, extra-illustrated books, and color-prints and illustrations.

In English literature there are many rare volumes from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries. The earliest of these is Caxton's "Royal Book, or Book for a King," printed by Caxton probably in 1488. There are also three books printed by Caxton's successor, Wynkyn de Worde; the Pynson edition of Chaucer, 1526; and the four folios of Shakespeare. Most important in this early field of English literature are some of the books bought at the Hoe and the Huth sales, — several of them presumedly unique, and some of which but two or three other copies are known to exist. With these, both to the bibliographer and to the scholar comes the greatest gain to the resources of the Harvard Library. But the treasures of the collection of English literature do not stop with this early period. For the eighteenth century, for example, there are such things as a complete and uncut copy of the original edition of the *Spectator*, immaculate copies of the first editions of "Robinson Crusoe," "Clarissa Harlowe," "Gulliver's Travels," "The Vicar of Wakefield," and a copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns, uncut, in the original grey paper wrappers. For the nineteenth century

there are long series of the first editions of Keats, Shelley, Byron, Thackeray, Dickens, Browning, Tennyson, Meredith, the Brontës, Swinburne, and Stevenson. The Stevenson collection is said to be one of the best ever formed of his writings. It includes not only first editions, but a large number of manuscripts and letters.

The second group in the collection consists of association books and manuscripts. Among the former may be mentioned a copy of the Bible published by Edward Whitchurch in 1550, commonly known to bibliographers as the "King Edward VI Bible," — and this particular copy is one that bears the king's crest on the sides; copies of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" and Samuel Daniel's "Delia," both of which once belonged to the Countess of Pembroke; a copy of Chapman's translation of Homer's "Batrachomyomachia," with a presentation inscription of seventeen lines in Chapman's autograph; and a copy of "Purchas his Pilgrimes," with a presentation inscription by the author. Nearly all the nineteenth century authors, both English and American, that appear in the collection are represented by at least one and more often by several presentation copies of their books. Moreover, of most of them there are original manuscripts, often of great interest. Among these may be noted Burns's "Ode in Commemoration of American Independence," and other poems; Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," and his less familiar "Charge of the Heavy Brigade"; many letters by Dickens; letters and original unpublished drawings by Thackeray and the manuscript of "Pendennis"; and manuscripts by Pope, Wordsworth, Lamb, Swinburne, Meredith, and Stevenson.

There are a number of interesting extra-illustrated volumes; and these are of unusual importance, for they contain not only portraits and views but numerous broadsides, play-bills, and even entire pamphlets illustrative of the text. While many of them are dramatic, there are several in other fields,

such as Timbs's, "London Clubs" extended to 17 volumes, Pepys's "Diary," 12 volumes, and Pennant's "London," 6 volumes.

Mr. Widener was always much interested in the subject of book illustration, especially in color-plate books, and he gathered many examples of these. Following these lines, he had collected a remarkable series of prints, and also many original drawings, by such men as Cruikshank, Heath, Leech, Phiz, Rowlandson, Ruskin, and Woodward. His Cruikshank collection is almost complete, and includes the famous collection of Cruikshankiana made by Captain R. J. H. Douglas.

A further group consists of costume books, and includes all nations and periods. Liturgical, military, historical, and theatrical costumes are represented, as well as caricatures, and the "cries" of many countries. Among them are books with woodcuts and etchings by Jost Amman, 1585, Vecellio, 1598, and Weigel, 1639, and books of original drawings by Jacques Bellange, Anton Vibers, and Charles Hamilton Smith. Of the work of the last named there are over 1,700 examples, mostly unpublished.

World War

Almost with the outbreak of the World War in 1914, the Library began collecting on all aspects of it. The collection has grown steadily, both through purchases and through the generosity of many benefactors. Many gifts have consisted of material which would not otherwise have been obtainable, with the result that the resources of Harvard on the World War rival many more famous collections.

The bulk of the material has been placed in the section assigned to General History, but it must be borne in mind, when comparing it with the great specialized collections such as the Hoover War Library, or the Weltkriegsbücherei in Stuttgart, that the 7,000 volumes which it comprises represent but a part of what is available to the student who wishes

to engage in research. Much of the source material of the very first importance — such as the parliamentary documents of the belligerents, and of many neutrals — is scattered in various parts of the Library. Such documents have been kept with the rest of the sets to which they belong, instead of being incorporated into the World War collection. Books on the internal history of the countries involved, during the war period, have been placed with the history of each country. A similar practice has been followed with the works of literature produced under the influence of the war. Finally the greater part of the material on war activities in the United States is to be found among the books in United States history.

The Library possesses many periodicals dealing with the war, the most interesting of which are those issued for and by men in the service. Thus there is a complete set of the "Stars and Stripes," the publication of the American Expeditionary Forces. There are also a number of so-called trench publications, issued for various parts of the French armies. After the war the Library acquired through the firm of Otto Harrassowitz, of Leipzig, a mass of German war-time publications, embracing material of every description. There are the papers issued at the front, such as the famous "Liller Kriegszeitung," the "Kriegszeitung der Bug-Armee," the "Kriegszeitung der IV. Armee," which in parts is written both in German and in Flemish, "Parole," "Der Champagne-Kamerad," and many others. There are countless other publications, often represented by but a few numbers printed by societies and firms for the men at the front. Mention must be made also of the prison-camp periodicals in various languages, and published by various agencies, from the quite pretentious periodical for the German troops interned in Switzerland, to the little publication of the German civilians in a concentration camp in England which bears the significant title "Quousque Tandem." There is also the "Gazette des Ardennes," the news-

paper published by the Germans for the native population in the occupied territory in France. Of especial interest because of its rarity is the complete set of "*La Libre Belgique*," published and circulated clandestinely in Belgium in spite of all the efforts of the German authorities to suppress it. This was presented to the Library by Thomas W. Lamont, '92, who had received it through the influence of Cardinal Mercier. For the first three years of the war, the Library has the official German casualty lists, incidentally the only German publication never confiscated by the British Censor. It has also a long run of the confidential "*Bulletin de la Mission Militaire Française d'Information aux Etats-Unis*," which is in mimeograph.

As for manuscript material, there is the Richard Norton Memorial collection, comprising the records of the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps, founded in 1914, and a number of letters from soldiers and prisoners. There are also several series of scrap-books, notably the war cartoons gathered by Rudolf Franz of Chicago.

The Library owns a large collection of war posters, especially American, English, French, and German. Many of these were given by Guy Emerson, '08. Several hundred proclamations posted in Berlin during the war were presented by Ellis Loring Dresel, '87, then American Commissioner at Berlin. Many of these concern the administration of food and clothing supplies. Another series of placards contains instructions to the population in Belgium. Finally there is a good collection of contemporary war songs, mostly American.

An indispensable adjunct to the study of the war, especially the military side, is an adequate collection of maps, and the Library is fortunate in being able to meet this need to a very considerable extent. The military surveys of France (1:50,000), Austria (1:75,000), and Germany (1:100,000) form a most useful basis for military studies. These maps can hardly be considered as part of the World War collection, but

there are numerous maps that do properly belong with it. There are, in the first place, a great number of "war maps" covering the scenes of hostilities, issued by well-known geographic publishers, or often newspapers, and hence of varying merit. There are also maps showing certain features for propaganda purposes. Of the utmost value are the purely military maps, of which the Library has a considerable number for the western front. There is practically a complete set of the "Plans Directeurs," issued by the French military authorities. Those sheets, which cover territory actually occupied by the trenches and works of the opposing armies, were issued at varying intervals with an overprint showing the positions, and designated in French and English, "General Maps of Artillery Objectives." On them is not only the date of issue, but that of the map which they superseded. Some of them having the imprint: "Base Printing Plant, 29th Engineers, U. S. Army," were the gift of Frederick D. Webster, '06. These maps are extremely rare, as they were carefully guarded while in use (many bear the designation "Secret") and were not supposed to be preserved when superseded. There are also a number of Italian official maps showing the changing positions of the lines. Of German maps there are only a few scattering ones. One of the eastern front is stamped: "Kgl. Sächsische Fernsprechabteilung Nr. 545."

The obvious books were naturally bought; but the greater part of the more interesting material has come to the Library by gift. In 1916 Professor Münsterberg gave 277 volumes and pamphlets, mostly German. In 1919 the British Chief Postal Censor gave 340 volumes and pamphlets, German material that had been seized during the war. In 1921 Major General Henry T. Allen, then commanding the American Forces in Germany, gave about 100 volumes and pamphlets, besides many circulars and newspapers. More recently Horace L. Wheeler, '81, gave 580 volumes and pamphlets, and Francis R. Stoddard, '99, over 100 volumes, mainly per-

sonal narratives of American and English participants in the war.

Yiddish Literature

The collection of Yiddish (or Judeo-German) Literature, now numbering over 3,000 volumes, had its beginning in a collection of books and pamphlets that Professor Leo Wiener secured in Russia and Poland about 1898, together with a number of others picked up in New York. Many of these were bought with gifts from Morris Loeb, '83, and James Loeb, '88. Practically no additions were made to this group of rather ragged volumes and unbound pamphlets, until about thirty years later, when Abraham Aaron Roback, Ph.D. '17, began to take an active interest in it. Through his efforts money was subscribed for binding and generally putting the existing collection in order, and in adding to it, — a double task which he personally supervised. Among the donors were Louis Bamberger and Felix Fuld, both of Newark, N. J., Louis Marshall of New York, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Irving B. Mittel, of Dorchester, Mass., and many others. The collection is wide in scope and naturally covers too many subjects to be easily summarized. There is much theology, including translations and paraphrases of the Bible or parts of it; folklore; popular literature, both early and modern; the collected works of various recent writers; translations from English and other standard authors (e.g. Shakespeare and Longfellow). These books have been printed in nearly all parts of the world. The books on the Yiddish language and philology form an important and well built-up group, but as they are classified with Languages, they are not included in the count given above.

NOTES ON THE DEPARTMENTAL
LIBRARIES

ANDOVER-HARVARD THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY. (Rev. Owen Hamilton Gates, Librarian.) 177,813 volumes and pamphlets. In order to carry out the terms of the affiliation of Andover Theological Seminary with Harvard University, the theological libraries of the two institutions were in 1911 united, "for all working purposes," as the Andover-Harvard Theological Library. The dissolution in 1925 of the connection between the schools, and the removal of Andover in 1931 to Newton, made no change in the location of the Andover books contained in the Library. The Andover Seminary still retains its interest in the administration of the Library, and in its development especially as a research collection for the use of advanced students.

The Library is located in the building of Andover Seminary, in Cambridge, and officers and students of the University and affiliated schools have full privileges in its use. It is administered by a Council representing the two institutions. Ownership of the books remains with the institution by which they were bought or to which they were given.

Although the books are now not only brought together in one building, but also placed together in the shelf classification, it is still convenient to describe the separate characteristics of each library.

1. DIVINITY SCHOOL. The New Testament department is especially important, containing as it does the most valuable portions of the libraries of former professors in the School, Ezra Abbot, Joseph Henry Thayer, and James Hardy Ropes, and also many volumes transferred to it from the College Library. It has about 250 editions of the Greek Testament. It is particularly strong in the literature of Unitarianism and the liberal movement of theology in America. A collection of

the works of Joseph Priestley, in which are included 94 titles of his theological writings, deserves separate mention.

This Library was founded about 1826. For about sixty years it was housed in rooms in Divinity Hall. In 1887 a special library building was erected next to the Hall, and there the Library remained until it was moved in 1911 to the building of Andover Theological Seminary. The scope of the collections in the Library has been revised from time to time, since as early as 1880, in order to secure greater completeness and unity in treatment of the topics concerned, greater availability of the material, and wiser use of the funds at hand.

The Divinity School Library has received a number of gifts and bequests; the following list gives the more important of them.

	From the libraries of	Volumes	Pamphlets
1854.	Rev. Francis Parkman	685	
1856.	Prof. G. C. F. Lücke of Göttingen	4,000	
1864.	Prof. Convers Francis, about	2,300	
1878.	Rev. R. M. Hodges	312	2,171
1886.	Prof. Ezra Abbot	3,834	781
1890.	Rev. H. W. Foote	558	1,456
1891.	Prof. F. H. Hedge	668	
1891.	President Thomas Hill	222	314
1893.	Prof. A. P. Peabody	768	
1902.	Prof. J. H. Thayer	1,407	1,053
1905.	Prof. C. C. Everett	475	134
1930.	Prof. W. R. Arnold	300	
1933.	Prof. James H. Ropes	860	225

2. ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. This Library has been carefully collected, by the regular purchase of the most important current books, and of earlier works as far as possible. At the outset it was favored by the active interest of Moses Stuart, professor of Biblical literature, 1810-48, who was influential in introducing German critical methods into this country. It has from the beginning been strong in Old Testament literature, patristics, and theology — systematic,

apologetic, and practical. Valuable acquisitions have been obtained from the libraries of former professors and by the gifts of friends of the Seminary; notable among these was the bequest, in 1847, of 1,250 volumes, the theological portion of the library of the Rev. John Codman, D.D., of Dorchester, besides gifts from Samuel T. Armstrong, of Boston, and a collection of 8,000 pamphlets from the Rev. W. B. Sprague, of Albany. From time to time also various gifts of money have added to the resources of the Library. About 1866 the Seminary purchased the library of Dr. C. W. Niedner, distinguished as a church historian and as a professor in the University of Berlin. It consisted of about 7,000 titles, and included many rare and curious books. Mention may also be made of a collection of important and interesting manuscript records and correspondence relating to early missionary movements.

In 1929 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions deposited in the Library their file of letters to and from their mission fields. It is contained in 1,316 bound volumes. Use of this material is wisely restricted to scholars introduced by an officer of the Board. They also deposited their collection of the publications of mission presses and other books used in the educational work of the missions.

The Andover Theological Library dates from the foundation of the Seminary, at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1807. For many years it occupied a hall in the chapel, which was built in 1818. In 1866 it was removed to Brechin Hall, which was erected for its accommodation by the gift of Messrs. John Smith, Peter Smith, and John Dove, of Andover. Upon the removal of the Seminary to Cambridge, in 1911, the Library was installed in a wing of the new building.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE LIBRARY. (Ruth V. Cook, Librarian.) 5,304 volumes, 403 pamphlets, 15,607 lantern slides, 24,319 photographs and mounted plates, 425 blue

prints, and 400 trade catalogues. The nucleus of the Architectural Library dates back to the period when architectural instruction was first offered in the University for undergraduates in 1893-94. The collection of some 200 books and 500 photographs was housed in a wooden building on Jarvis Street then used for the architectural courses. In 1901 on the completion of Robinson Hall the Library was moved to a finely equipped room in the new architectural building. Fortunately, the generous donor of the building, Nelson Robinson, of New York, endowed the library so that under the administration of Miss Elizabeth Clarke, the librarian at that time, the collection was organized and made available to the department members and students.

During the early years of the twentieth century another donor who took a lively interest in the Architectural Library was Dr. Denman W. Ross of the Division of Fine Arts. He gave to the library much of the fine source material for reference in both architectural history and design. In 1916, due to the efforts of the former Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, H. Langford Warren, the library purchased from Francis Bond, the English author of "Gothic Architecture in England," some 30 books, 5,000 photographs, and 1,700 lantern slides on mediaeval architecture, thus making a valuable addition to the mediaeval material. In 1925, by the will of Pierce Anderson (of the architectural firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, of Chicago) the Library received many valuable publications fundamental to the teaching of architectural design.

The blue print collection begun in 1932 contains architects' blue prints of the working drawings of many of the important buildings erected in the United States since 1920. New blue prints are added as the need arises for reference to additional buildings. An important addition to the photograph collection was made in 1928, when photographic reproductions of the best student problems and thesis drawings by men in the

School were put on file. Each year new photographs are added as the problems are completed.

Since 1913, when part of the income of the Augustus L. Revere fund was made available for the purchase of books and photographs, the collection has expanded to include not only books, periodicals, and photographs, but also lantern slides, clippings, mounted plates, pamphlets, blue prints and trade catalogues. This material is made available through a card catalogue which contains author and subject entries for books and photographs, and also many analytical references to articles and illustrations in books and periodicals. Particular attention has always been given to the acquisition of publications useful for research in architectural design. About 1925, the growing interest in the so-called international or functional style of architecture developing in Europe brought new demands on the library for publications related to this movement as it was being developed in France, Germany, and Holland. The library acquired these publications and now has considerable material relating to the twentieth century European building movements. Recently, special effort has been made to enlarge the collection in the field of American architecture, not only from the approach of architectural design, but also from that of architectural history.

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, Jamaica Plain. (Professor Oakes Ames, Supervisor; Ethelyn M. Tucker, Librarian.) 52,000 volumes and pamphlets. This library is devoted mainly to books relating to dendrology, general descriptive botany, and the cultivation of trees and shrubs. Special effort has been made to obtain complete sets of periodicals in all languages relating to these subjects. Some 400 periodicals, bulletins, and reports are currently received, nearly half of them in exchange for publications of the Arboretum. It also contains many books of travel in which appear descriptions of woody plants and of general features of vegetation. Attention has been

given to gathering books relative to the history and cultivation of trees and shrubs valued for special products, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, oranges, olives, rubber, and the mulberry. There are many rare early works, including twenty-seven incunabula. The collection of the works of Linnaeus, over 300 volumes, is probably the largest in this country. The library has also a collection of about 17,000 photographs, chiefly of trees and shrubs; in addition to these are general views of vegetation, of botanic gardens, and portraits of botanists and horticulturists.

The library was started by Professor Charles Sprague Sargent in 1874; in 1892 he presented his collection of books, then numbering about 6,000 volumes, to the Arboretum, and continued until his death in 1927, to add largely to the collection. Other gifts of books or money have been received from Charles James Sprague, Francis Skinner, Francis Skinner, Jr., Mrs. Sarah Choate Sears, and many other friends of the Arboretum. In 1910 the library was re-classified, and in 1914 the first volume of its catalogue appeared. This volume comprises serial publications and author and title entries; a second volume, in which the books are arranged according to subjects, was issued in 1917, and a third volume, a supplement to volume I, in 1933. The Arboretum also published "The Bradley Bibliography," containing the titles of printed books and of articles in any way relating to woody plants to be found in periodicals or other serial publications issued in many languages before the end of the last century. This work was edited by Alfred Rehder of the Arboretum staff, and comprises five volumes.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY. (Professor Harlow Shapley, Director.) The Phillips Library of Harvard College Observatory contains 72,389 volumes and pamphlets on astronomical, astrophysical, geophysical, and mathematical subjects. The collection of earlier publications and journals is particularly

large, owing to the establishment of the Observatory nearly a century ago. Numerous publications and journals are received in exchange for the Observatory publications, but no specific funds are now available for the purchase of new works.

The original fund (income from \$100,000 left to the Observatory in 1849 by the will of Edward Bromfield Phillips), from which the Library received its name, was intended to cover the salaries of the Director and assistants, and "to expedite the purchase of books and instruments." When the high initial expenses under which the young observatory was placed in order to secure the necessary mechanical equipment are considered, it is manifest that books were necessarily left on the lean side of the foregoing dispensation of funds. Other funds have become available for the Observatory's use, but the Library's activities are still curtailed, owing to continued expenses for additions and improvements to the telescopes and other instruments and for the accumulation and maintenance of the photographic plate collection. The purchase of books has therefore fallen rather seriously behind, especially in the past few years.

One valuable feature of the Library is the vertical file containing over 10,000 reprints and pamphlets. This file is in a separate room with its own catalogue arranged alphabetically according to author, each card giving the complete reference, so that the file with its catalogue thus becomes an active bibliography for instant use.

A small working library for the use of the observers has been established at Oak Ridge, the northern out-of-town site of the Observatory's largest telescopes, near the town of Harvard, Massachusetts. The Observatory also maintains a working library at its southern station at Bloemfontein, South Africa.

BLUE HILL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, Milton.
(Professor Charles Franklin Brooks, Director.) 27,142 volumes and pamphlets. The collection is devoted to works on

meteorology, climatology, and aerodynamics. It was built up by the late Abbott Lawrence Rotch, founder of the Observatory. Besides important modern treatises and sets of periodicals and weather reports, there are many early works, valuable as illustrative of the history of the subject. In 1913 the Observatory, which until then had been maintained by Professor Rotch, became under the provisions of his will a constituent part of the University. This library is probably the best collection of meteorological books, journals, reprints, maps, and climatological records in the United States, outside of the city of Washington.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. (Arthur H. Cole, Administrative Curator.) The Graduate School of Business Administration maintains a library physically separate from the Harvard College Library. It is housed in the Baker Library building which is located on the Boston side of the Charles River. This is the central structure in the group of buildings which, including the Library, were the gift of George F. Baker, of New York. The Library collection, begun in 1908 with the establishment of the School, has grown to embrace more than 125,000 books, many thousands of pamphlets, and a large collection of business manuscripts.

The central core of this collection relates, of course, to business management: accounting, bank management, marketing, business history, and the like. The Library also shares with the Harvard College Library in the collection of material relating to such fields of mutual interest as economic history, public utilities, or transportation. In both these efforts it seeks foreign as well as American material.

The collection of printed items pertaining to corporations, domestic and foreign, is of special value. It comprises for the most part material on the financial experience of such corporations as revealed by their annual reports, indentures, leases, and other financial instruments; and covers the whole

field of business from transportation to manufacturing industries, public utilities to insurance companies.

Equally unique is the large assemblage of original documents relating to individual business enterprises. From the log book of a single sailing voyage this collection extends to many hundred volumes on a particular cotton mill's operations, from the few remaining documents of an early Colonial iron works to the many papers of a California commission merchant in the days of the gold rush.

The Library is maintained primarily for the use of the students and faculty of the Harvard Business School, but is available to students from other parts of the University, to holders of Boston Public Library cards, and to research investigators who come with appropriate credentials. The funds for its maintenance derive largely from the current income of the School, its only endowment being the Florence T. Baker Fund for the purchase of books, now amounting to \$112,059, which was a gift of friends of George F. Baker in memory of Mrs. Baker.

BUSSEY INSTITUTION, Jamaica Plain. (Frances R. Rust, Librarian.) 43,078 volumes and pamphlets. This Library is devoted mainly to works on agriculture, and to subjects that now form the special field of investigation at the Bussey Institution, — heredity in animals and plants, plant anatomy, and plant cytology.

The Library dates from the foundation of the Institution in 1871. It received at the start various gifts of books and money from Francis H. Appleton, '69; and in 1878 James W. Harris, secretary to the University, bequeathed to it his agricultural library. Some years later it was rearranged, and many of the out-of-date books and other volumes not needed for the active work of the Institution were discarded, the books on entomology being transferred to the Biological Institute in Cambridge.

DENTAL SCHOOL, Longwood Avenue, Boston. (Sterling N. Loveland, D.M.D., Librarian; Florence E. Bearce, Assistant Librarian.) 3,942 volumes and 2,402 pamphlets. Although the Dental School was founded in 1867, the Library was established in 1897, when the volumes which Dean Thomas H. Chandler had bequeathed to the School were returned to the Dental School building, North Grove Street, Boston, from the Boston Medical Library Association, to which they had been loaned for safe-keeping. In 1909, the Library was moved to the School's new building on Longwood Avenue, Boston.

The Library contains an excellent collection of standard texts, works and selected volumes on dental and allied subjects, as well as an extensive file of the leading dental periodicals of the United States and a few foreign countries. Its field is of necessity limited, but students have free access also to the Boston Medical Library, which has a very complete collection of dental literature and also includes the libraries of the American Academy of Dental Science and the Massachusetts Dental Society; and to the libraries of the Harvard Medical School and Harvard College.

Accessions to the Library have come mainly from gifts of books and money by the alumni of the School. In 1930-31, the Carnegie Corporation of New York made a grant of \$1,000 to the Dental School for the purchase of books, and with these means, many additions were made to the School's collections.

LIBRARY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION. (Dorcas M. Bishop, Librarian.) 53,027 volumes and pamphlets. The development of the Library began in 1891, when Professor Paul H. Hanus collected treatises and texts on education, as well as school reports, documents, and journals. He also established a collection of textbooks contributed by the publishers. The Library now occupies one floor of Lawrence

Hall. Its chief collections are the American textbook collection; the foreign textbook collection which includes books representative of all subjects taught in the schools of England, France, Germany, and Italy; the collection of official educational publications of all the states, and of school systems in towns and cities of 20,000 inhabitants or more; and the vocational guidance collection containing a comprehensive collection of books on vocational guidance, vocational education, and the common occupations. In 1920 when the Division of Education was organized as a Graduate School, the fund given in 1917 by Charles Wells Hubbard, '78, was assigned to the Library. In recognition of the services of Professor George Ellsworth Johnson to the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa, a fund was recently established by its members for the purpose of purchasing books on play and recreation and on individual development. The Library is a working collection, all material not in active use being transferred periodically to the Harvard College Library.

ENGINEERING LIBRARY. (Ruth I. Robbins, Librarian.) 22,246 volumes and periodicals. The Library of the Engineering School is in three main divisions, of which two, the Engineering Library and the Sanitary Engineering Library, are in Pierce Hall. The Mining and Metallurgical Library is in the Rotch Building.

The main Engineering Library has in its collection current reference books and textbooks in mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering, as well as a considerable number of books in the collateral fields of physics, chemistry, mathematics, and in general science. Files of some 150 valuable technical periodicals are also to be found.

The Sanitary Engineering Library has specialized in sanitary engineering and public health, and contains an unusually important collection of reports and pamphlets as well as books and periodicals.

The Mining and Metallurgical Library emphasizes particularly its periodical literature; but there are, besides, current reference books and textbooks on the subjects mentioned, together with a number of general works on geology.

THE FARLOW REFERENCE LIBRARY OF CRYPTOGRAMIC BOTANY. (Hilda F. Harris, Librarian.) This specialized collection on cryptogams now comprises 30,350 volumes and pamphlets. About one-third represents the private collection of William G. Farlow, Professor of Cryptogamic Botany in the University from 1879 until his death in 1919. Professor Farlow studied under Asa Gray, and began collecting books and specimens during his student days. The results of forty years of collecting were bequeathed to the University, and housed in the stack of the old Divinity School Library in 1921.

There are a number of scarce botanical periodicals of which no other sets are recorded in the Union List of Serials. The collection contains a majority of the pre-Linnean works in which fungi were discussed, numerous papers and volumes, autographed or annotated, of special association interest, and a considerable body of unpublished work, including manuscripts and drawings, of which perhaps the most important is a large bound volume containing the original water-color drawings of Indian fungi made by Sir Joseph Hooker during his expedition to the Himalayas. Here are also to be found the private files of Professor Farlow over a period of nearly half a century of contact with a majority of the world's botanists; and the library of the Russian mycologist, Professor Bucholtz, which supplements the Farlow collection in the Slavic field with about 750 titles. The Library's bibliographical publications include the compilation of the "Host and Bibliographical index of the Fungi of North America." Particular mention should also be made of a remarkable series of so-called *exsiccati* issued at different times by various authors in successive centuries, or fascicles of unnumbered speci-

mens, and for the most part bound in volumes, a large part of which is very rare or unobtainable. This series now contains about 150,000 numbers with its own card catalogue.

THE INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATION. (Alexander Hamilton Rice, Director; Dorothy F. Mayhew, Librarian.) About 3,600 volumes and 13,000 sheet maps. The Library of the Institute of Geographical Exploration is assembling a reference collection covering not only the various phases of discovery, exploration, geographical research, and the related subjects and sciences, but in which each period will also be represented by contemporary writings. Besides purely geographical material on various regions, and the historical section — already quite complete — there are also textbooks and technical material for class work on such subjects as: geographical surveying, field astronomy, topography, hydrography, radio, cartography, aerial photography, mapping, meteorology, magnetism and instruments of varied character. This is supplemented by subscriptions to periodicals bearing on these subjects. Wherever possible, back files of these periodicals are being collected; and particular attention is given to these sets, which represent the best source material in geographical developments and active field work.

Included in the Library is a collection of nearly 1,000 items on early navigation and polar exploration, Arctic America and Alaska. This was mainly collected by Joseph Tuckerman Tower, Jr., '21, and given in his memory by his mother, Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower, of Millbrook, New York. She has added many rare and early volumes on the various subjects of the collection. The Library received a large collection of meteorological literature from the estate of the late Professor Robert De Courcy Ward. It has also complete sets of the Hakluyt Publications, and the Royal Geographical Society's publications from the beginning in 1830.

The map collection at present comprises about 2,300 maps on 13,000 sheets. Of these, some 300 maps in 7,500 sheets were transferred from the College Library, and another collection, largely geological, came from the Library of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. In addition to these, there is a complete file of United States Weather Bureau daily weather maps since 1871 — when the Bureau first started issuing them. The practice is to send to the College Library maps of historical interest, and keep in the Institute's collection only up-to-date material.

GRAY HERBARIUM. (Professor Benjamin Lincoln Robinson, Curator; Ruth Dexter Sanderson, Librarian.) 38,538 volumes and pamphlets. The nucleus of this collection was Professor Asa Gray's private botanical library of some 1,600 volumes and about the same number of pamphlets, which was presented by him to the Herbarium in 1864. The same year John Amory Lowell, of the class of 1815, also gave his botanical library of 350 volumes, including many works of great rarity and value. From these beginnings the collection has been steadily increased by gift, exchange, and purchase.

The fields most thoroughly covered by the Herbarium Library are the classification, gross morphology, and geographic distribution of the flowering plants, ferns, and fern-allies; and in these branches the collection, embracing floras, monographs, periodicals, and plant icones, possesses a high degree of completeness and provides ample reference literature for the most advanced research. The Library contains also numerous works upon the following collateral subjects: (1) the anatomy, physiology, teratology, ecology, genetics, and economic uses of the higher plants; (2) the classification and structure of the bryophytes and thallophytes; (3) botanical history, bibliography, and statistics; (4) vegetable pharmacy, horticulture, forestry, and agriculture.

Through the gift of Mrs. Asa Gray, the Library possesses a valuable and carefully arranged collection of more than 1,100 autograph manuscripts of distinguished botanists, ranging in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, many of the autographs being accompanied by portrait engravings and photographs.

In addition to the usual author catalogue, the Library has complete sets of several valuable card catalogues relating to botany. One of these, now compiled and published by the Bibliographer of the Gray Herbarium, is an index of new genera, species and varieties of American plants. This index, of which more than 200,000 cards have already been issued, is the most extensive and important of its kind. Duplicate sets are sold to libraries, botanical establishments, and museums both in Europe and America.

In 1912, through the liberality of Dr. George G. Kennedy, '64, the wing of the Herbarium building in which the Library is kept was entirely rebuilt, much enlarged, and fully re-furnished. The admirable quarters thus available for the Library afford a very high degree of safety from fire, and offer many conveniences which greatly facilitate the work of the staff and of visitors.

In recent years, of the many accessions received by gift or legacy, the following have been specially notable: the botanical libraries of Dr. George G. Kennedy, Emile F. Williams, Frederick LeRoy Sargent, and Walter Deane, '70; also some works of rarity — formerly in the library of John Amory Lowell but acquired after his gift in 1864 — have been received from William Davies Sohier, '11; as well as the rare folio edition of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth's "*Nova Genera et Species*" and several other works of value from Nathaniel T. Kidder of Milton.

The Herbarium possesses also many portraits, busts, and reliefs of distinguished botanists, including the bronze relief of Asa Gray by Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

SCHOOLS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND CITY PLANNING. (Katherine McNamara, Librarian.) 24,424 volumes and pamphlets. This Library, housed in Robinson Hall, was organized in 1911. Its resources include books, periodicals, pamphlets, clippings, plates, photographs, plans, maps, models, and lantern slides. The books and pamphlets comprise those most desirable for convenient reference in the professional study of the subjects of landscape architecture and city planning. The Schools take currently a large number of periodicals. Extensive collections of graphic material supplement the literature of the subjects, for use in connection with the practical work in design as well as in research. Students are given access to all these resources, and encouraged to make the freest use of them, aided by a highly organized card index, containing thousands of analytical references to chapters in books, articles in magazines, and individual illustrations.

The Library's collection of park reports has been greatly enlarged by Warren H. Manning, who gave to this library and to the Harvard College Library his large and valuable collection, and by the probably unequalled collection of the late George A. Parker, of Hartford, Connecticut. The professional city planning libraries of Charles Mulford Robinson and of George Burdett Ford, and the professional library of Charles Eliot, landscape architect, have been given to the Library and are kept as memorial collections. Two unique collections of autochrome or lumière slides, totaling some twenty-two hundred in all, have been given to the School of Landscape Architecture as memorials to the late Robert N. Cram and the late Loring Underwood. These collections afford unusual opportunity for the study of landscape design and the use of plant material both in this country and in Europe.

The School has a large collection of plans illustrating the current practice of American landscape architects, and an especially good collection of plans and maps bearing on the

development of modern cities, including a notable collection assembled in Europe by the late Professor James Sturgis Pray.

The city planning and landscape architecture collections are arranged according to the analyses of the subjects developed by officers of the School, and the literature of both fields is made available by a selected bibliography kept up to date.

The function of the Library as a national center of city planning information was recognized during the World War in the official request for coöperation between this library and that of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation in Washington. During the past year it has coöperated with the Tennessee Valley Authority, the National Planning Board, and the Federal Employment Stabilization Board, as well as with many regional and local authorities engaged in public works. Since 1912, it has published many manuals, outlines, and bibliographies. Reviews of progress covering the field of city planning in the United States from 1912 to date have been published, and its collections have been used in the preparation of many published researches. It still retains, in a special advisory capacity, particularly respecting publications in city planning, the services of its former Librarian, Mrs. Theodora Kimball Hubbard, Honorary Librarian of the American City Planning Institute.

The total resources of the Library offer exceptional opportunities for research.

THE LAW SCHOOL. (Eldon R. James, Librarian.) 449,039 bound volumes and pamphlets. The Law Library dates from about the foundation of the school in 1817, but for years its growth was very slow. In 1846 it was said to contain about 12,000 volumes; 24 years later, in 1870, it possessed only 15,000, and perhaps one-fifth of these were duplicate textbooks for students' use. With the coming of Dean Langdell to the school in 1870 and the appointment three years later

of John Himes Arnold as Librarian, a new era in the history of the Library began. It was thoroughly reorganized and appropriations for the purchase of books were largely increased. By 1899, it was possible for Professor A. V. Dicey of Oxford University to state in the *Contemporary Review* that the Library of the Law School "contains the most perfect collection of the legal records of the English people to be found in any part of the English-speaking world." Since then the laws, decisions, and the principal legal treatises of substantially all civilized peoples have been obtained. In addition to practically complete collections of the legal materials of all European countries, including Russia, the Library has extensive collections of law books from the various Latin American countries and Japan, as well as of the various nations, colonies, and possessions which make up the British Empire.

The Library has received some notable gifts. The first considerable gift was from Samuel Livermore of New Orleans who in 1836 presented a large collection of civil law books. Then later came the distinguished library of the late Brinton Coxe and the library of the late Samuel Hand. It has received gifts of single books of importance from individuals and from groups of persons who have been interested in its development. In 1911 it purchased the library of books on international law belonging to the Marqués de Olivart and, with the assistance of a number of graduates, in 1913 the collection made by George Dunn of early manuscripts and of law books printed in England in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Each of these collections has been very considerably added to by purchases made since their acquisition. The Library has also purchased the libraries of Professor Viollet, of Dr. Heinrich Lammasch, president of several international arbitral tribunals, of Professor Landsberg, of Professor Lucchini, and of Professor Loeffler, and quite recently the major portion of the jurisprudence section of the great library of the Prince zu Stolberg.

The collections of the Law School Library include not only laws, statutes, decisions, and treatises, but also trials and biographies of legal personages. There is a complete collection of records and briefs in cases before the Supreme Court of the United States since about 1881, a complete collection of similar material from the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since about 1890, and records and briefs from the Court of Appeals of New York since about 1920. It has recently begun the collection of records and briefs in cases before the ten United States Circuit Courts of Appeal.

A number of years ago the Law School began the collection of portrait prints of lawyers and judges. It now has more than 2,000 of these and in addition has a collection of painted portraits of English and American judges and lawyers now numbering more than 150. The artists represented in this collection are Lely, Kneller, Jansen, Van Somer, Reynolds, Romney, Raeburn, Lawrence, Feke, Smibert, Trumbull, Stuart, Leutze, Jarvis, Eastman Johnson, Tarbell, Hopkinson, and others.

The aim of the Library has been and is to provide as nearly as possible a perfect apparatus not merely for the student of the actual law of the moment, but for the study of the law in its historical development. It has also aimed to provide whatever material may be necessary for the comparative study of law. It is primarily a library for scholars but in thus providing for the needs of the scholarly investigator, it has never lost sight of the requirements of undergraduate instruction and has many additional sets of decisions and legal periodicals.

The Law Library has a number of funds the income of which is devoted to the purchase of books. The combined capital of these funds is now about \$500,000. There is also a fund, the capital of which is now nearly \$250,000, the income being devoted to the employment of expert assistants in the various fields of legal research.

For the first fifteen years of its existence, the Library was in the second College House. In 1832, it was moved to Dane Hall, for over fifty years the home of the Law School; in 1883, it was placed in the new Austin Hall which, it was then supposed, would be ample for the needs of the Law School and of its Library for at least another fifty years; but before half that period had passed, Austin Hall was outgrown and it had become necessary to store more than a third of the books. In 1908, a portion of Langdell Hall was completed and the larger part of the Library was moved to it, leaving the remainder in Austin Hall. It early became evident that the Law School and the Library required more space, and Langdell Hall was completed in 1929. In Langdell Hall and Austin Hall, which is still maintained as a library for undergraduate law students, there is room for some 600,000 volumes.

Several catalogues have been printed, the latest, covering only the American and British portions of the Library, having been issued in 1909. Funds have never been sufficient to complete this catalogue.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, Longwood Avenue, Boston. (Frances N. A. Whitman, Librarian.) The Library of the Schools of Medicine and Public Health of Harvard University was founded theoretically in 1782, when the Corporation voted, — "That the library of the University be enriched with a collection of the most approved authors in anatomy, surgery, physic, chemistry, etc., a collection more perfect than any in America, as soon as circumstances will permit."

The real founding, however, did not take place until about 1819 when the Medical Faculty conveyed to the Corporation the Library of the Massachusetts Medical College which had been collected chiefly from their own resources. Since then the Library has passed through various phases and several removals to larger quarters, gaining steadily in size, until at

present it contains 59,524 volumes, and 162,030 pamphlets. It receives 664 current periodicals.

The Library now is housed in three buildings. The Central Library, in the Administration Building, occupies the entire second floor, which in 1928 was remodelled and modernized especially for library service. This contains a majority of the books, periodicals, and pamphlets. Many volumes have been transferred to it from several parts of the University Library and others have been acquired by purchase, gift, and exchange. Here also are some special collections. Chief in interest is the Warren Library, numbering about 2,500 titles, and belonging originally to five generations of the Warren family, several of whom were surgeons and teachers in the School. This collection was bequeathed by Dr. John Warren, who died in 1928. The works by members of the Faculty of the Harvard Medical School form another special group. A third is the collection of interesting and rare books that is increasing through the generosity of the "Friends of the Harvard Medical School Library."

In addition to the Central Library are two department libraries. The Anatomical Library in Building B, contains a collection of works on embryology formed by Professor Charles S. Minot; also, the collection on "Monsters" formed by William McMichael Woodworth. The Bowditch Library in Building C is composed of works on physiology, chemistry, and physiological chemistry.

The purpose of the founders for a "Collection more perfect than any in America" is the goal that the library hopes to attain.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY. (Thomas Barbour, Director; Mrs. Eleanor Sweet Peters, Librarian.) 163,614 volumes and pamphlets. The Museum was incorporated in 1859, and during its early years was dependent for library facilities upon the private resources of its founder, Louis

Agassiz, and upon those of his corps of workers. Originally the scope of the Library covered the entire field of natural history; since 1900, however, this field has been limited, with the exception of bibliographic works, to zoölogy and geology. Its development has been governed to a considerable degree by the demands of investigators upon the Museum collections. During its early years the growth of the Library was not infrequently due to the generosity of friends, a notable instance being the accession in 1860-61 of the library of L. G. de Koninck, of Liége. This library of over 3,000 titles, the result of more than twenty-five years accumulation, though chiefly palaeontological, contains many geological and not a few zoölogical books. The de Koninck library, with the annual accessions (mainly the gift of Louis and Alexander Agassiz), gave the Museum Library at the death of Louis Agassiz in 1873 about 12,000 volumes. It also received many volumes from Alexander Agassiz, Curator and Director of the Museum from 1875 to 1910. Arranged with the Museum books, though not included in its enumeration, are several hundred volumes and pamphlets, the property of the College Library. These volumes, deposited by vote of the Library Council, include some serials, geological books, and pamphlets.

Collectively the Museum Library is rich in serials, in the publications of learned institutions (these last received very largely in return for the publications of the Museum), and especially in the reports and memoirs of the results of expeditions and voyages. In zoölogy it contains important series of systematic and morphologic works of a general nature, and particularly such as deal exclusively with the less specialized groups of vertebrates and invertebrates. The Samuel Garman library, an enormous treasury of books on fishes and reptiles, came by bequest a few years ago; also the library of the late Walter Faxon on crustacea and with a unique collection of the works of Alexander Wilson. Professor William

Morton Wheeler has recently given his library of reprints. Thomas Barbour keeps his large collection of zoölogical books in the Museum, where they are available when needed.

The private library of Christoph Zimmermann, purchased in 1869, consisting of 200 pamphlets and nearly 300 volumes, formed the nucleus of the entomological library, which was very materially increased in 1879 by the accession of the private library of Herman August Hagen (see *Bibliographical Contributions*, No. 11). These sources, with recent purchases largely from the income of the Willard Peale Hunnewell Memorial Fund, give the entomological library a practically complete set of serials and most of the important works of the early authors.

The books required during the investigations of Alexander Agassiz, Theodore Lyman, and Louis François de Pourtalès have made the library exceptionally strong in echinoderms and coelenterates, and the bequest of William McMichael Woodworth includes a notable series of works relating to worms.

In geology, the publications of surveys, both national and state, are well represented, and their continuance and increase are assured from the income of the Maria Whitney and James Lyman Whitney funds. Works of a general geologic character from the de Koninck and Agassiz accessions were very largely increased by the Josiah Dwight Whitney library, which became the property of the Museum in 1881. In later years Professor William Morris Davis contributed many geological serials and books.

The Library contains a remarkable series of zoölogical drawings on wood, the work of Alexander Agassiz for a projected book of his father; an exceptionally valuable series of drawings, holographic letters, account-books, and journals of Alexander Wilson and John J. Audubon (the gift of John E. Thayer); many manuscripts and drawings including the

work of former and present members of the Museum staff; and a collection of several thousand portraits and autograph letters of zoölogists and geologists.

THE PEABODY MUSEUM, Anthropological Section of the University Museum. (Donald Scott, Director; Professor Roland Burrage Dixon, Librarian.) 26,861 volumes and pamphlets. The Library is confined to the literature relating to anthropology and archaeology, and has paid special attention to serials and the publications of ethnological museums in all parts of the world. Of these it now receives currently 540 different series, and contains partial or complete sets of over 1,500. The Library analyzes all serial publications in its field, and maintains a carefully classified subject as well as author catalogue. It has thus a complete bibliography of the serial literature on its subject. In addition the Library is especially strong in works relating to Central America and Mexico; the most important volumes in its possession, indeed, are undoubtedly the series of photographic reproductions of manuscripts and very rare works dealing with the languages and peoples of these two countries. This collection comprises 198 octavo and 91 quarto volumes, which, together with the other manuscript and printed material in the Museum, forms it is believed, the largest collection on this subject anywhere in the world. The photographic reproductions were the gift of Charles P. Bowditch, through the courtesy of William M. Gates, of Point Loma, California. On Mexico and New Mexico the Library received from the estate of Mrs. Mary Hemenway 232 volumes and 395 pamphlets, including many of the works of the Jesuit Fathers and copies of 347 old Spanish manuscripts transcribed by Bandelier and bound in thirteen volumes; also a valuable original Mexican manuscript on agave paper, dated 1531. Among other noteworthy features of the library are a set of the volumes entitled "The

North American Indian," issued by Curtis, and a special collection of several hundred volumes on the native peoples of the Pacific Islands.

The beginnings of the Library go back to the foundation of the Peabody Museum in 1866. It has grown in the main by exchange of the Museum's publications and by gifts.

LIST OF BOOK FUNDS*

1774. HOLLIS. Legacy of Thomas Hollis, of Lincoln's Inn. "I give to the College instituted for promoting Learning, at Cambridge in New England Five hundred pounds, to be laid out in books for the use & benefit of that College." \$2,674

1801. SHAPLEIGH. Legacy of land, etc., amounting in value to \$3,000 by Samuel Shapleigh, Librarian 1793-1800, the income to "be sacredly appropriated to the purchase of such modern publications as the Corporation, Professors, and Tutors shall judge most proper to improve the students in polite literature; the books to be deposited in the library of the University, and to consist of poetry or prose, but neither in Greek nor Latin" . . . \$4,344

1844. HAVEN. Legacy of \$3,000 by Horace Appleton Haven of the Class of 1842, for the purchase of books in astronomy and mathematics, to be "selected by the Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, and by the Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the time being" \$3,434

1858. SALISBURY. Gift of \$5,000 from Stephen Salisbury of the Class of 1817, "for the purchase of books in the Greek and Latin Languages and in books in other languages illustrating Greek and Latin books" . . . \$5,776

1858. WARD. Legacy of \$5,000 by Thomas Wren Ward, Treasurer 1830-42, "for the purchase of books" \$5,775

1859. SUBSCRIPTION. A subscription of \$6,167 for the purchase of books, increased by later subscriptions and accumulation of interest . . . \$11,552

1860. MARY OSGOOD. Legacy of \$6,000 by Mary Osgood, of Medford, for the "purchase of such books as shall be most needed for the College Library" \$7,659

1861. BOWDITCH. Legacy of \$2,000 by Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch of the Class of 1822, "for the purchase of books" \$2,315

1863. LANE. Gift of \$5,000 from Frederick Athearn Lane of the Class of 1849, for "the purchase of books" \$5,788

* The figures given at the right are the amounts of the funds (omitting cents) as they stand on the Treasurer's books, June 30, 1933, except in the case of funds only partly available for the Library, when the amounts as stated are based on a capitalization at 4% of the income thus available. The list includes funds for the Special Libraries, but not those for Departmental Libraries.

1864. HAYWARD. Legacy of \$5,000 by George Hayward of the Class of 1809, for "the purchase of books of Modern Science and Literature" \$5,768

1870. MINOT. Legacy of \$60,000 by Charles Minot of the Class of 1828, for "the purchase of new books" \$66,031

1871. FARRAR. Legacy of \$5,000 by Eliza Farrar, in memory of her husband, John Farrar, Hollis Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy, 1807-36, for "the purchase of books in the department of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy" \$5,779

1871. HOMER. Legacy of \$2,000 by Sidney Homer, of Brookline, for "the purchase of works on Political Economy" \$2,312

1873. LUCY OSGOOD. Legacy of \$6,000 by Lucy Osgood, of Medford, for the "purchase of such books as shall be most needed for the College Library" \$7,790

1875. DENNY. Gift of \$5,000 from the children of Mrs. Harriet J. G. Denny, of Boston, at her request, for "the purchase of books for the public library of the College" \$5,781

1875. SUMNER. Residuary legacy of \$36,315.51 by Charles Sumner of the Class of 1830, for "the purchase of books relating to politics and the fine arts" \$41,080

1875. TUCKER. Gift of \$5,000 from Mrs. Nancy D. Cole, of Salem, in memory of Ichabod Tucker of the Class of 1791, "for the purchase of books" \$5,000

1875. WALKER. Legacy of \$15,000 by James Walker, President of Harvard College 1853-60, for "the purchase of books for the General Library of the University, preference being given to works in the intellectual and moral sciences" \$17,382

1878. SEVER. Legacy of \$20,000 by Mrs. Anne E. P. Sever, of Boston, widow of Col. James Warren Sever of the Class of 1817, for "the purchase of books" \$22,000

1880. BRIGHT. One-half the income of the legacy (\$50,000) of Jonathan Brown Bright, of Waltham, Mass., for the purchase of "books for the College Library" \$27,500

1881. JOHN AMORY LOWELL. Legacy of \$20,000 by John Amory Lowell of the Class of 1815. Under the terms of the bequest three-quarters of the income is expended for books and one-quarter must be added to the principal. \$42,114

1884. CHAUNCY WRIGHT. Gift of \$500 in memory of Chauncy Wright of the Class of 1852, "the income of which shall be devoted to the encouragement of the study of mathematics." Since 1893 the income has been applied to the support of the Mathematical Department Library. . . . \$887

1885. HAYES. Legacy of \$10,000 by Francis Brown Hayes of the Class of 1839, for "the purchase of books" \$11,000

1885. JARVIS. Legacy of \$500 by Almira Jarvis in fulfillment of the wish of her husband Edward Jarvis of the Class of 1826, "the interest of which is to be appropriated to the use of the Library." Since 1903 it has been used for books. . . . \$550

1885. TREADWELL. Residuary legacy of Daniel Treadwell, Rumford Professor 1824-45, "for the use of the College Library." One-half the income has been used for books since 1904. . . . \$6,559

1886. CONSTANTIUS. Residuary legacy of \$25,892.26 by Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles, University Professor of Greek 1860-83, one-half the income of which is to be used for "the purchase of Greek and Latin books (meaning hereby the ancient classics), or of Arabic books, or of books illustrating, or explaining, such Greek, Latin, or Arabic books" . . \$14,240

1887. GREENLEAF. \$1,000 of the income from the legacy of E. Price Greenleaf, of Quincy, is at present used for books. (For details of the fund, see below under Funds for General Purposes.) Approximately . \$25,000

1890. SOHIER. Gift of \$6,500 from Waldo Higginson of the Class of 1833, in memory of George Brimmer Sohier of the Class of 1852, the annual income thereof in excess of \$250 to "be expended for books for the Library." Approximately \$1,700

1891. WOLCOTT. Gift of \$10,000 from Roger Wolcott of the Class of 1870, in memory of his father, J. Huntington Wolcott, for "the purchase of books of permanent value for the University Library, the preference in selection to be given to works in the departments of History, Political Economy, and Sociology." Increased in 1901 by a bequest of \$10,000 under the will of Roger Wolcott \$22,000

1892. CONANT. Legacy of \$27,700 by Edwin Conant of the Class of 1829, for "the benefit and increase of the College Library." The Corporation by a vote of May 28, 1892, appropriated one-fourth of the income for books and three-fourths for the general purposes of the Library. Approximately \$7,617

1892. SALES. Legacy of \$3,916.67 by Francis Sales, Instructor in Harvard College 1816-54, for "the purchase of books in the Spanish language, or for books illustrative of Spanish history and literature" \$4,308

1896. TORREY. Legacy of \$1,000 by Miss Elizabeth Torrey of Cambridge, "to be used for the purchase of books for the library of the Historical Department" \$1,106

1897. CHILD MEMORIAL. Gifts in memory of Francis James Child, Professor of English, "the interest to be expended in the purchase of books and manuscripts for the study of English. . . . The choice of these books or manuscripts shall be made by the Department of English." For some years the income was used in establishing and building up the Child Memorial Library; at present it is mainly expended for rare books in English literature and folklore for the College Library. In 1916-17 the principal of \$11,225 was increased by the addition of the fund of the Class of 1846, amounting to \$17,480. \$31,597

1899. CLASS OF 1851. Gift from the Class of 1851 of its class fund amounting to \$507.80, and of \$500 from Professor Charles F. Dunbar. By the terms of the gift these funds were to accumulate until they amounted to \$1,000 each, and the income was thereafter to be used for the College Library. \$2,201

1899. TAYLOR. Gift of \$5,000 from Mrs. Jessie Taylor Philips, in memory of her brother, Kenneth Matheson Taylor of the Class of 1890, for the purchase of books in the department of English literature \$5,500

1903. WALES. Legacy of \$6,000 by Henry Ware Wales of the Class of 1838, "the residue of income not exceeding three hundred dollars annually to apply from year to year to the purchase of books connected with that department [Sanskrit] and to be deposited in and form a part of the library of said College." Approximately \$7,700

1904. BOOTT. Legacy of \$10,000 by Francis Boott of the Class of 1831, for an annual prize of one hundred dollars for the best composition in concerted vocal music and for the performance of the successful essay, the remainder of the income to be used for the purchase of music and books of musical literature. Approximately \$7,500

1904. HALE. Gift of \$5,000 from Robert Sever Hale of the Class of 1891 and Richard Walden Hale of the Class of 1892, "to be known as the George Silsbee and Ellen Sever Hale Fund, the income only to be expended either in the purchase of books for the Library or in publication of the results of study and research in any department of the University, including Radcliffe College." The income has been devoted from time to time to both the purposes mentioned. \$6,643

1905. NORTON. A subscription from the friends of Charles Eliot Norton, Professor of the History of Art, for the purchase of books to be added to the Norton collection in the College Library \$9,855

1906. CLASS OF 1881. Gift from the Class on its twenty-fifth anniversary. "The income shall be expended for books for the library of the Division of Chemistry . . . the money to be spent under the direction of the Director of the Chemical Laboratory." . . . \$3,861

1907. CASTLE. Gift of \$1,000 from William R. Castle, of Honolulu, the income to be used, first, for books on the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, and, second, for additions to the English department of the Library. \$900 additional received in 1917 . . . \$2,211

1908. FRANCIS PARKMAN. Gift from a committee, in memory of Francis Parkman of the Class of 1844, "the income only of which is to be used for the purchase of books relating to Canada for the College Library, to build up a Parkman Memorial Collection relating to Canadian history" . . . \$7,255

1909. GEORGE F. PARKMAN. Legacy of \$25,000 by George Francis Parkman of the Class of 1844, for the purchase of books for the College Library \$27,500

1909. JAMES MILLS PEIRCE. Legacy of \$500 by James Mills Peirce, of the Class of 1853, tutor or professor of mathematics from 1854 to 1906, for the purchase of books for the Mathematical Department. "I make this gift in memory of my grandfather, Benjamin Peirce, of the Class of 1801, Librarian, and first historian of Harvard University, of my father, Benjamin Peirce, of the Class of 1829, tutor or professor in Harvard University from the year 1831 to the year 1880, and of my deeply lamented brother, Benjamin Mills Peirce, of the Class of 1865, who died in 1870." . . . \$560

1909. STROBEL (CLASS OF 1877). Gift from the Class of 1877 in memory of Edward Henry Strobel, the income to be used for the purchase "of works relating to world-politics and such kindred topics as the expansion of territory, colonization, the settlement of differences between nations, and other cognate subjects, but not necessarily works on international law. Works on problems of the Far East should receive first consideration." . . . \$3,029

1909. STROBEL (Siam). Gifts from the King of Siam, the Crown Prince, other princes and Siamese officials, and friends residing in Siam, in memory of Edward Henry Strobel, of the Class of 1877, the income to be used for the purchase of books on Siam; later modified with the consent of the donors to include adjacent countries . . . \$2,138

1910. COOLIDGE and HAY. Gifts from Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, Director of the University Library, and Clarence Leonard Hay, '08, for the purchase of books relating to South America . . . \$5,505

1910. CUTTING. Legacy of \$12,500 by William Bayard Cutting, Jr., '00, the income to be used "for the purchase of books on modern European his-

tory and the history of the countries of Northern Africa, preference being given to books on the history of France, Switzerland, or Italy, and to the history of Morocco, Algiers, or Egypt" \$13,750

1910. GROSS. Gifts in memory of Charles Gross, Professor of History 1892-1909, from his friends and pupils, the income to be used for the purchase of books in English history and institutions \$1,745

1910. TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. Gift of \$600 to form a fund for the purchase of books on military history, preference being given to books dealing with the American Civil War, 1861-65 \$1,113

1910. WELSH. Gifts in memory of Julian Palmer Welsh, of the Class of 1897, the income to be used for the purchase of books in English and American literature \$3,304

1911. LODGE — STICKNEY. Gifts for a memorial fund to George Cabot Lodge and Joseph Trumbull Stickney, both of the Class of 1895, the income to be "used to purchase rare and choice works of English and French poetry" \$3,715

1911. FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL. Gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. Francis C. Lowell in memory of her husband, Judge Francis C. Lowell, Fellow of Harvard College, 1895-1911, the income to be used to supplement his collection of works on Joan of Arc (given by him to the College Library) by the purchase of books of historical value on countries and periods more or less closely relating thereto \$11,011

1911. TREAT. Legacy by John Harvey Treat of the Class of 1862, of the residue of his estate, "the income whereof to be used for the benefit of the Library for the purchase of books relating to the Church of England and other churches in communion with her, the Roman and Greek Churches, and the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, especially as regards ritual matters of the same general character as the collection presented to them in 1888; also books relating to Christian archaeology. . . . If the funds are more than sufficient for the purpose designated, they may be used for other departments at the direction of the Librarian." \$58,454

1912. CUTLER. Legacy of \$1,000 by Samuel Newton Cutler of the Class of 1877, the income of which shall be used for the purchase of books for the College Library \$1,105

1913. GARDINER. Gifts in memory of John Hays Gardiner of the Class of 1885, Instructor and Assistant Professor of English 1892-1910, "the income to be spent for books of permanent value, preference being given to books on

Burma, the history and art of war, the history and literature of England in the seventeenth century, and the history and literature of New England and Pennsylvania" \$2,289

1913. EDWARD HENRY HALL. Legacy of \$10,000 by Edward Henry Hall, of the Class of 1851, "for the unrestricted use of the Library Department." By vote of the Corporation the income is to be used for the purchase of books for the Library. \$11,013

1913. KING. Gift from Mrs. Isabella G. King, of Washington, D. C., in memory of Horatio King, 1811-97, "the income shall be used for the purchase of books in the department of government and administration, or, if at any time books on those subjects are not needed, for books on scientific subjects." \$11,000

1913. KITTREDGE. Gifts to establish a "Kittredge Anniversary Fund in honor of George Lyman Kittredge, Professor of English, and in commemoration of the twenty-fifth year of his teaching in Harvard College, the income of which shall be devoted to the purchase of such books for the College Library as Professor Kittredge may suggest or, if he is at any time unable to direct the expenditure, to the purchase of such books as he would approve." \$5,977

1915. GERMAN. Gift from the German Department and the Overseers Committee to visit the German Department, "the income to be expended for the purchase of books, maps, and other material that may be needed for the purposes of instruction in German" \$3,047

1916. FREDERIC HILBORN HALL. Gift of \$5,000 from Professor Edwin H. Hall, in memory of Frederic Hilborn Hall, '10, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the library \$5,500

1916. B. OSGOOD PEIRCE. \$1,000 to establish the "B. Osgood Peirce Fund" the income to be used for the purchase of books on Mathematical Physics for the University Library. Gift of Mrs. B. O. Peirce, in memory of her husband, Hollis Professor of Mathematics \$1,132

1916. REISINGER. Legacy of \$5,000 by Hugo Reisinger of New York, to be used solely for the purchase of German books for the Library . . . \$5,320

1916. SMITH. Gift of \$1,000 from Mrs. Rosalba Peale Proell, in memory of Clement Lawrence Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and Pope Professor of Latin, the income to be used for the purchase of books of permanent value for the Classical library on the order of the Classical Department \$1,936

1917. **DEGRAND.** Legacy of \$82,682 in cash, and securities valued at \$4,500, from Peter Paul Francis Degrand, of Boston, the income of which is to be "employed in French works and periodicals on the exact sciences, and on Chemistry, Astronomy and other sciences applied to the Arts and to Navigation" \$95,901

1917. **DAVIS.** Legacy of \$10,000 by Horace Davis of the Class of 1849, the income to be used for the purchase of books "relating to the North Pacific Ocean and its shores" \$10,479

1917. **JAMES JACKSON LOWELL.** Gift of \$20,000 from Mrs. George Putnam, in memory of her brother, James Jackson Lowell of the Class of 1858, the income to be used for the purchase of books in the Library . . . \$22,000

1918. **BALCH.** Gift of \$5,000 from Edwin Swift Balch of the Class of 1878, for the "purchase of books for the Harvard College Library relating especially: first, to the Fine Arts, glyptic and graphic, in the broadest sense of the term, and including all primitive arts such as those of the American Indians or the African Negroes; and second, to Geography, also in the broadest modern sense of the term, and including books of travel and exploration as well as scientific geographical works." \$5,506

1919. **JOPLING.** Gift of \$500 from Mr. and Mrs. James Edmund Jopling, in memory of Richard Mather Jopling, '16, the income to be used for the purchase of books on music. \$1,600 additional received in 1920-22 . . . \$2,310

1919. **MERRILL.** Gift of \$3,000 from Samuel Merrill, in memory of his son, Wainright Merrill, '19, "the income to be used for the purchase of books for the College Library," on the European War or on English and American literature. \$2,000 additional received by bequest in 1933. \$5,330

1919. **STARR.** Gift of \$1,000 by Dr. and Mrs. Louis Starr, in memory of Dillwyn Parrish Starr, '08, the income "to be used in the purchase of books for the Harvard College Library on military history, preference being given to British regimental histories, or British military history in general." In 1920, additional subscriptions received. \$4,207

1919. **WENDELL.** Legacy of \$10,000 from Evert Jansen Wendell of the Class of 1882, "the income therefrom to be used in the purchase of books, prints, pamphlets, photographs, souvenirs and the like, for the collection of dramatic literature and memorabilia, now being made by said College" . . . \$11,000

1920. **PERCY CHASE.** Established by Mrs. Philip A. Chase in memory of her son, Percy Chase of the Class of 1888, for the purchase of books in astronomy or navigation, or both \$1,123

1920. HILL. Harry Howard Hill Memorial. \$887.98, received from William H. Reid, Jr., Class of 1897, for the purchase of books in English literature \$979

1921. JACKSON. Fund of \$38,950.34 from members of his family, to be known as the George Schünemann Jackson Fund in memory of George Schünemann Jackson, '05, and of his parents. The income is to be used for the purchase and maintenance of books, preference to be given to those treating of social welfare and service, moral philosophy, civics, and like subjects. The capital has been largely increased by annual gifts. \$51,250

1921. NICHOLS. Fund of \$5,000 bequeathed by John W. T. Nichols, in memory of his father, George Nichols, Class of 1828, to be called "The George Nichols Fund" for the purchase of books in English literature . . . \$5,502

1922. FRANK E. CHASE. Fund of \$46,000 bequeathed by Frank E. Chase of the Class of 1876, "the income of which is to be devoted primarily to the purchase of books relating to the theatre, the drama, or related subjects, and thereafter to the general uses of the Library, such purchases to be inscribed as the gift of Frank E. Chase." \$79,968

1923. FORSYTH. Bequest of \$2,000 under the will of Walter Greenwood Forsyth of the Class of 1888, "the income . . . to be used from time to time for the purchase of books and magazines relating to the Fine Arts, for the Library of said College" \$2,202

1924. ELIOT. Gift from the Harvard Alumni Association of \$7,704.27, in commemoration of the 90th birthday of President Charles William Eliot. The income of the fund is to be used as suggested by him in a letter to the President and Fellows of Harvard College dated September 20, 1924:—
 "(a) The history of education; (b) The progress of American science since 1790; (c) Democratic government in the world since the battle of Magenta; (d) The endowment method for institutions of education and charity in the United States; (e) Toleration in religion and religious unity in the United States; (f) Individual pioneering in regard to social and political problems. Knowing the difficulty of observing with precision over a long period of time, restrictions of a definite or detailed character especially as regards the purchase of books, I should expect that some latitude would be used in interpreting the scope of each of the subjects specified, and I should also prefer to regard these subjects as suggestive rather than mandatory." . . \$7,799

1924. PYLES. Gift of \$1,200 from Mrs. Edith Zane Pyles, of Washington, D. C., to establish a book fund in memory of her son, Albert Zane Pyles, '10, killed in the World War, 1918 \$1,320

1925. DEXTER. Bequest of Susan Greene Dexter in memory of her sons, Gordon Dexter of the Class of 1887, and Samuel Dexter of the Class of 1890, one half of the income to be used for the purchase of books for the library of the University \$202,978

1925. DEPARTMENT OF GERMANIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES—
ANONYMOUS BOOK FUND. "The income only is to be used on the order of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures for the purchase or binding of books or periodicals for the Special Library of the Department."
\$1,054

1925. NASH. The bequest of Mrs. Mary P. C. Nash in memory of her husband, Bennett Hubbard Nash, Professor of Modern Languages, "the income thereof to be used and applied in the purchase of such books for the library of Harvard College in the interest of and for the use of the Department of Spanish and Italian, as in the judgment of them, the said President and Fellows, may seem most necessary and suitable." \$85,123

1925. PERKINS. A fund of \$6,428 from sundry subscriptions to establish a memorial to Norton Perkins of the Class of 1898, for the purchase of books for the College Library \$6,533

1925. VON JAGEMANN. Fund of \$2,018 given by his friends in honor of Hans Carl Günther von Jagemann, Professor of Germanic Philology, the income to be used for the purchase of books on Germanic or Romance Philology \$2,311

1926. INGRAHAM. The Franklin Temple Ingraham Memorial Fund from gifts by Mrs. Franklin B. Ingraham in memory of Franklin Temple Ingraham, '14, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the Library
\$39,405

1927. HERSEY. The Permelia E. Cheney Hersey Fund, given by Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey of the Class of 1899, "the income to be used for the purchase of recent books in British and American Literature. The term 'recent' means books published during the twenty-five years preceding their purchase, this phrase to be interpreted progressively year after year." \$5,515

1927. GREENOUGH. Chester Noyes Greenough Fund. Given by friends in honor of his services as Dean of Harvard College, 1921 to 1927, the income to be spent in buying books for the College Library, preference being given to English literature of the 17th and 18th centuries \$7,260

1927. VISCOUNT GREY. The gift of Viscount Grey of Falloden, K. G., of \$1,500, being the royalties he had received from his book "Recreation," the income to be used for the purchase of books \$1,650

1928. GRANT. The Patrick Grant Fund, given by Mrs. Marie Disston Grant in memory of her husband, Patrick Grant, 2nd, '08, the income to be used for the purchase of books \$10,500

1928. PARKER. Gifts of Augustin H. Parker, of the Class of 1897, to establish the Caroline Miller Parker Collection Fund. The income is to be used for the maintenance and care of the Collection, and for the purchase of additions thereto, of works primarily by and about the artists Randolph Caldecott and Walter Crane, and secondarily of other illustrators of books. . . . \$10,776

1928. RIDEOUT. Henry Milner Rideout Memorial Fund, given by his friends in memory of Henry Milner Rideout of the Class of 1899, "the income to be used to buy . . . such recent books as Rideout himself would have liked" \$2,259

1929. COOLIDGE. Bequest of Archibald Cary Coolidge, Director of the University Library. Income to be used for the purchase of books for the College Library, with power to the Corporation in their discretion to use the principal and proceeds, as well as the income, for that purpose. The testator expressed a wish, without imposing any obligation, that this bequest be devoted primarily to the purchase of works on European, Asiatic, and African history and government, or works descriptive of the political and economic conditions of the peoples of those continents. There is a further provision, that if the principal of the fund received under the residuary clause of his will amounts to more than two hundred thousand dollars, the income of the balance shall be used either for the purchase of books or for administrative purposes of the Library. The principal may also be spent, with the approval of the Corporation. Books \$200,000

1929. MORRIS GRAY. Gift of Morris Gray of the Class of 1877, of Boston, the income to be applied to the purchase of books of current modern poetry, and to the purchase of books on that subject. Books \$33,096

1929. LONGFELLOW. The Henry W. Longfellow fund, bequeathed by Miss Alice M. Longfellow in memory of her father, Smith Professor of French and Spanish Languages and Literatures and Professor of Belles Lettres. "The income . . . be applied to the purchase, for the Library . . . of books in foreign languages, to aid in the study of belles lettres." \$15,000

1929. WINSLOW. Gift of Arthur Winslow and Mary L. Winslow, in memory of their son, John Devereux Winslow, '14, the income only to be used for the purchase of books for the Library \$8,998

1930. DRESEL. The Ellis Loring Dresel Memorial Fund given in honor of Ellis Loring Dresel of the Class of 1887. "To be held . . . without further restriction, but with the hope that the income may be used for promoting

the study of Diplomacy and International Relations, in recognition of his tireless and distinguished service to his country in this field of endeavor." \$9,103

1931. HOWE. Bequest of Henry Saltonstall Howe of the Class of 1869. Income to be used "for the purchase of books, preferably those having an association interest. No books so received, selected or purchased shall ever be disposed of, and all of them shall be kept in the Treasure Room." \$25,000

1932. CHARD. Gift of Thornton Chard and Walter G. Chard in memory of their brother, Thomas Chester Chard of the Class of 1889; the income to be used for the purchase of books on history \$1,000

1932. CLASS OF 1873. Income to be used after the death of the last survivor of the class for the purchase of books for the College Library . \$3,006

1933. HISTORY 17. Established by vote of the Corporation Oct. 9, 1933, capitalizing the credit balance of the History 17 fund. The income is to be used to provide the College Library with duplicates of books required by students taking History 17 or any related course. \$799

1933. PEABODY. Bequest of Miss Caroline E. Peabody, of Cambridge, in memory of Andrew Preston Peabody, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Preacher to the University, and Member of the Board of Overseers, the income to be used for the purchase of books for the College Library \$100,389

INDEX TO BOOK FUNDS

Balch	1918	Coolidge and Hay	1910
Boott	1904	Cutler	1912
Bowditch	1861	Cutting	1910
Bright	1880	Davis	1917
Castle	1907	Degradand	1917
Chard	1932	Denny	1875
Chase, Frank E.	1922	Dexter	1925
Chase, Percy	1920	Dresel	1930
Child Memorial	1897	Eliot	1924
Class of 1851	1899	Farrar	1871
Class of 1873	1932	Forsyth	1923
Class of 1881	1906	Gardiner	1913
Conant	1892	German	1915
Constantius	1886	German. Anonymous	1925
Coolidge	1929	Grant	1928

Gray, Morris	1929	Parker	1928
Greenleaf	1887	Parkman, Francis	1908
Greenough	1927	Parkman, George F.	1909
Grey, Viscount	1927	Peabody	1933
Gross	1910	Peirce, B. Osgood	1916
Hale	1904	Peirce, James Mills	1909
Hall, Edward Henry	1913	Perkins	1925
Hall, Frederic Hilborn	1916	Pyles	1924
Haven	1844	Reisinger	1916
Hayes	1885	Rideout	1928
Hayward	1864	Sales	1892
Hersey	1927	Salisbury	1858
Hill	1920	Sever	1878
History 17	1933	Shapleigh	1801
Hollis	1774	Smith	1916
Homer	1871	Sohier	1890
Howe	1931	Starr	1919
Ingraham	1926	Strobel (Class of 1877)	1909
Jackson	1921	Strobel (Siam)	1909
Jarvis	1885	Subscription	1859
Jopling	1919	Sumner	1875
King	1913	Taylor	1899
Kittredge	1913	Torrey	1896
Lane	1863	Treadwell	1885
Lodge-Stickney	1911	Treat	1911
Longfellow	1929	Tucker	1875
Lowell, Francis Cabot	1911	Twentieth Regiment	1910
Lowell, James Jackson	1917	Von Jagemann	1925
Lowell, John Amory	1881	Wales	1903
Merrill	1919	Walker	1875
Minot	1870	Ward	1858
Nash	1925	Welsh	1910
Nichols	1921	Wendell	1919
Norton	1905	Winslow	1929
Osgood, Lucy	1873	Wolcott	1891
Osgood, Mary	1860	Wright, Chauncey	1884

LIST OF FUNDS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES

1873. SAVAGE. Legacy of \$40,000 by James Savage, member of the Board of Overseers; three-fourths of the net income, after deducting a scholarship of \$300, is for the present used for the Library, the remainder for the Astronomical Observatory. Approximately \$25,000

1878. HODGES. Gift of \$5,000 (with a provision for accumulation) from the Rev. Richard Manning Hodges of the Class of 1815. Since 1902 the portion of the income appropriated for the Library has been used for its publications. \$10,500

1879. AUSTIN. Legacy of \$7,806 by Rev. Daniel Austin of the Class of 1827, "to be used for some good college purpose or purposes at the discretion of the College government"; by vote of the Corporation assigned to the Library in 1881. \$8,587

1883. EBEN WRIGHT. Legacy of \$100,000 by Eben Wright. Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, exercising the authority given to him of determining the uses to which the President and Fellows should apply this bequest, directed that the income "be applied to meet the expenses of administration and service in the College Library." \$110,000

1885. TREADWELL. Residuary legacy by Professor Daniel Treadwell. The income of one-half of the principal is used for administrative expenses by vote of the Corporation in 1904. (See also Book Funds.) \$6,558

1886. CONSTANTIUS. Residuary legacy of \$25,892.26 by Professor E. A. Sophocles, one-half the income to be used for "the Catalogue Department of the General Library" (See also Book Funds.) \$14,240

1887. GREENLEAF. Residuary legacy of \$711,563.77 by E. Price Greenleaf, of Quincy. After deducting \$3,000 annually for scholarships, one-half the net income is to be "applied to the maintenance and support of the Library . . . by the purchase of books, the preservation and repair thereof, the expenses of delivering them from and receiving them into the Library, and of making, preparing, and printing catalogues of said Library. . . . No part of such income and profit, or of the principal, of said Trust Fund, shall be used or appropriated to the repair of any buildings occupied by or intended to be occupied by the said Library, or to the erection of any such building." (See also Book Funds.) Approximately \$333,000

1892. CONANT. Legacy of \$27,700 by Edwin Conant, "for the benefit and increase of the College Library." By vote of the Corporation three-fourths

of the income is used at present for the general purposes of the Library. (See also Book Funds.) \$22,852

1898. HENRY L. PIERCE. Legacy of \$50,000 and the income of a portion (now amounting to about \$58,000) of the residuary legacy by Henry Lillie Pierce, of Boston. This legacy was granted to the Library by vote of the Corporation. Until 1910 part of the income was used for the purchase of books. Approximately \$108,000

1907. SALISBURY. Legacy of \$5,120 by Stephen Salisbury of the Class of 1856, for the "Harvard College Library" \$5,632

1909. SHELDON. Bequest of Mrs. Amey Richmond Sheldon, of Newport, R. I., "for the rebuilding or enlarging of its Library building known as Gore Hall"; present income is used for general administrative expenses. \$335,984

1913. ANONYMOUS. An anonymous gift. "The donor, without desiring to place a legal restriction on the use of the income, would be pleased if the President and Fellows should employ that income for library purposes, either expenses or book purchases." \$50,566

1916. SHAW. Gift of \$48,800 from Robert Gould Shaw of the Class of 1869, the income to be used for the benefit of the Theatre Collection. Increased by further gifts in 1925 and 1929 to \$104,206

1917. FARNSWORTH. Gift of \$30,000 from William Farnsworth of the Class of 1877, to endow a library of general reading or "browsing" room in memory of his son, Henry Weston Farnsworth, '12, the income to be used "First: For such repairs and replacements as may be necessary to keep the Farnsworth Room, its furniture and furnishings in constant good condition; Second: For the care of the books and the purchase of new books; Third: For any other expenses connected with the room." Increased by further gifts in 1929 \$93,727

1920. WIDENER GIFT. \$50,000 received Nov. 8, 1920, as a contribution to the Harvard Endowment Fund, from Mrs. A. Hamilton Rice "to be held as a fund, the income of which is to be used for administrative purposes in the Harvard College Library." Increased by gifts 1920-25 \$168,357

1929. COOLIDGE. Bequest of Archibald Cary Coolidge, Director of the University Library. If the principal of the fund received under the residuary clause of his will amounts to more than \$200,000, the income of the balance shall be used either for the purchase of books or for administrative purposes of the Library. (See Book Funds.) \$495,238

1929. MORRIS GRAY. Additional gift by Morris Gray of the Class of 1877, the income to be applied to the giving of occasional talks or lectures on modern poetry. (See also Book Funds.) \$10,000

1931. WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE. Anonymous fund in memory of William Coolidge Lane, Librarian 1898-1928, for arranging, repairing, indexing, etc., in the University Archives \$100

1931. WOODBERRY. The George Edward Woodberry Foundation, established by Henry Harkness Flagler, of New York, in honor of George Edward Woodberry of the Class of 1877. The income is to be used for the administration of the Poetry Room. \$53,517

INDEX TO GENERAL FUNDS

Anonymous	1913	Pierce, Henry L.	1898
Austin	1879	Salisbury	1907
Conant	1892	Savage	1873
Coolidge	1929	Shaw	1916
Constantius	1886	Sheldon	1909
Farnsworth	1917	Treadwell	1885
Gray, Morris	1929	Widener	1920
Greenleaf	1887	Woodberry	1931
Hodges	1878	Wright, Eben	1883
Lane, Wm. Coolidge	1931		

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY

DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

1910-1928.	ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE
1928-	ROBERT PIERPONT BLAKE

LIBRARIANS OF THE COLLEGE LIBRARY *

1667-1672.	Solomon Stoddard.
1674.	Samuel Sewall.
1674-1676.	Daniel Gookin.
1676-1679.	Daniel Allin.
1679-1681.	Daniel Gookin.
1681-1690.	John Cotton.
1690-1693.	Henry Newman.
1693-1697.	Ebenezer Pemberton.
1697-1701.	Nathaniel Saltonstall.
1701.	Anthony Stoddard.
1701-1703.	Josiah Willard.
1703-1706.	John Whiting.
1706-1707.	John Gore.
1707-1709.	Nathaniel Gookin.
1709-1712.	Edward Holyoke.
1712-1713.	Thomas Robie.
1713-1714.	John Denison.
1714-1718.	John Rogers.
1718-1720.	William Welsted.
1720-1721.	William Cooke.
1721-1722.	Joshua Gee.
1722-1723.	Mitchel Sewall.
1723-1726.	John Hancock.
1726-1728.	Stephen Sewall.
1728-1729.	Joseph Champney.
1729-1730.	Joseph Pynchon.
1730-1734.	Henry Gibbs.
1734-1735.	Samuel Coolidge.

* For biographical sketches of the librarians, see *Bibliographical Contributions*, No. 52.

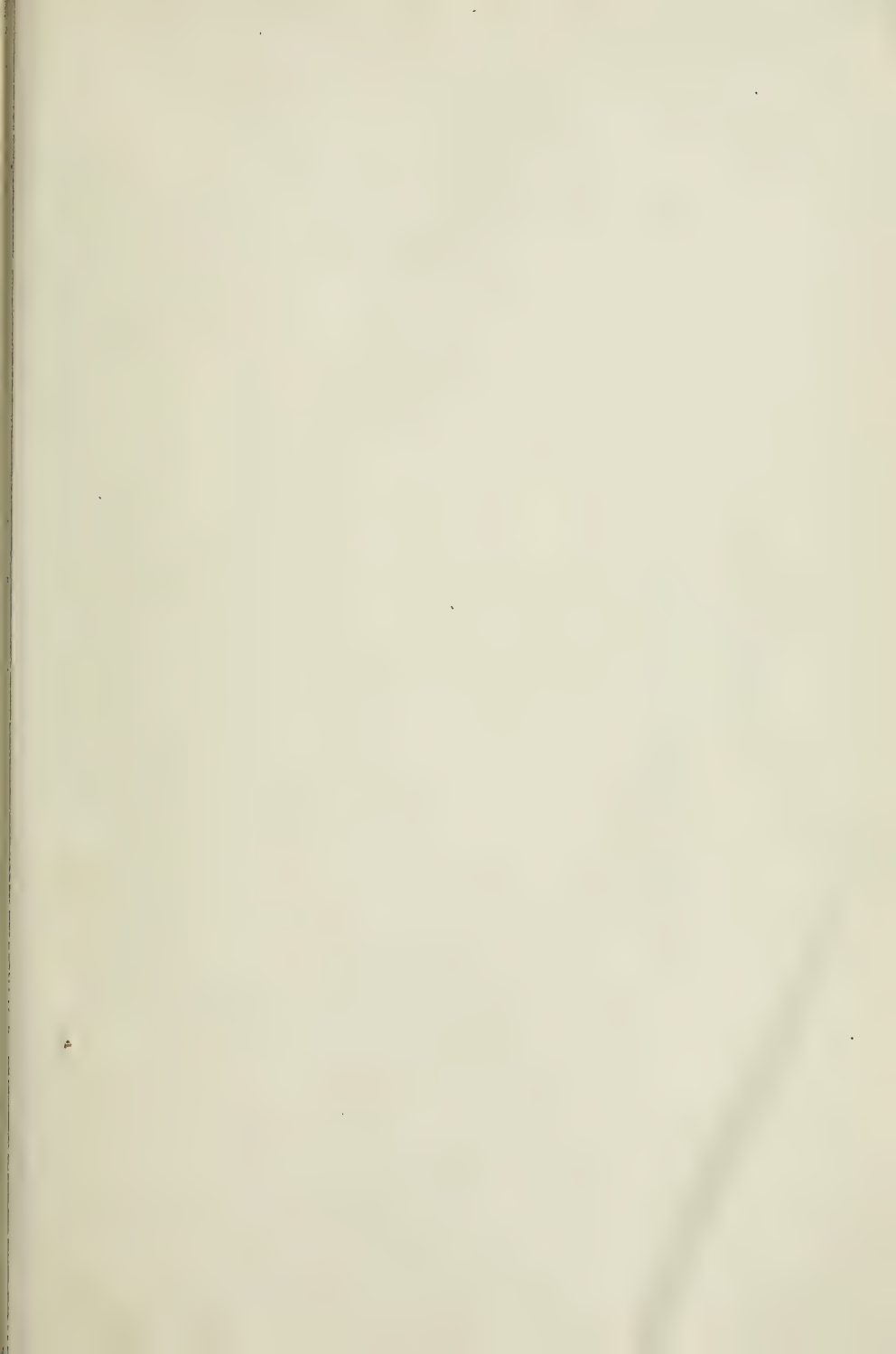
1735-1737.	James Diman.
1737.	Samuel Cooke.
1737-1741.	Thomas Marsh.
1741-1742.	Belcher Hancock.
1742-1743.	Benjamin Prat.
1743-1748.	Matthew Cushing.
1748-1750.	Oliver Peabody.
1751.	Perez Marsh.
1751-1753.	Stephen Badger.
1753-1755.	John Rand.
1755-1757.	Mather Byles.
1757-1758.	Elizur Holyoke.
1758-1760.	Edward Brooks.
1760-1762,	Samuel Deane.
1762-1763.	Stephen Sewall.
1763-1767.	Andrew Eliot.
1767-1768.	Jonathan Moore.
1768.	Nathaniel Ward.
1768-1769.	Caleb Prentice.
1769-1772.	William Mayhew.
1772-1787.	James Winthrop.
1787-1791.	Isaac Smith.
1791-1793.	Thaddeus Mason Harris.
1793-1800.	Samuel Shapleigh.
1800-1805.	Sidney Willard.
1805-1808.	Peter Nourse.
1808-1811.	Samuel Cooper Thacher.
1811-1813.	John Lovejoy Abbot.
1813-1821.	Andrews Norton.
1821-1823.	Joseph Green Cogswell.
1823-1826.	Charles Folsom.
1826-1831.	Benjamin Peirce.
1831-1856.	Thaddeus William Harris.
1856-1877.	John Langdon Sibley.
1877-1885.	John Langdon Sibley, Emeritus.
1877-1897.	Justin Winsor.
1898-1928.	William Coolidge Lane.
1928-1931.	William Coolidge Lane, Emeritus.
1928-	Alfred Claghorn Potter.

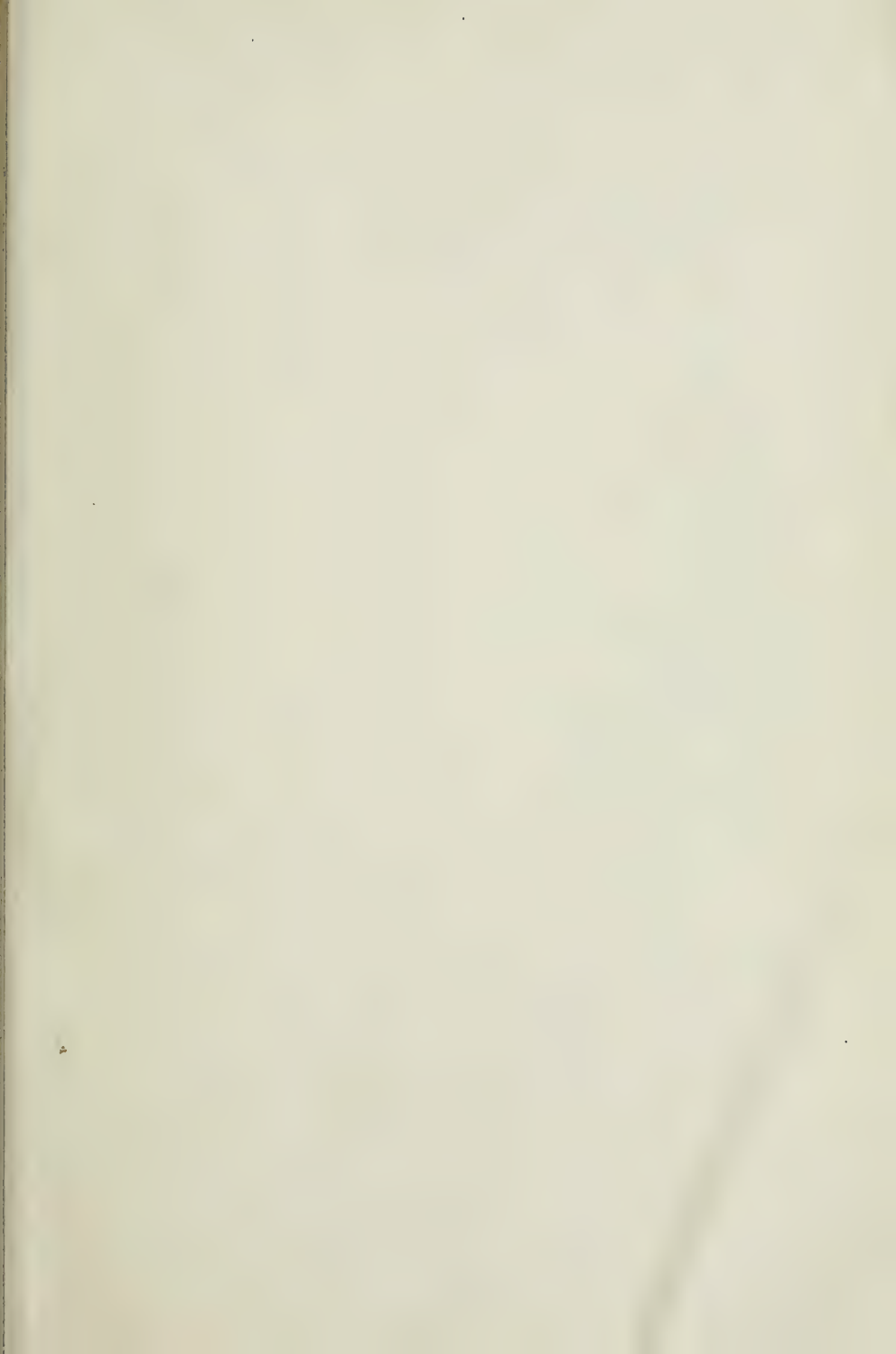
ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

1825-1826.	John Langdon Sibley.
1841-1856.	John Langdon Sibley.
1856-1872.	Ezra Abbot.
1872-1879.	John Fiske.
1879-1882.	Samuel Hubbard Scudder.
1887-1913.	William Hopkins Tillinghast.
1887-1893.	William Coolidge Lane.
1904-1928.	Alfred Claghorn Potter.
1913-	Thomas Franklin Currier.
1915-	Walter Benjamin Briggs.
1926-	George Parker Winship.
1931-	Clarence Eldon Walton.

LIBRARIANS OF THE HARRY ELKINS WIDENER
COLLECTION

1914.	Luther Samuel Livingston.
1915-1926.	George Parker Winship.
1926-	Flora V. Livingston.









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1915

Potter, Alfred Claghorn
The Library of Harvard
University 3d-4th ed.

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